PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

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THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

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Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
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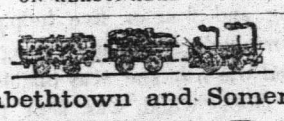
December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.



Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'-clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT.

SITUATED in the Township of Warren, County of Somerset, Washington Valley, on the main road leading from Basking Ridge to the New-Market Depot. The lot contains about thirty Acres of land, well watered, the building is new, 30 by 16 feet, and cellar under the whole.

Price $600: for terms enquire of DAVID LAWLER, at New-Market, or of JAMES LAWLER, Washington Valley.

Dec. 20. 1848.

Charcoal to Sell.

A PARODY ON "EXCELSIOR."

THE shades of night were falling fast,
When through a Yankee village passed
A youth who drove through snow and ice,
An ox sled, with the strange device,
"Charcoal to sell."

His brow was black, his eyes well told
That not a bushel he had sold,
And like a silver tin horn rung,
The accents of that well-known tongue,
"Charcoal to sell."

In happy home he saw the light
Of walnut fires gleam clear and bright,
Near by the tavern windows shone,
But on he passed, without a groan,
"Charcoal to sell."

"Haw to your sled," the landlord said,
"Dark lowers the tempest overhead,
Turn out your team, and stop awhile;"
But still he answered with a smile,
"Charcoal to sell."

"Oh, stay," the daughter said," "and rest
Your dusky head upon this breast;"
A tear stood in his coal black eye,
But still he answered with a sigh'
"Charcoal to sell."

"Beware the pine stumps on your road!
Look out, or you'll upset your load,"
This was the old man's last advice;
"My coal," he cried, "is good and nice—
"Charcoal to sell."

At break of day, when rowdies shout,
When watchman sleep and lamps are out
There chaunting faint that same old song,
A tipsy youth came staggering on,
"Charcoal to sell,"

The team had stopped far down the road,
But not to him were team or load,
For fast he held with grasp of vice,
A bottle with that strange device,
"Charcoal to sell."

There in the twilight, cold and grey,
Most beautifully corned he lay,
A tarnished, dimmed, and fallen star,
While boys were shouting, near and far,
"Charcoal to sell."

LARGE CANNON.—"The largest cannon that ever I saw," said a traveller from Spain, "was at Gibraltar; I drove into the muzzle with a six-horse team!"

"Don't believe it," said his hearers.

"It's true, I assure you," said one of them; "I was inside with a horse and buggy, at the same time, and in order to let him turn round, I drove out of the touch-hole."

SOAP STONE GRIDDLE.—Smith, Torrey & Co. 56 Maiden-lane, have a griddle that is just the thing at this season of the year for Buckwheat cakes. The soapstone requires no grease and retaining heat for a long time, will bake the cakes with a uniform color. We heartily commend the article to the attention of all good housekeepers. What next!

"Nathan," said Mr. Sike to his youngest clerk, "have you charged old Ling with that quart of rum?" Yes sir." About an hour afterwards, somewhat forgetting, he asked, "Jerry, did you charge old Ling with that quart of rum?" Yes sir," was the response. "Confound the boys," muttered he, "there's no trustin, on 'em—no depending on 'em; to make it sure, I'll go and charge it myself, and then I shall know it's all right."

'Although you count yourself a brighter fellow than I am, yet I can come round you,' as the earth said to the sun.

A person looking at some skeletons the other day, asked a young doctor present where he got them. He replied, 'We raised them!

'Yes, ma'm, that's a crack article,' said a store keeper to his lady purchaser. 'Oh mercy!' cried she, 'if the the thing is cracked I don't want it.'

A governess, advertising for a situation, says 'she is a perfect mistress of her own *tongue*.'

A boy was asked what meekness was? He thought a moment, and said—"Meekness gives *smooth* answers to rough questions,"

THE BEGGAR BOY.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The cold wind moaned along the street;
The keen, sharp frost came, bitingly,
To sting his small, uncovered feet,
As the poor beggar boy crept by.

THEY sat together—the widow and her boy—wretched, hungry and desolate. A few pine shavings had just sunk into a handful of black ashes on the broken hearth, and one lingering spark of fire darting like a tiny serpent through them, was all the promise of warmth afforded by that yawning and empty fire place.—Yet the day was bitterly cold; the bleak wind gushed down the chimney, scattering the ashes over the floor with each chill blast. It came through the crevices and pierced the ill-fitted windows, till the snow, which lay embanked against the glass, drifted through from the area, and lay in ridges all around the sash. The boy had been crouching close to his mother, and, as the fire went out, she drew him nearer to her side, and strove to shelter him beneath the old shawl which but scantily protected her own shoulders. The boy nestled to her bosom for a moment, but it was not to seek shelter from the cold. The poor woman felt his arms girding her waist with an affectionate clasp, and his warm lips were pressed to her cheek again and again, till the tears that stood half frozen there vanished beneath the loving caress. Alas, for the widow! save those young lips there was no warmth in the world for her!

'Mother, are you very hungry?' asked the boy. The winter twilight filled the room, or the pale, famished face of that poor woman had been answer enough.—She turned away her head and murmured,

'No—not very.'

'Oh! mother,' cried he, drawing back his head and looking in her face through the dim light, 'if we could but get a shilling—one little shilling—I saw four pig's feet lying close by the door at the grocery this morning: one of them was almost out on the pavement. You don't know how I tried to earn a shilling or sixpence, or only three cents, that I might bring one for your supper: but no one would give me work, and you told me not to beg.'

The poor mother burst into tears, and kissed the face lifted with such touching earnestness to hers.

'Your father little thought his son—his and mine, would ever have thoughts of begging,' she said mournfully.

'But he did not know how hungry we should be,' said the lad meekly, while his eyes drooped beneath their thick lashes, and a look of shame stole over his features, for he understood his mother's words as a reproach. 'He had not seen you shivering with cold in the dark here.'

'Oh! if he could have forseen it!'—The poor woman rose to her feet as she spoke, and gathering the shawl about her, took an old quilted hood from her chair, and seemed preparing to go out. The lad turned his eyes anxiously on her.

'May I go with you, mother?' he inquired, buttoning the scant jacket round his finely moulded person, and taking a leathern cap from the floor, he stood ready to go forth.

'I will try again', muttered the unfortunate woman; 'yes, Joseph, we will go once more to Mrs. Henry's. It is but ten cents, and she may have forgotten it; but even then it is nothing to her, everything to us; we will try, surely we cannot starve, boy, starve when food lies before us in such quantities.' As she spoke the woman lifted her finger and pointed to a baker's shop across the way, where the windows were just lighted, and loaves of bread lay heaped on the counter beyond.

This conversation had led the suffering pair into the street, and they walked forward facing the wind and the driving snow with desperate energy.

'Mother,' said the lad, as the two paused before the high granite steps of a proud dwelling in Broad-street. 'Will ten cents be enough to buy the pig's feet and fire to cook them?'

'Do not begin to think of it,' said the widow. 'I have been here again and again, but could never see the lady: it may be so now: try and think of something beside food, my boy, for I have little hopes of any to-night.'

'I would think of something else if it were not for you, mother. I can do without eating a long time, but—'

The widow quietly wiped the tears from her eyes, and descending into the area of that princely dwelling, knocked at the door. The steps above sheltered her from the cutting wind, and she waited long and patiently.

A pampered cook, who sat comforting her crimson face before the kitchen fire, heard the knock, and after a few minutes' deliberation, arose to answer it, muttering sullenly at this call to perform duties out of her place, as she went through the lower hall. She opened the door, a gust of wind came through and put out her lamp, but not till she had seen the poverty-stricken creatures standing there.

'We have nothing for you,' she exclaimed, setting down the lamp, and using both large hands to force the door against the wind; 'no cold victuals for beggars—such a night as this—you ought to know better than to come when the snow drifts into a gentleman's hall in this way,' and taking up her lamp, the overfed cook made her way to the well heated kitchen range, and sat down to regale herself on the best part of a canvass back duck which she had put away for her own benefit between two plates with cranberry sauce, before she sent up her master's dinner.

The widow turned to her son, his hand was clasped in hers, and the look of mute despair which lay upon his young face was fully revealed by a street lamp that stood close by; she did not know that her own thin features were still more faded and ghastly.

'What shall we do? She would not even hear what we had to say.'

'Let us go to the front door,' said the boy; 'ring the bell, and ask for Mrs. Henry. You are a lady as well as she is—'.

It was a bitter and sad smile which flitted across the trembling lips of the widow.

'I was a lady,' she said, 'a proud one—but not now, not under these garments, want and hunger crush our feelings so—come, boy, come. Why should we not go in the at the front door?' The two passed hurriedly up from the area and stood upon the pavement.

'How warm it looks,' said the boy, pointing to the drawing-room windows, where the light from a chanedelier came streaming, like a flood of wine, through the crimson curtains that fell in voluminous folds over them.

The mother made no reply, but grasping his hand tight, led him up the steps.

She rang the bell boldly and with energy. Her eyes had been mocked with luxuries once familiar; she was starving, she and her first born, and felt wronged, as if the inmates of that house were insulting her destitution.

It was indeed a scene of luxurious splendor! that spacious drawing-room—beds of glowing anthracite flashed in grates of glittering steel and silver. The crystal pendants on the chandelier took a rainbow tinge from the wax lights that burned among them. Rare pictures hung in glittering frames on the walls; a soft, glowing light fell upon them, and swept all around on the Ackminster carpet, the silken ottamans, and tables of rich mosiac. There was but one person in the room—a young girl of magnificent beauty and queenly presence. A harp stood before her, and as she stooped to draw forth music from its strings, the muslin drapery which shaded her arms fell loosely; her thick, black hair caught the light, and the color on her round cheek grew deep and rich as a warm sunset. What was it to her that the wind blew chill and sharp without? It could not penetrate the depths of those damask curtains. It touched not the cluster of tea roses, and that snow white japonica that stood on the sofa table, and shed a bland perfume over the couch of embroidered silk which the lady had just occupied: touched not the rare prints and the last magazine, which lay half concealed beneath the crimson cushion. Her dress was that of summer, and like summer was the atmosphere of these beautiful rooms. Her hands wandered among the harp strings, and the color deepened in her cheeks as the music which they drew forth rose and swelled around her; but, as if the discord had startled her with a pleasant surprise, she turned her head as the ringing of the door bell broke through the low notes which her harp was then whispering; her white arm rested motionless against the arras; her lips were slightly parted, and the color on her cheek was like the crimson side of a peach. She longed to steal toward the door and listen if it was indeed his voice.

When the footman opened the door, saying that a woman and boy wished to speak with his mistress, he conld see the beating of her heart through the folds of pure muslin crossing her bosom, and there was a meaning smile on his lip when he observed the look of annoyance and disappointment which settled on her beautiful face.

'Who are they, John; go ask what they want. You knew that I was engaged,' she said, impatiently; 'I am engaged, and mama is out.' The man went back to the hall door, where the widow and her son stood shivering in the cold night—he inquired their business sharply, for the wind, which swept through the opening, deranged his temper.

'We only wish to see Mrs. Henry for one moment,' said the poor woman, meekly.

'Mrs. Henry has gone out.'

'The young lady, then, can we see her?'

'I tell you she is engaged—if you have any message, speak out; you cannot expect a gentleman to stand here all night,' replied the dignitary of locks and hinges.

'Will you be so kind as to tell Miss Henry that there was ten cents due on the linen I made for her—she could not make the exact change, and—'

'A heavy business, that!' interrupted the footman, sneeringly.

'I would not have travelled here to-night, but—'

A young gentleman, who had alighted from a close carriage to the pavement, while they were disputing, came hurriedly up the steps, and interrupted the widow in her humble appeal. She shrunk back, and allowed the visitor to pass, for now the door was flung wide open, and the footman obsequiously rendered his help to relieve the young man oi his furred cloak.

'Will you speak to Miss Henry—indeed, indeed, we shall suffer terribly, if she does not give us the money,' persisted the woman, placing her hand in desperation against the door, as the man came back to close it against them. He hesitated a moment, and then went to the drawing-room door again, just in time to see the small hand of his mistress snatched from the clasping fingers of the young gentleman who had just entered, and her radiant form covered with blushes as it was turned toward the door.

She advanced to the footman, and as he spoke in the undertones of a well tutored servant, her companion leaned against the harp and gazed smilingly upon her while he passed his fingers idly along the strings.

Miss Henry turned from the servant, went to a little work box of rich mosiac, and took out her purse. It contained nothing but bank notes.

'Tell her to come again; I have no small change. I don't remember that anything is due, but that is no matter, tell her to come again.'

The young girl turned away as she spoke, and gliding to the side of her lover, began trifling with the harp strings close by his hand, till her arm was once more imprisoned in his clasp, and they forsook the instrument and sat down, content with the musical beating of their own young hearts, and there, upon the door steps, two fellow beings perishing with want, famishing from the lack of a few pennies, which that beautiful girl thoughtlessly withheld. Alas! when will the rich and prosperous learn the value of trifles to the poor?

'Who where the two persons I found at the door?' inquired the lover of Miss Henry, as he playfully turned the turquoise ring on her finger. 'The woman's face struck me as peculiarly intelligent as I hurried up the steps.' The lady smiled and answered in a quiet voice that it was a sewing woman, whom her mammy sometimes employed out of charity.

'It is a dreadful night for any female to be out,' said the young man thoughtfully; 'and the face I saw beneath that old hood was strangely wan and sorrowful.'

'Is it very cold?' enquired the young lady, beginning to look serious, 'I have not felt it in the least.'

'God forbid that you ever should feel the inclemency of a night like this!' said the young man, caressingly, 'and yet, my girl, the poor woman who stood at your door a few minutes since, may have been loved as tenderly, and nurtured gently as you are; nothing but terrible destitution would have called her out on such a night as this!'

'Do you think so?' replied the young girl, and the color grew faint on her cheek, 'I am sorry, I—'

The young man looked in that speaking face with some surprise, it became troubled beneath his glance, and tears stole like dew into those dark eyes.

'What is the matter, Frances?' he inquired anxiously, 'you are too sensitive, my sweet girl.'

Frances Henry covered her face and wept—'I have been cruel, careless,' she said in a low voice, 'the poor woman asked for a little change that she says is due her. I expected you, my heart was full of you, and I sent her away.'

'To suffer!' said the young man seriously, though his voice was still affectionate.

'It was so little—such a mere trifle—I could not think ten cents of the least consequence. It was only that, but she will come again to-morrow, and I will give her fifty times the due!' added the really kind girl with sudden animation, for she was only thoughtless not cruel.

'Let us try if she cannot be found to-night,' replied the lover, still very seriously. The footman was summoned, but he knew nothing of the poor woman. She

Continued on fourth page.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, January, 4, 1849.

What shall we say to arrest the attention of our readers? For without their attention to what we may say, we might as well not speak. I wonder what he is going to say! If we can have your attention we will proceed, we don't yet know ourselves, so you will have to read on.

Suppose it be a few words of advice to young men, and incidentally as they say of the tariff to the old ones

Before this number of our paper is read by our subscribers another year will have passed. Young man can you look back upon it with the satisfaction of having performed the good resolutions you may have commenced the year with, or is it with sorrow and regret that the year has closed upon you. If the former, you will read with pleasure what we may write for your benefit, and resolve to continue on in the advantages you have gained; if the latter perhaps your regret will be increased by the reflection; be it so, let that regret take deep hold of your mind, so deep that it will lead to a reformation; commence to day, reform bad habits and resolve firmly to act more wisely in future; no man need be ashamed to acknowledge that he is wiser to day than he was yesterday, this year than he was last.

We do not know what better way to benefit you than by offering the following advice, which you may as well not read unless you resolve to profit by it.

Never promise what you do not intend to perform, for whatever benefit you may anticipate by gaining what you desire by a promise, if that promise is not performed to the letter and spirit of your representations, you will be worse off than before you made that promise; you will lose the confidence of whoever you may have promised, and likewise you will lose all self respect after having once broken your word, and then resort to falsehood and perhaps an oath to restore the confidence you have once lost; how much better to maintain or not to promise what we know we cannot perform. More men lose their independance through the non-performance of their promises than all other things besides. The man that is punctual to all his engagements, which punctuality must be true as the sun, can always command a friends purse; and a 'friend in need is a friend indeed.'

Another great advantage towards the attainment of independance is living within your income, the man that lives beyond his income, no matter how large that income may be. must always be a slave.

'Out of debt out of danger,' should be the motto of all who wish to remain free and independant; the disregard of these maxims are the reason why so many complain of hard times; never get in debt to purchase an article you do not want; pay as you go, by so doing you will always be able to maintain your independance.

That man is truly independant who has his health and strength, a clear conscience, a clean shirt, and a shilling; all beyond these are superfluities with which a man of sense can do without rather than sacrifice his word and thereby his independance. That you may not forget this advice pay for the Gazette one year in advance, and if at the expiration of that time you do not say the advice is worth more than one years subscription, then we if too poor to refund the money, should we live, we will work out the amount at sawing wood, or at any other respectable calling, provided the persons word denying this much benefit will obtain credit to the amount of ten shillings at any store in this village. Try it and see.

We regret to say that in the last number of our paper, a mistake occurred in the strictures on the Rev. Dr. Ryders Lecture by Delta. We made it read:

In the Lords supper Christ only compares his body and blood to bread and wine, chapter, He calls his body but in this blood the true food of the soul of the believers.

It should have read:

In the lords supper Christ only compares his body and blood to bread and wine, but in this chapter, He calls his body and blood the true food of the soul of the believers.

Congress.

We have no mails for two days past, the cars having been detained two days at this place by the snow drifting on the track; therefore we have no later congressional news.

[FOR THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.]

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in congratulating you on the appearance of your very interesting and valuable paper. That you would make a journal worthy of attention on account of its choice selections, and independent and well written editorials, I well knew; but I was not prepared for the very neat, and indeed I might add, handsome style in which it is issued. I am well aware of the difficulties which attend the getting up of the first numbers of a newspaper, even when undertaken by older hands; and with your opportunity, I must say you have done nobly.

I am much pleased with this, because it is gratifying to see things well done.—Permit me to add, that I never could do work in the slovenly manner in which it is done by many persons with whom I am acquainted. If anything is worth being undertaken, it should be done in a workmanlike manner.

The publication of a new paper in Plainfield is an enterprize which should be regarded with much favor by all who have an interest in the prosperity of your thriving villiage. The intelligent business man who may visit your town, will, if he is asked to settle among you, inquire, Have you any newspapers, and what is their character? As he will find in the Gazette a paper well conducted and handsomely printed, he will soon make up his mind that your townsmen form an enterprising and spirited community, because he KNOWS that a paper of this class is sustained only by a people who have sagacity enough to appreciate the value of a good paper. This will have great weight in deciding the point as to whether or not he will take up his residence among you.

Now this is a subject in which all who are interested in the growth of Plainfield are deeply concerned. If it is an object to have intelligent and thorough going business men settle among you, it follows that your townsmen must support their newspapers as they do in all places which have a steady and wholesome growth.—Is there a person in Plainfield who can name any villiage which has rapidly increased in population, in intelligence, and wealth, which has not supported its newspapers in a liberal manner? Is it not universally conceded by the shrewdest business men in the country, that money paid to a newspaper office, either for subscription or advertising, is most judiciously expended?

But I did not design to go into an argument on this subject. I hope, however, that these hints will not be thrown away by those who are interested. I trust that none who live in your beautiful village—no matter what may be their politics—will neglect a "paper published in their midst and for their benefit." I am confident that the young will find in it much to amuse and instruct, and the old many things that will be for their comfort and advantage. Yours,

J. A.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send for pubication in the 'Plainfield Gazette' a story by one of our most popular female writers. Although it is quite lengthy, yet I trust the merits of the article will constrain you to insert it. I am aware that the mass of those who read newspapers would rather have something of a more exciting nature—many would even prefer a love story of the "namby-pamby" style; but I believe that "The Beggar Boy," though not adapted for this class of readers, is a character worthy of their profound attention. The tale is very beautifully written, and calculated to affect the most indifferent and unfeeling. I trust that every family into whose hands The Gazette may fall, will have the story of the widow and her son read aloud, that every member may listen to the tale of their sufferings. Let no one imagine that the picture is over drawn; for any person who has lived in our large cities must have known of similar cases of destitution and death. C.

THE TRIBUNE.—To all those wanting a city paper we would recommend the Tribune, and especialy to our democratic friends, as in it will be found embodied the principles of the Whig party, with which every Democrat should be acquainted, a man reading only his own party papers whether Whig or Democrat is but ill calculated to judge of their worth, or to advocate his own principles understandingly. The Daily Tribune is one of the ablest conducted papers in the union, its weekly and semi weekly are among the best *News*papers with which we are acquainted.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europea.

Louis Napoleon President of France.

&c. &c. &c.

The Cunard Steamer *Europa*, Captain LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ult. arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, after a passage of fifteen days.

FRANCE.

The Presidential Election—Louis Napoleon Chosen.

The election of a President commenced on Sunday, the 10th inst. and the polling terminated on Monday evening. There is no doubt that Prince Louis Napoleon is chosen, his majority in all the departments from which the returns made up have been received being very considerable; and although it would at first sight seem impossible to form any correct opinion of the probable result of a poll of so vast a constituency, yet the returns are so immensely in his favor as to place it beyond the shadow of a doubt that Prince Louis Napoleon has obtained both an absolute and a relative majority, so that he will be legally elected, and Gen. Cavaignac will lose the chance of being chosen by the National Assembly, to which the choice of one of the candidates would be referred, if none should obtain an absolute majority of the voters.

Taking all into connsideration, Prince Louis Napoleon has in Paris on the gross poll—which consisted of 250,941 votes—an absolute majority over all his competitors of upward of twenty-seven thoussnd.

Another Bonaparte Elected.

The election for Deputy to the National Assembly for Corsica terminated in the return of M. Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the son of the late Lucien Bonaparte, and brother of the Prince of Canino. The numbers were:

M. Louis Lucian Bonaparte	11,977
General Arrighi	10,560

General Arrighi was recommended to the electors by Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, by his son Napoleon and by Prince Louis Napoleon, in opposition to M. Louis Lucien Bonaparte. Lucien and his sons were always, on account of their uncompromizing Republicanism, objects of fear and dislike to other members of the Bonaparte family.

A well informeed Paris paper says: "So far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the Departments the suffrages were divided in the followinh proportions:

Louis Napoleon	66 per cent.
Cavaignac	21 "
Ledru-Rollin	6 "
Raspail	4 "
Lamartine	3 "

THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

The Rsghts of the German Empire.

The proceedings of the Frankfort assembly since our last are in themselves important, but are denuded of much of that importance by the complicated and unstable character of the Assembly, resulting from the late and present proceedings in Vienna and Berlin. On the 7th inst. the Assembly was occupied in considering the fundamental rights of the German people when among other, the following articles were definitely adopted:

The law makes no difference between the various orders (of the people), all priviliges attaching to particular orders are abolished. The nobility, as an order, is abolished. All Germans are equal in the eye of the law.

All titles, so far as they are not connected with an office, are abolished and may never again be introduced. Ayes, 253, Noes, 170.

No member of a German State can accept an order from a foreign state. Ayes, 229; Noes, 193. The obligation to serve in the armed forces is the same for all; the sending of a substitute is not allowed.

The penalty of death, except when prescribed by martial law, or where admitted by naval law in cases of mutiny, as also the punishment of the pillory, of branding, and of bodily chastisement are abolished.

Every German has the right of expressing his opinion freely, by word of mouth, writng, printing, and pictorial or plastic representation.

The freedom of tho Press many not be limited, suspended, or annulled, under any way whatsoever, by preventive measures; either by censorship, concessions, payment of caution, State-imposts, restrictions imposed on the printing-offices, or, the book-trade, or by postal prohibition, or any other impediments thrown in the way of free intercourse.

[The insertion of the words "by preventive measures" was carried by 338 against 67; and the word "suspended" by 263 against 181]

On offences committed by the Press, which are officially prosecuted, verdict shall be returned by jury. A law in relation to the Press will be enacted by imperial authority.

Every German has full liberty of faith and conscience.

No one is compelled to reveal his religious convictions.

No one is bound to attach himself to any religious community. (This last clause was carried 227 against 198.)

A Free Press in Saxony.

By a new law of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Press is declared entirely free, and the censorship forever abolished.

AUSTRIA.

Abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand.

On the 2d inst. considerable sensation was created by a proclamation issued by the Emperor, in which he transfers all his rights and honors to his nephew.

The young Emperor is favorably spoken of and if he but fulfill the hopes held out in his Proclamation on entering his new duties, the people of Austria will have experienced a happy deliverance in getting rid of Ferdinand.

PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly Dissolved.

'1. The Assembly, called together for the purpose of 'concording' a Constitution, is hereby dissolved.

'2. Our Ministry of State is charged with the execution of this order.

'Given and signed with our own hand, and sealed with our own arms, this day, the 5th of Dec. 1848, at Potsdam.

(Signed,)

FREDRICK WILLIAM, MANTEUFFEL,
BRANDENBURG, BENTELEN,
LADENBERG, VON DER HEYDT."
SROTHA,

ENGLAND.

The Postal Convention.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the basis of the postal convention with the United States has at length been finally settled, and a draft of the convention itself will be sent by this day's steamer to America for ratification by the Senate of the United States. By the convention a considerable reduction will be made upon the postage of American letters, and we trust that the ill feelings on both sides which the question had occasioned will be definitely removed.

IRELAND.

The internal state of affairs in Ireland, is, we regret to say, without any improvement, or even the hope of a change for the better. Between the poverty and destitution of the small farmers, and the crowded state of the work-houses, the awful amount of poor rates which are refused, and the discontent that prevails, the country is in a frightful state. The eviction of insolvent debtors is the order of the day. A large and influential meeting has been held at Portarlington, for the purpose of inducing the House of Commons to institute a searching inquiry into the whole working of the present poor laws in Ireland; in order to effect the legitimate purpose of the poor laws. At Skibbereen a meeting has been held, at which a committee of intelligent gentlemen has been appointed to visit and report on the present state of the poor, which is at present really awful.

ROME.

The Pope escaped from his Capital in the Disguise of a Servant.

LATER STILL.

Our correspondent states that before closing his letter, a statement was made at the Hotel de Ville, where the scrutiny is proceeding, that Louis Napoleon had received four millions of votes, while those of Gen. Cavaignac were only hine hundred thousand. The funds rose one per cent. in consequence of the increased confidence felt in the new Government.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Write it in Gold.

The great comprehensive truths, says President Quincy, written on letters of light on every page of our history, are these; —Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom, none but virtue; virtue none but knowlege; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.

A young married woman, who has not had the opportunity of profiting by the advice and example of a good mother' will find some difficulty at first in spending her money to the best advantages; for there is really an art in spending money, though not in getting rid of it. Some women will keep house respectably and plentifully on one third less money than will be required by others, and without either meanness of illiberal dealing. But to do this, judgment, forethought, and experience are necessary. One woman shall be able to tell you how much her house keeping costs, to a shilling, while another cannot even guess within ten.—The former has method, rule, regularity. and a certain sum assigned to her, with the latter is all hap hazard—it comes and it goes, she neither knows how, nor cares. And this is almost sure to be the case if the money is doled out by her husband in a few shillings at a time.

One sentence fitly spoken may encourage a timid goodness, or cheer a bosom dejected and drooping beneath some secret sorrow.

Cold Weather.

The thermometer at daylight on Wednesday morning Jan. 3d stood at five degrees below zero, in this Village.

The Cholera, &c.

PITTSBURG, Saturday Dec 30.

Alarming reports in relation to the Cholera reach us from below. A gentleman passenger in the steamer Diadem reports three deaths on board that boat, six on board steamer "Watkins," and four on steamer "Savanah." When he left New-Orleans, people were leaving by hundreds.

The Ravages of the Cholera at New Orleans and in the valley of the Mississippi are very serious. In New Orleans the mortality is already as great as it was in the city of New York during the height of the epidemic in 1832; on the 20th of December there were admitted to the Charity Hospital, 24 cholera patients; on the 21st there were 31. The number of deaths by cholera in the Hospital on the 20th was 35; and on the 21st there were 22. This embraces probably about one-third the number of cases in the whole city.

Gen. Taylor has consented to visit Pittsburgh, on his rout to Washington, if private busisness in Kentucky offers no impediment.

New York Saturday, Dec. 31.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—Yesterday afternoon two respectable citizens called at the Fourth Ward Station House, and stated that a woman in a dying condition, and entirely destitute, was lying in the cellar of house 25 Rose-st. Investigation was immediately made, and the news fouud to be correct. On etnering the cellar the poor woman, whose name is Mary Sullivan, was seen lying on the floor in an exhausted condition, almost without clothing, and four or five helpless children surrounding her, and crying for that food and warmth she was unable to bestow. Some wood was sent from the Station-House, a fire lighted in the cold cellar, and the wants of the poor creatures provided for Dr. William O'Donnell of 37 James-st. on hearing the circumstances, attended the poor woman, and without any remuneration, save the conciousness of doing a benevolent action' accorded to her the aid which was so much needed.

'Are you fond of tongue, sir?" "I was always fond of tongue, madame, and I like it—*still.*

There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden, but oh, how many that are beautiful and good. The world seems with beauty—with objects which gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would. There are ills that we cannot escape, the approach of disease and death, of misfortune, the sundering of earthly ties, and canker-work of grief; but a vast majority of the evils which beset us, might, be avoided. There is sunshine everywhere—in the sky; or on the earth; there would be in most hearts as we look around us. The storm dies away and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her tinted curtain upon the earth, which is very beautiful, even when Autumn breathes her changing breath upon it.

EVIL SPEAKING.—That you may not speak ill of any, do not delight to hear ill of them. Give no countenance to busy bodies, who are running from house to house, and love to talk of other men's faults. Those who delight to hear ill of others, will soon fall into the habit of speaking ill of them. When busy bodies run out of matter of fact, they will soon resort to conjecture, and idle stories to please those who are fond of hearing others spoken against. Such characters are common nuisances, often destroy good neighborhoods and the fellowship of old friends. If we endeavor in good earnest to mind ourselves, we shall find work enough, and but little time to talk to others.

PHILOSOPHY.—'When a stranger treats me with want of respect,' said a poor philosnpher, 'I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself that he slights, but my old coat, and shabby hat, which to say the truth, have no particular claim to admiration. So, if my hat and coat choose to fret about it let them, but it is nothing to me.'

AREA OF U. S. TERRITORY.—Oregon Territory contains 341,463 square miles; New-Mexico, 77,387 do; California, 448,691 do; Territory west of the Mississippi, 745,584 do; total 1,861,976 square miles, of 640 acres each. The U. S. Territory, were it of a square form, would measure 1,820 miles by 1,820.

Whenever you see a small waist, think how much *is wasted.*

A dozen or two News.

Now the season has arrived for serenades. Now young gentlemen stay out late o'nigts, and touch the light guitar, and pitch their voices into third story windows, in the hope of awakening a tender sentiment in the hearts of the fair. Now oysters are fat and good. Now parties are given, and the 'handings-round' are done as often as circumstances will permit. Now papas groan inwardly. Now is the time for reading. Now, if ever is the time to get married. Now is the moment to form good resolutions. Now is the time to think of the poor. Now noses look both blue and red. Now is the time for dancing. Now is the time to forget your enemies. Now the ladies dress tastefully. Now concerts are well patronised, and now the opera draws well. Now the dry goods men rub their hands in joy at a big business and corresponding profits. Now patriotism is below par. Now an original joke is worth its weight in gold. Now is the time to take a good newspaper. Now we'll quit.

Pointed sermons.—Many years ago, there graduated at Harvard University, a man by the name of Rawson, who subsequently settled as a minister at Yarmouth on Cape Cod. He used to preach very pointed sermons. Having heard that some of his parishioners were in the habit of making him the subject of their mirth at a grog-shop, he one Sabbath preached a discourse from the text, 'And I was the song of the drunkard.' His remarks were of a very moving character, as many of his hearers rose and left the house. A short time afterwards, he delivered a discourse still more pointed: 'And they, being convicted in their own consciences, went out one by one.' On this occasion, no one ventured to retire from the assembly, but the guilty ones listened in silence to the lash of their pastor.

Nothing is more rediculous than to boast of advantages in education which have not been improved. A young clergyman was one day boasting among his relations of having been educated in two colleges, Harvard and Cambridge.—'You remind me,' said an aged divine present' 'of an instance I once knew of a calf who sucked two cows.' 'What was the consequence?' asked a third person. 'Why, sir,' replied the old gentleman, very gravely, the consequence was, that he was a very *great calf*.'

Repartee is perfect, when it effects its purpose with a double edge. Repartee is the highest order of wit, as it bespeaks the coolest exercise of genius at a moment when the passions are aroused. Voltaire, on hearing the name of Haller mentioned by an English traveler, at Forney, burst forth into a violent panegyric upon him; his visitor told him that such praise was most disinterested, for that Haller by no means spoke so highly of him. 'Well, well, *n'importe*,' replied Voltaire, 'perhaps we are both mistaken.'

In ridicule of the practice of duelling, Franklin used to tell the following story: One person said to another in a coffee house—'Sir, sit a little farther off, you *smell* offensively.' 'Sir,' answered the person addressed, 'I will fight if you insist upon it,' rejoined the first; 'but how will that end the matter? If you kill me, I shall *smell* too; and if I kill you, you will *smell* worse than you do at present.

'Thou hast a hole in thy stocking,' said a demure looking little Quaker girl, to a lady who was going up Chestnut street, on the 1st ultimo. The lady looked down. 'Thee is a fourth mouth dunce!' exclaimed little Miss Prim.

'Your house is on fire,' said a stranger' rushing into the parlor of a sober citizen. 'Well, sir,' was the answer of the latter, 'to what cause am I indebted for the extraordinary interest which you take in the affairs of my house?'

'If good people,' said Archbishop Usher, 'would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in virtue, how many would they win to the good cause!'

Benevolence.—As the sweetness of the rose exhales perfume from its own nature, so the generous heart of the benevolent man sheds delight amongst mankind.

'They do say there's nothing new under the sun, but if there aint a new pair of stockings,' said an old woman, as she took the last stitch; 'then I'm mistsken, that's all.'

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Office, Type, Presses, Job Materials, Fixtures, etc., of the "*Jersey City Telegraph*," in Hudson County, N. J. and also the good will and right of conducting said paper. The paper now possesses a fair and increasing patronage, and offers many inducements to an intelligent, practical man. The subscriber is about to leave the country, and for this reason will dispose of the establishment on very low terms.

J. H. Voorhees, Ed. & Proprietor.

Jersey City, Dec 23, 1848.

MARRIED.

At New-Brunswick, on the 1st. of January 1849, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, Mr. J. H. Vail, of New-Brunswick, to Miss. Sarah Outcalt, of Three Mile Run.

DIED.

At Westfield, Dec. 20, Willam Townley, aged 23 years, son of Edward Townley of that place, and brother of Rev. John H. Townley of Hackettstown.

At Somerville, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 29th, Mr Joseph Lotzer, aged 30 years.

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Deacon & Peterson,
66 South Third st. Philadelphia.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC,

FOR 1849.

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Dec, 20. 1848.

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Dec. 21. 1848. m1.

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December, 1848.

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Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

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Dec. 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

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New-York, Dec. 1848.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill. dt31

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An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, Corner of Barclay St. New York.*

Importer and dealer in American, English, and German,

HARDWARE,

Has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive variety of Foreign Goods, together with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE, well adapted for Builders and Cabinet Makers, and every other department of mechanical labor, Agricultural Tools, &c., all of which Country Merchants and other purchasers, are requested to examine previous to making their Spring purchases, as they are offered on *the best terms.* f4.

HOUSE AND LOT AT EXECUTORS SALE.

The subscribers Executors of Thomas Hance deceased will offer at public vendue on Thursday, the 4th day of January next at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the House and Lot situated on the north side of New street in the city of New-Brunswick, late the residence of the deceased. The lot is 100 feet on New Street extending the same distance in depth. There is on this lot a lage substantially built dwelling house.

This property is well located and is of sufficient capacity for manufacturing purposes.

It will be sold together or in seperate lots to suit purchasers.

One half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN W. STOUT,
PETER P. RUNYON,

Dec. 1848. f.3.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

Concluded.

was standing on the steps, when he closed the door against her, perfectly mute, but the boy had insisted on coming in, had rung the bell violently twice after he was shut out, and for some minutes the sound of his voice was heard above the wail of the tempest. Perhaps he was there yet. Frances Henry and her lover went eagerly to the door, and looked out; no one was visible; the steps were covered with sleet, and drops of frozen rain fell like a storm of pearls over the dark tresses and muslin drapery of the young girl, while the keen winds almost took away her breath.

'Does any one know where she lives?' inquired the young man, taking up his cloak. Frances turned anxiously to the servant, who did know something of the widow's residence; but the night was tempestuous, and John had no idea of leaving it for the benefit of any one; so he expressed himself profoundly ignorant, and hastened to close the door, lest his young mistress should take cold. It was indeed a necessary precaution, for she was shivering from head to foot

The young couple went back to the drawing-room, to an atmosphere so changed that the sleet which had fallen on their garments turned to water, and hung trembling all over them, like dew drops, before they had crossed the room. They sat down, but inquietude was in the heart of each. The young man was thoughtful, and Frances could not shake off a sense of regret and self reproach that saddened her spirits all the evening.

The widow and her son reached their wretched dwelling at last. Joseph turned his face resolutely from the baker's window as they went by, and his mother had not spoken a word since she left the rich man's door. They went into the dark basement and sat down. Joseph took the damp shawl from his mother's bosom, flung off his own wet jacket, and winding his arms around her neck, laid his cheek close to hers, and murmured, 'come, mother, don't give up; see, this will warm you a little, I know it will!'

He was answered by a low convulsive sob, which the poor woman tried in vain to suppress, but the brave lad would not be discouraged. He brought her to be calm, to see how strong he was—he who had eaten nothing for two whole days, and who always had such an appetite—it was not much to be hungry when one got used to it. It was beautiful—this courage in a child so young! His voice was unnaturally cheerful, but it had a sound as if the little fellow was choking back his tears all the time.

There was a straw bed lying on the floor in a corner of the room. Joseph had become accustomed to the dark, so he went to this bed and shook up the straw; heaping the principal part on the side which his mother always occupied.—Then he persuaded her to sit down; he spread the warm quilts carefully over her, tucking them in against the wall, and placed a piece of old rag carpeting between the bed and the floor, that it might seem as much like a pillow as possible.

'Now, mother, isn't it nice to feel that everything is so clean, if there isn't much of it?' said the boy, still lingering on his knees where he had been arranging the fragment of carpet. 'Do you begin to feel any better, mother?'

The poor woman murmured that she did, and told the child to make haste and come to bed, for she heard his teeth chatter as he spoke.

'In a few minutes, mother—I have just thought of something'—and starting to his feet, little Joseph went into a back passage and dragged out an old door which stood leaning against the wall.—He placed this against the bed, slanting it over his mother in a manner that shielded her from the wind which penetrated the windows.

'There,' exclaimed the boy triumphantly, 'only think, mother, how much better off we are than some poor people that haven't any old door to keep off the wind!'

If it had not been so very dark, Joseph would have been encouraged by the faint smile that crept over the pale face of his parent; for even misery could not resist the determined courage of that brave hearted boy.

When Joseph had arranged the door, he gathered fresh spirit from success, and the exertion of dragging it forth had driven away the excessive chill which had fettered down his strength; so, obeying a desperate impulse, he let himself into the street, and ran across to the baker's shop. A hard faced woman stood behind the counter talking to a mild looking female, who had just placed a couple of shilling loaves in a basket which hung on her arm. She seemed to be the wife of a mechanic, purchasing her store of bread for the next day. When she turned from the counter Joseph took her place; there was something in the clear, frank features of the boy which attracted her attention. Though worn to the thread, his clothes were mended, and perfectly clean; the bright black hair had never been neglected, and exposure to the storm only crisped it into a thousand tiny ringlets up from his bold open forehead, and all over his head. But he was very pale, and the long black lashes that sunk over his eyes when he felt that she was looking earnestly at him, concealed an expression of terrible suffering.

'Mrs. Beake, will you let me speak with you a minute,' said the child, lifting his eyes to the shop woman, with an appeal so earnest, that she impulsively bent down her head; but the widow owed her a few shillings, and this thought steeled her heart against him.

'It is of no use,' she said, before he had time to express his wishes: 'I can't trust you another loaf, it is out of the question.'

'I did not come for trust this time—that is, not all trust,' replied the boy, with almost breathless anxiety. 'See—if you will only take these, and keep them till we can pay you—they have only been mended twice.'

The boy stooped down, untied his shoes and seemed about to set them on the counter.

'Don't put your wet old shoes there!' exclaimed the woman, roughly. 'What good are such trash to me—do get out of the store.'

'I did not mean to set them on the counter—only to show you how nicely they are mended,' said the boy in a broken voice, stooping down to put on his shoes, and, as his fingers trembled among the wet strings, the woman, who stood at the door, saw that the poor child was crying as if his heart would break, though he made no noise. She looked at the bread in her basket: there was just enough for her own large family—she could not give him that—but a sixpence lay within her hard palm—harder than her heart, good woman. Her face brightened, and stepping forward, she laid her coin on the counter.

'Give the boy some bread, he looks hungry, poor fellow;' and before Joseph could start up, shake the tears from his face, and thank her, the kind woman had passed out into the street, muttering, 'My young ones must do without their candy to-night: they will make a terrible time when I get home—no matter—I could not help it!'

Joseph reached up his eager, trembling hands, and almost snatched the loaf from Mrs. Beake. He darted through the door and across the street, laughing amid his tears; and hugging the bread close to his bosom.

The widow had sunk to that heavy, uncomfortable sleep which, in truth, was scarcely more than stupid endurance of privation and cold. She had not heard her son go forth, and when he rushed into the room, sobbing out a cough, and dancing through the darkness, she started up in affright.

'Here, mother, here, I've got some bread—new bread—a whole loaf—are you setting up, mother?—come break it—my hands shake so I can't. Give me a piece of the crust, and eat the soft yourself. Have you got it?—that's right—now eat away, mother, it's all paid for!'

Joseph broke off short, for his mouth was full of something more substantial than words, and he only interrupted his mother's expressions of gratitude by now and then pausing to ask, if she ever tasted such bread in her life?

The next morning Joseph crept from the side of his mother, where he had nestled all night, and went out to a carpenter's shop in the neighborhood in search of something to burn. The carpenter was at work, and Joseph's heart leaped when he saw the delicate shavings dropping in curls from his plane to a great heap which lay by the work bench.—When the man saw Joseph, he smiled, and pushed the shavings towards him with his foot. They were eagerly gathered up, but underneath lay some chips and square pieces of wood, which the child would not have touched, but with unusual benevolence, the carpenter thrust them also towards him. So the widow was aroused by the cheerful cracking of a fire on the hearth which, if it gave forth little heat, served to illuminate the otherwise cheerless room. Joseph was before the fire, looking quite cheerful and happy as he fed the flame with handsful of crisp shavings.

'Come, mother, we have a crust or two left for breakfast, here it is, I don't feel hungry after our famous supper,' said the boy, approaching his mother with some fragments of bread.

The widow would have persuaded her son to eat, but he quietly laid the portion she gave him on a little deal table, saying that he was not hungry, and would go into the street to see if anybody wanted to send him on an errand, or have wood carried in. He kissed his mother before going out, and besought her to lie still and cover herself with the bedclothes; but the child did not guess how ill his parent was, how utterly broken down and strengthless.

It was a clear day, but intensely cold, the air was full of sharp biting frost, and the little wind that stirred along the streets was keen and stinging rather than boisterous. Poor Joseph was thinly clad and the cold penetrated every pore of his body as he hurried along the icy pavement, looking eagerly from side to side in search of something to do, but no pile of wood gladdened his eye, no little mound of coal gave him an excuse for ringing at some street door to beg the privilege of carrying it in. But the boy had suffered, and seen his mother suffer till the resolution of manhood seemed springing up in his bosom, his eye grew brighter and more determined as he walked on; his pale lips were pressed together, and he turned his face firmly against the wind as if that were his fate, and his young soul had found courage to brave it.

He went down to the wharves in hope that some traveler might employ him to carry a bandbox or portmanteau, but larger and more hardened boys drove him away, and he was more than once in danger of being crushed among the hackney-coachmen and cab-drivers that thronged the thoroughfare to every ferry. Still he would not be discouraged, though hungry and tortured with the cold, he pressed forward pleading for work till night drew on, and then, for the first time in his young life, 'begging for money, anything that would keep his mother from perishing with want.' At night-fall he stood in Broadway, and asked for 'pennies to buy bread for his poor mother,' of the passers by—it was an old story and excited no sympathy. Once that beautiful, earnest face, thin and pale with famine, might have touched a heart of stone, but it was too cold for men to pause long enough for more than an impotent glance, and if the vein with which he pleaded was sad and broken-hearted, they set it down as a part of his profession, lacking somewhat in whining humility, but very well for a new beginner, and so they passed him by.—Men who risked thousands every night at the gambling table withheld their penny from conscientious scruples. They looked upon street beggars as a moral evil; women who were driving their husbands to bankruptcy by extravagance in dress and equipage, swept by the shivering boy, wrapped in velvets and costly furs, but they too had conscientious scruples, or could not afford the penny for which he supplicated. Some passed him with averted faces and heard him not. Others ordered him away as if a wild animal had crossed his path: one or two paused as if to aid him, but it was difficult for such to find their purses without being chilled through, so when the child almost felt a coin in his palm, and looked upon them already with grateful eyes, they passed on, stifling the compassionate impulse that had almost impelled them to a kind act, by the common observation that after all this begging was but a business.—So they passed him one and all till the night came on, and when every limb was chilled, and his very heart cold in his bosom, the boy crept toward home miserable, hungry and exhausted.'

The night was colder even than the morning, a clear wintry sky bent over the city, studded with myriads of golden stars beautiful and bright, but the boy shivered beneath them, and it seemed as if they hung there to mock him with thoughts of a warm fire which he must never see again. The shop windows too, with their glittering lights gleaming over piles of confectionary and southern fruits—they had tempted him a little while before, but now the gas flames and the fruit seemed melting together in a sea of beautiful colors that danced before his eyes—still they tempted him no longer, for he had ceased to feel hungry as a faintness and loathing of food crept over him; sensation seemed gradually dying from his limbs, and he was conscious of but one wish, and that was to lie down by his mother and sleep. Still he crept on, moving to and fro beneath the bright pitiless stars, and the yet more pitiless throng that passed him by, till he mistook the way and stood quite alone in a public lumber-yard. It gave him no anxiety, for his limbs were already asleep, and his eyes grew heavy. He sunk to the earth with his face turned upward to the stars. And when the beggar boy awoke he was in heaven!

They were sitting at their breakfast table—Frances Henry and her parents—one day had passed by since the sewing woman had sought their house in that storm; but she had not called agian as directed. So Frances cast the subject from her mind, and smiled quietly when she thought how much anxiety the trifling sum of ten cents had cost her.

Mr. Henry, who had been amusing himself with the morning papers after his coffee, occasioanlly read a paragraph aloud: after runnidg over the amount of stocks he came to the coroner's inquests, and read on as if he had been still immersed in the money market.

'Coroner's inquests.—An inquest was held at 27 ——— street, on the body of a young lad, who was found dead in a wood-yard in the rear of 27. Verdict, died of exposure and want. The body was removed to the dead house.

'Another inquest was held on the body of Margaret S———, found dead in the basement of a house in W——— st.; the room in which she was found betrayed the utmost destitution. Verdict, died of disease and exhaustion.'

'Margaret S———,' said Mrs. Henry, taking the paper from her husbbnd to be certain of the name, 'Frances, was not that the woman who did the sewing for us a few weeks since?'

Frances did not answer, her elbow was resting on the table, while her trembling hand lay pressed over her eyes; the hand and face were both colorless, and there was something in her manner that frightened the two persons gazing upon her.

That day a fashionably dressed young man came out of the dead house, followed by two men, bearing a child's coffin between them—they placed it in a carriage, and the gentleman stepped in after it, ordering the coachman to drive to 27 ——— street. When the carriage stopped before that gloomy dwelling, the boy was once more removed and carried into the basement; a female coffined, and ready for burial, lay upon the little deal table, and close by sat a young girl muffled in a cloak of black velvet, and weeping bitterly.

The beggar boy was placed by the side of his mother, and, for the first time, when so near that bosom, his arms were not stretched forth to embrace her.

'My Fanny this is a gloomy scene for you,' said the young man, bending over the weeping female, 'you will take cold in this damp place.'

'They lived here for weeks, and months,' said the distressed girl, and her eyes filled once more as she looked around the miserable apartment: might, at least, have paid the pitiful sum that we owed them. If I had but seen her that night—if—alas, I shall never forgive myself!'

'Fanny,' said the young man, taking her hand with affectionate earnestness, this is the first instance of terrible suffering that you have witnessed, if it has occasioned some self-reproach, tears alone will not appease it; scenes like these are passing in this great city every day.—Thousands read the paragraph which brought us here, and yet we are alone with the dead in this dismal place.'

'They did not know the mournful details as we do,' replied the young girl.

'And if they did, Fanny, if the touching devotion of this poor boy, the patient suffering, the meekness and death of his mother were written out word for word, act by act, what would the effect be?'

'Men would be interested, touched, excited to benevolence,' replied the kind girl with beautiful earnestness.

'They might be excited to tears, perhaps, but can the details, the whole story of this poor Beggar Boy, appeal more strongly to the sympathies of men than the simple truth, proved and sworn to as set forth in the coroner's inquest.'

A hearse drove to the door, and when the coffins were carried out, Frances Henry arose, folded the cloak about her person, and went forth wiser, more subdued, and far more worthy of love than she had ever been in her life.

Horrible Wastefulness.—It seems that a full grown Buckeye in rather an oblivious and balmy state, tumbled into a stage coach one bright morning beside a traveller, who was 'in pursuit of knowledge,' certainly at that time 'under difficulties.' After the ribbins had been picked up and the 'hosses' received notice to start, the traveller remarked to the newcomer that 'Ohio was a fine country.'

'Ta—hic—ain't nothing else!' hiccoughed the Buckeye.

'What is the staple production, sir?'

'Co-or-orn!'

'You must raise a large quantity; what is done with it, sir?"

'Wher—hic—why, a good de-eal is used up for whe—hic—isky, and *some they waste in making bread!'—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

The penalty for walking on a railroad track in England, is £10,' said one, while discussing the numerous 'fatal accidents' on a railroad. 'Pooh,' replied Uncle Jerry, quietly, 'is that all? The penalty, in *this* country is *death*.'

'Bobby, what is steam?' 'Boiling wa-' 'That is right; compare it.' 'Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; superlative, burst!'

'Mrs. Arnold,' said a ragged urchin' 'wont you darn my stockings?' 'Darn your stockings!—why don't your mother darn them!' 'She can't get time—she's gone to the sewing circle'

'People should not stop courting when they get married,' says the editor of the *Lady's Newspaper;* 'on the contrary, they should learn to court the more. This laying aside the little endearments that nursed love into being, the very moment you have sworn to live upon it forever, is almost perjury.'

David Fender, 'popping the question,' in a letter concludes thus—'And should you say yes, dear Mary, I will truly be your D. Fender.

☞ The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times gives the following specimen of 'fonography'—Wat kant b qrd must b n durd.

'The present age is impudent enough,' said Geo. Canning; 'but I foresee that the next will be all *irony* and *raillery!*'

There are men who make use of their friends as they do of their clothes, which they leave off, when they have worn them out.

☞ If the best men's faults were written on their foreheads, it would make them pull their hats over their eyes.

☞ The parent who would train a child the way he should go, should go the way he would train the child.

An Indian was questioned: What is original sin? He quickly replied—Laziness.

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See what the press says of Holden.

* * 'The Editor's table is very rich and amusing—in some respects equal to that of the Knickerbocker.'—[N. Y. Evangelist.

☞ Holden's Dollar Magazine for September is an excellent number. The literary contents are varied and interesting; the sketches of living American Poets and Divines cannot fail of giving the work a very popular character. The Editor's table is lively and piquant, and the book notices copious and candid. We understand the circulation of this Magazine is rapidly increasing —Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune.

Holden's Dollar Magazine.—The September number of this work has been received, and to simply say that it is a valuable publication, would not be doing justice to its merits. It is the best of Magazines and must soon assume its place at the head of the literary Press.—[Democrat, Bloomsbury N. Y.

Holden's Dollar Magazine.—The August No. of this sterling journal is now upon our table. In glancing over its contents we are forcibly struck at the superior arrangement of everything appertaining to Literature and Art.—the articles are all of a high order—far surpassing any-thing that appears in "Graham's," or "Godey's Lady's Book." The typography of the No. before us, is most excellent, vieing in whiteness of paper and clearness and distinctness of type, with any similar work published in the United States.—[Republican, Jackson, Tenn.

Holden's Dollar Magazine is the most interesting introduction of popular literature that we know. The price, as its name implies, is but one dollar a year, and we reccommend everybody to subscribe for it.—Advertiser Lowell, Mass.

'We believe there is no periodical published in America that contains so much choice reading matter and such excellent engravings, for so little money.'—Star, Houston, Texas.

Over three thousand, five hundred similar notices have been received, but these must suffice.

The object of the Editor has been to give a Three Dollar Magazine for one third price, and a glance at Holden's will show the result. Now, he only asks the support of the community, and in return will give improvements as they are demanded.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe, as those sending first will receive the first impressions of the engravings. The No.'s can be furnished from July, 1848 if wished by subscribers—that month commencing the previous volume.

TERMS FOR 1849.—(IN ADVANCE.)

1 copy, one year $1 00. 5 copies, one year $4 00. 20 copies, one year $15 00.

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109 Nassau st. N. Y.

'I meant to have told you of that hole,' said an Irishman to a friend who was walking with him in his garden, and stumbled into a pit full of water. 'No matter,' says Pat, blowing the mud and water out of his mouth, 'I've found it.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1849. | NO. 4.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

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Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

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One insertion,	37 cents.
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☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he hae constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of Groceries, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT.

SITUATED in the Township of Warren, County of Somerset, Washington Valley, on the main road leading from Basking Ridge to the New-Market Depot. The lot contains about thirty Acres of land, well watered, the building is new, 30 by 16 feet, and cellar under the whole.

Price $600: for terms enquire of DAVID LAWLER, at New-Market, or of JAMES LAWLER, Washington Valley.

Mortality.

The house is old, the house is cold,
And on the roof is snow;
And in and out, and round about
The bitter night winds blow:
The bitter night-winds howl and blow
And darkness thickens deep;
And oh, the minutes creep as slow
As though they were asleep.

It used to be all light and song,
And mirth and spiris gay;
The day could never prove too long,
The night seemed like the day!
The night seemed bright and light as day
Ere yet that house was old;
Ere yet its aged roof was gray,
Its inner chambers cold.

Old visions haunt the creaking floors,
Old sorrwos sit and wail;
While still the night winds out of doors
Like burly bailiffs rail!
Old visions haunt the floors above,
The walls with wrinkles frown;
And peope say, who pass that way,
Twere well the walls were down.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

THE TOILERS.

A FABLE.

BY WM. OLANE BOURNE.

Two English Brothers, dwarfs in size,
That of a noble race were born,
Set out to win a lofty prize
Upon an April's flowery morn.

But no great prize is lightly won,
No lofty point is softly gained—
No Noble task untoiling done—
No high renown for nought attained.

And thus these brothers early found
Their path with toil and trial set,
But to their promise onward bound,
They conqered each as each they met.

Till one, who fainted by the way,
When some great obstacle was seen,
Exclaimed, "I can't wear out the day,
If this must early intervene!"

His brother said, in faith and zeal,
"I'll try what strong resolve can do!"
While in the dust I saw him kneel,
And, kneeling, hurl it out of view.

The sweat scarce wiped away, they spied
A Lion in the narrow path,
When he of faltering courage cried,
"I can't endure the roar he hath!"

"O Brother!" quoth the Lion-Heart,
"Be not of tim'rous soul to-day!
I'll try the noisy foe to start, [slay!"
And thou shalt watch him while I

At eve the long, hard struggle came—
A hill that vexed the weary eye;
But on its top arose a flame
That lit the azure vault on high.

The doubting Hope of one expired—
He said, "I can't attain the top!"
While one with new devotion fired,
Exclaimed, "I'll try—I will not stop!"

And on, alone, with springing feet,
That more elastic grew with hope,
He made o'erhanging crags repeat [slope.
The songs that cheered the mountain-

And soon, as by supernal power—
A giant-hero on the skies—
He won, in evening's placid hour,
His full reward, a deathless prize.

So shall the strong of heart be blessed,
So shall their strength be well renewed;
So they, in Toil's rewarded Rest
Shall find the Ideal they have viewed.

Epigram.

Said Eliza to a reverand dean,
'What reason can be given;
Since marriage is a hoyly thing,
That there is none in Heaven.'

'There are no women,' he replied,
She quick returned the jest;
'Women there are, but I'm afraid,
They cannot find a priest!'

H.—Four of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H—Heart, Hope, Happiness, and Heaven. Heart is a hope-place, and home is a heart place; and that man sadly mistakes, who would exchange the happiness of home for anything less than heaven.

FIRST PIANO IN ILLINOIS.

. . . . . During the summer following the termination of the Black Hawk war—being one of the first of the down east emigrants, Dr. A. of Baltimore, removed to what has since become a small town near the Illinois river, by the name of P———. The Doctor's family was composed of three young ladies and his wife, all of whom were performers on the piano—and one of them the possessor of the instrument in question.

As is usually the case in all newly settled places when a 'new comer' makes his first appearance, the neighbors (that were to be) had collected together for the purpose of seeing the Doctor's 'plunder' unpacked, and making the acquaintance of its possessor.

Dr. A.'s 'household' was stowed away in seven large wagons—being first packed in pine boxes, on which were painted in large black letters, the contents, address, &c.

One wagon after another was unloaded without much sensation on the part of the crowd of lookers on, except an occasional exclamation similar to the following from those who had 'never seen the like before':

''Glass! This side up with care!'—Why, I thought this ere was a Doctor!—What on yearth is he going to do with that box full of winders!'

''This side up with care!'' exclaimed one. 'He's got his paregoric and ile-of-spike fixins in that.. Won't he fizic them agur fellers down on the river!'

In the last wagon there was but one large box, and on it were printed the words 'Piano forte—keep dry and handle carefully.' It required the assistance of all the bystanders to unload this box, and the curiosity excited in the crowd upon reading the foregoing words, and hearing the musical sounds emitted as it struck the ground, can only be gathered by giving a few of the expressions that dropped from the spectators.

'Pine fort!' said a tall, yellow-haired, fever and ague looking youth; wonder if he afeered of the Injuns? He can't scare them with a pine fort.'

'K-ee-p d-r-y' was spelled by a large, rawboned man, who was evidently a liberal patron of 'old bald face,' and who broke off at the letter 'y' with 'Cuss your temp'rance karacturs—you needn't come round here with your tracts!'

He was interrupted at this point by a stout built personage, who cried out—

'He's got his skeletons in thar, and he is afeered to give them licker, for they'll break out if he does! Poor fellers! they must suffer powerfully.

'Handle carefully,' said a man in a hunting shirt, the size of whose fist as he doubled it up was full twice that of an ordinary man. 'Thar's some live critter in thar. Don't you hear him groan?' This was said as the box struck the ground and the concussion caused a vibration of the strings.

No sooner had all hands let go of the box, than Dr. A. was beseiged by his neighbors, all of whom were determined to know what were its contents, and what was the meaning of the words 'piano forte.' On his telling them that it was a musical instrument, some 'reckoned that it would take a tarnal sight of wind to blow it;' others that 'it would take a lot of men to make it go,' &c. The Doctor explained its operations as well as he could, but still his description was anything but satisfactory, and he could only get rid of his inquisitive neighbors by promising a sight at an early day.

Three days—days that seemed like weeks to the persons before mentioned—elapsed before the premises of Dr. A. were arranged for the reception of visitors; and various and curious were the surmises among the settlers during this time. Dr. A. and his 'plunder' were the only topics of conversation for miles around. The Doctor's house had but one lower room, but this was one of double the ordinary size, and the carpets were all too small to cover the entire floor; hence a strip of bare floor appeared at each side of the room. Opposite to and facing the door was placed the 'pine fort.' All was ready for the admission of visitors, and Miss E. was to act as the first performer. The Doctor had but to open the door, and half a score of men were ready to enter. Miss E. took her seat: at the first sounding of the instrument, the whole party present rushed in. Some went directly up to the 'crittur,' as it had been called on account of its having four legs—some, more shy, remained close to the door, where, if necessary, they could more easily make their escape; while others, who had never seen a carpet, were observed walking round on the strip of bare floor, lest by treading on the 'handsome kaliker' they might spoil it!

The first tune seemed to put the whole company in extacies. The rawboned man, who was so much opposed to temperance tracts, pulled out a flask of whiskey, and insisted that the 'gal' as he called Miss E. should drink. Another of the company laid down a dime, and wanted 'that's worth' more of the 'forty pains'—as the name of the instrument had come to him after traveling through some five or six pronunciations. Another with a broad grin on his face, declared that he would give his claim and all the truck on it, if his 'darter' could have such a cupboard! The 'pine fort' man suggested that if that sort of music had been employed in the Black Hawk war, 'they would have skeered the Injuns like all holler!'

It is needless to say that it was late at night before Miss E. and the other ladies of the house could satisfy their delighted hearers that they were all 'tired out.'—The whole country for twenty miles around rung with the praises of Dr. A.'s 'consarns' and the 'musikel kubburd.'—The Doctor immediately had any quantity of patients—all of whom, however, would come in person for advice, or for a few excellent 'agur pills,' but none of whom would leave without hearing the 'forty pains.'

With an easy way and a good natured disposition, Dr. A. soon formed an extensive acquaintance, obtained a good practice, and became a popular man. He was elevated to some of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people—one of which he held at the time of his death. So much for the charms of a piano forte!

WEDDINGS.---A learned writer says, in speaking of weddings, that 'none but a parent feels upon occasions like this.'

And the bride, gazing with filial and grateful spirit upon the faces of those under whose paternal kindness she has been fostered, still trembling at the magnitude and irrevocability of the step she has taken, and which must give a color to the whole of her future existence. Then turning her eyes upon her new-made husband, with a glance which seemed to say, 'and now I must look for husband, parent, all in you,' the reciprocal glances re-assure her; she drinks in confidence and reliance as her eyes bend beneath his; a thousand new feelings agitate her bosom; the anticipation gets the better of recollection. The future for a moment banishes the past, and she feels secured on the new throne she has erected for herself in the heart of the man to whom she has confided her happiness; her all.'

ABOUT SOMETHING IN BUFFALO.—They have in Buffalo a new and very beautiful Episcopal church, which we remember surveying with pleasure, outside and in, last summer, in company with a friend. We have recently heard an amusing circumstances connected with the figures in stained glass in the great eastern window. The process of baking in the colors was a slow one, and the glazier, becoming impatient after a long delay, went to the artist, to ascertain how far the pictures—which were those of St. Peter and St. Paul—were advanced. The artst replied to his query: 'I've got a first-rate bake on Paul; but Peter ins't more than half baked, and I'm afraid he is a little cracked!' It sounded oddly enough to his interrogator.

A schoolmaster in Vermont, lately recommended to his pupils a very *fine* edition of *Combe on the head.*

SIMPLE DIVISION.—We heard a story the other night on the subject of 'Division,' that we thought 'some' at the same; and never having seen it in print, we are tempted to give our readers the benefit of it.

A southern planter, named P. pretty well to do in the world now, was some twenty years ago a poor boy on the eastern shore of Maryland. One of the strongest and most marked traits of his character was an inordinate love of money. This, however, is a characteristic of the people of 'them diggins,' where they practice skinning strangers during brisk seasons, and skinning one another during dull times. In due course of time P. was of age, and thought it about time to get married. He went to a neighboring village, and in the course of events was introduced to a daughter of Judge B.

'Dang fine gal,' said the embryo speculator to the friend who was gaining him an entrance among the elite.

'Very.'

'How much might Judge B. be worth?'

'Why about ten thousand,' was the reply.

'And how many children has Judge B?' continued the inquirer.

'Only three.'

'Three into ten goes three times and a third over,' mentally cyphered P. Here was a chance---a glorious chance, and he improved it too. He made love to the beautiful and unsophisticated daughter of the judge, with all the variations. Strange to say (for he was as uncouth a looking cub as ever went unlicked) his suit prospered, and they were married.

The honeymoon passed off, as all other honeymoons do, and they were happy. The bride was lively and chatty, and often made allusions to her brothers and sisters. Startled at a number of names he thought should not be in the catalogue of relations, one evening at tea, he said,

'My dear, I thought there was only three of you.'

'Very right, by my ma; but pa's first wife had eight more.'

'Eleven go into ten no times and nary one over!' said the astonished P. who jumped up, kicked over the chair, and groaned, in perfect agony, 'I'm sold! I'm sold! a great sight cheaper than an old bell wether sheep, at that!'

HEAVEN ON EARTH.—There are earthly Paradises, and they are inhabited by earthly angels; these are places rendered paradisical by the angelic nature of their people. Probably the most perfect of those terrestial states that constitute the heaven here and give a foretaste of a heaven hereafter, is found in that domestic circle where amiable tempers prevail. There is nothing so conducive to happiness in its choicest abode, the family relation, as mild, patient, bearing and forgiving minds. Home, be it in a palace, or 'ever so homely,' is just what we make it; and it is in the ability of nearly all who have homes, to render them heavens on this earth. Says a writer on domestic life, How sweet is the influence exerted by a mild and sunny disposition! Look at the family where there is a daughter and sister, who is kind-hearted and cheerful—who never suffers her angry feelings to rise—how much it resembles heaven.—Such a temper allays the bad passions—soothes the harsh feelings and sheds a glorious influence all round. The poet Epicharnus seems to consider almost the whole responsibility of making home a heaven or its opposite, as resting on the shoulders of woman. We cannot endorse quite so broad an idea, but in the following strain of his, there are certain facts indicated to which all will assent:

Marriage is like
A cast of dice! Happy, indeed his lot
Who gets a good wife, one of morals pure
And withal easy temper; but alight on
A gadding, gossiping, expensive jade,
And heaven deliver thee!

'What a beautiful place heaven is' exclaimed a little boy. 'Why do you think so? asked his father. 'Because,' said he, alluding to the stars, 'the nails in the floor are so beautiful.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, January, 11, 1849.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.—Thankful for the encouragement we have thus far received, we shall by perseverance and industry endeavour to make the Gazette worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Plainfield; and also of all those in any way connected with the prosperity of our beautiful Village.

Although professing to publish a Democratic Journal, we would not thereby be understood as advocating party democracy, but democraey for the whole people.—We do not claim the exclusive support of any party, but of all, whether known as Democrats or as Whigs. It is not so much the name as the principles of democracy we would wish to see flourishing, not only over our own beloved country but throughout the world.

Our democracy is not bounded by the narrow views of party, neither by the bounderies of our State or Country. We do most earnestly sympathise with the oppressed of all nations: indeed to a truly republican heart, the emancipation of the people of Europe from the tyrany of their Kings and Priests excites a most lively interest. It is the sincere prayer of thousands of our countrymen that they may persevere unto the end: with a will to do, perseverance is the thing most needed, having commenced the glorious work they should never look back; a thousand deaths is preferable to an ignominious slavery; the seed of the tree of liberty has been sown and taken deep root in our soil, may it continue to flourish and spread its ever-green branches over all the nations of the earth.

There is no doubt that men of all parties, disconnected from the interest of party and its influences, would always act for the best interests of their country.

Democratic principles do not belong exclusively to any party; but of the two great parties heretofore existing by the names of Whig and Democrat—although as we before remarked it is not in a name, nevertheless we believe that the fundamental principles of that party known as the Democratic party have heretofore been and now are the nearest to what all men aside from the influence of party must acknowledge to be democratic principles.

We will name a few of these.—The absolute right of the majority to govern.—The rights of all men who can spell b-a-k-e-r to vote, or in other words universal suffrage; no special laws for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, but the sacred right of all to equally participate in the benefits of any and every law; no citizen owes alleigance to any law that he has not had a voice in creating. The fewer laws the better, no laws that do not allow all men the same priviliges upon complying with the same conditions; and as we were once all foreigners, that all foreigners should have the right upon declaring their intentions to become citizens and taking the oath to support the constitution, should at the shortest possible period be acknowledged citizens, to sum up in few words, the absolute right of *all* men to political, social, and religious equality. These principles shall be our guide through all the various phazes of political parties; may the spirit of the sires of seventy-six guide us while we watch the first encroachments on the liberties of the people.

We are indepted to the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, and Hon. J. W. Miller for valuable public documents for which, they will please except our thanks.

Legislature.

From an examination of the list of applications to our Legislature, which we have not room to copy, we perceive there are applications for almost every thing the mind of man can invent.—Why legislative action is neccessary to erect a Temperance House, Hall, and Market, and a thousand other equally important matters is more than we can conceive; it is just as necessary to have an act of incorporation to eat, sleep, black your boots, or cook your dinner. How long will the people suffer these things; will they remain content to pay men to pass laws which are a curse to the country. It is time the laboring man took more interest in the selection of those who are to make our laws; we have to many professional men in our legislative halls, it is time the labouring man, the mechanic, the farmer, were more properly represented there by some of their own number; until this is done they must expect laws made prejudicial to their interests. If Gen. Taylor, who has allways been a soldier, and nothing else but a soldier, is capable of filling the presidential chair, certainly the working men can find some of their own class who are capable of representing their interest: we have not room to enlarge: but more anon.

We understand that a State Convention is shortly to be held in our State for the purpose of secureing the repeal of laws authorizing temporary residents to hold slaves in this state, and requiring or authorizing our officers to assist in the arrest of persons claimed as fugitive slaves.—This matter was prought before the Legislature at its last session, but the Judiciary Committee of the House reported adversely to the petition. and cousequently no action was had in relation to it

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1849.

SENATE.—The Resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Baldwin, relating to treaties and laws for reciprocal or joint trade with foreign nations, was taken up, and after being briefly discussed, was passed.

The joint Resolution, providing for the advance of three month's extra pay to certain officers and soldiers who served in the late war with Mexico, came up for consideration, and on motion was referrad to the Committe on Military Affairs.

Mr. BREESE moved to take up the bill providing for the settlement of titles, and surveying lands in the territories of California and New-Mexico, which was adopted, when the bill was read and informally passed over.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, from the Judiciary Committe. reported a resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to purchase 20,000 copies of Hickey's Constitution at $1 60 each.

Mr. JONES of Tenn opposed the object of the resolution as extravagant.

Jan. 4.

SENATE.—Sundry petitions were presented to-day, among which was one by Mr. John A. Dix of N. Y. with 94 signatures, praying for the Reduction of Postage.

Mr. CAMERON of Pa. presented another, signed by a large number of persons, praying for a Modifiication of the present Tariff.

Jan. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. HALE presented a petition against the extension of Slavery to new States, and for abolishing Slavery and the slave trade wherever Congress has the jurisdiction.

The question of reception was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—It was announced on Saturday that the Bill for the relief of Antonio Pacheco for his lost slave, was rejected. The vote stood 89 to 89. Mr. Farrell, whose name had been omitted, was allowed to have it recorded in the negative. Several questions were asked and answered with a view to get the bill again before the House, but Mr. Giddings raised a question that this being a privete Bill, it must go over in private bill day.

Jan. 9.

SENATE.—James Cooper, Whig was elected on the third ballot a U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, for 6 years from the fourth of March next, in place of Simeon Cameron whose time then expires; Richard Broadhead had 62; Cooper 66; Thadeus Stephens 3.

A report of the Chairman of the judiciary committee to the admission of California as a state is adverse, and the subject for the present was postponed.

The Cholera, &c.

The Picayune of the 28th says;

From all that we can learn, the Cholera is decidedly on the decrease. The hospital report does not show the amendment in the health of the city which physicians and the Howard Association say is manifest. Several arrivals from sea keep up the cases in the Charity Hospital, but the disease in private practice is more managable, owing, to the fact, as we believe, that people have more rational views respecting it. The disease has not spread among temperate and careful citizens. It is entirely manageable when taken in season, and there is not the slightest reason for the continuance of the excitement and alarm which have prevailed.

Four deaths by Cholera had occurred at Cincinnatti Jan. 8th, no new cases. It is gradually disappearing from New-Orleans By news received at Baltimore from Houstan and Port Lavaca, at the former place 12 were dying per day, and at the latter 135 persons had died.

CALIFORNIA.—It is currently rumored that the Government at Washington has received dispatches from California later than those already published, which more than confirm former accounts of the richness of the Gold Mines.—Indeed it is asserted that the extravagance of the language used in the dispatches is the cause assigned for withholding them from the public.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Washington, &c.

FRANCE.

The accounts received in town to-day give Louis Napoleon a clear majority of four millions over Cavaignac.

As a proof of Louis Naphleon's disposition to please all parties, he has placed Lamartine's name as one of his choosing for the Vice-Presidency.

Dissension already appears in Louis Napoleon's Camp; Victor Hugo has withdrawn.

The New Ministry.

The new President was to be proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville on the 21st of December, and the new Cabinet afterward, definitely constituted, it was generally supposed, as follows:

M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council.

M. de Suys' Foreign affairs.

E. de Malleville, Interior.

M. Passy, Finance.

M. Leon Faucher Public Works.

Gen. Ruhlies or General Oudinot, Minister of War.

Some changes would probably take place, and a variety of reports were in circulation.

ENGLAND.

Accounts from Siam via. England notice the death of Mr. Caswell, an American Missionary.

On the trial of Mr. Duffy little can be known, seeing that the judges have ordered that none of the proceedings shall be reported until after the close of the trial.

ROME.

The Alba of Florence of the 10th, however, states that the Pope had consented to receive the deputation at Gaeta.

PRUSSA.

The arrest of the Editor of the Westphalian Mercury the Referendary Loher, gave rise to an alarming riot at Paderborn. Barricades were erected in various places, but chiefly for the purpose of preventing any father attacks on the part of the military, who had employed unnecessary violence in dispersing the crowd assembled before the prison inwhich Herr Loher was detained.

AUSTRIA.

Our Vienna dispatches of the 14th of Dec. inform us that a Russian fleet has appeared off Trieste for the purpose of suppressing the liberties of the Venetians by a blockade of the city.

A Battle on the Frontier.

On the night of the 12th was heard a heavy cannonade from the Hungarian frontiers, in the direction of Hainburn, and the next morning a number of wounded were brought in from that quarter. This clearly indicate that an engagement has taken place with the Hungarians. It was already reported that Presburg was occupied by the imperial troops.

Pensylvania Message.

The Message of Governor Johnston is one of those singularly contradictory documents so characteristic of Whig politics. It contains many good points, and strives hard to generalize the absurd and conflicting notions of whiggery, and reconcile them with common sense. He pays a deserved tribute to the memory of Gov. Shunk, and advises a change in the Constitution in relation to the mode of supplying a vacancy, similar to that mentionby Governor Fish. A large portion of the Message is taken up with the financial affairs of the State. It appears that the debt is $40,424,736.

It will be remembered that this most onerous debt was imposed upon Pensylvania by her connection with the Bank system, and selling privilages to banks, (particularly the late United States Bank,) and that the people of Pensylvania have, under Gov. Shunk, for years refused to charter any of those pestilent institutions. Gov. Johnston now proposes, in effect, fo *sell* them all new charters, and with the proceeds of this corruption, establisha sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, from which he declares Pensylvania must be relieved, while in the next paragraph, he advises *borrowing* $1,000,000 more to complete the North Branch Canal!

He then indulges in a reiteration of all the old absurdities about the exploded 'home market,' endeavor to show that to give capitalists a monopoly of a market is a benefit to the consumers of goods. He then advises the alteration of the law 'restraining labor,' so as to *prevent special contracts between individuals to labor longer than the law allows.* He will propose a law to prevent work people from sitting upon anything but velvet cushions, or eating anything but roast turkey, but unless he provides a law to furnish those articles, the 'work people' may not be able to sit or eat at all.—*True Sun.*

For the Gazette.

Remember the Poor.

At the present moment these words are peculiarly applicable. It is a time of bitter trial. to the destitute. It is a dreadful thing to be straitened at any season; but now, in addition to other ills, the severe cold is a dreadful trial which must be encountered by the poor.

It is true that to those who have everything to make life desirable—who are clothed in fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day—the present is a time of rejoicing. What matters it to them though the rains fall and the winds roar, and the earth be covered with a mantle of snow? Do they not reside in houses on which large sums have been lavished that their occupants might not feel the slightest effect of the raging elements without? Look at those double doors and windows! How well contrived to exclude the damp and cold. Enter *this* dwelling—this palace, I might say—and see the means which wealth employs to minister to the comfort of its fortunate possessor. No sooner do you pass the threshold than you feel the influence of a cheerful fire. The sons and daughters of affluence *must* have a fire in the hall lest they take cold in passing from the parlor to the dining room. Pass into any of the drawing rooms, and behold the appliances of luxury. You are almost afraid to walk on the soft and costly Turkey carpet which covers the floor, and which yields to your tread like a feather. Behold the sofas, the mirrors, the paintings, the tables, the curtains, the chairs; all made of the most costly material and by the best artists and mechanics. Splendid as are these things, one can hardly realise that the articles of furniture in this single room have cost enough to have purchased a farm of considerable size.

Do the happy(?) tenants of this splendid mansion desire to ride out? The wish is only uttered and a carriage of the most costly description rolls up to the door. The well bred footman spreads a carpet down the steps and to the side of the carriage that the lady may not catch cold in crossing the pavement. What is it to her that the air is keen? Is she not comfortably dressed, and half buried beneath the load of costly furs which envelope her delicate form? Is not the carriage of the most approved construction, with cushions of down? Can she not, think you, ride a mile or two in this way without knowing anything of the biting air which pinches her poorly clad neighbor who is obliged to go abroad on foot? Ah, if the *lady* in the carriage but knew *half* how much the *woman* on foot suffers with the cold, if she felt one-half that love to God of which she talks, how eagerly would she offer to assist her on her journey! But she has no idea that any one suffers with the cold. Oh, no! *She* is surrounded with everything which makes life pleasant and desirable, and she does not stop to ask if all others are comfortable.

But it is not only the wealthy who are indifferent to the wants of the *poor*. The great mass of mankind are neglectful of their duty in this important particular. The number of the poor, although comparatively small in this country, is much larger than is generally supposed. It is true, the number who are dependent on our towships for support is not very large; but I hope that no one will for a moment suppose that all, or even a large part, of those who *need help*, apply for it to our overseers of the poor. Those who understand the matter--who are conversant with the sorrows and sufferings of the poor, *know* that hundreds of the most needy never apply to the authorities for relief. Oh ye, who pay taxes for the support of the poor, and do not seek out the children of want and administer to their necessities, do not flatter yourselves that you have done your *whole* duty to the poor. Do not imagine that the Master, when he comes to a settlement with you, will say "I was hungry—and *ye* ministered unto me." If you expect to listen to his commendation you must visit the widow and fatherles in their affliction, and minister to their wants. It will not avail you to say that you was ignorant of their sufferings. This is too much like Cain's answer—"Am I my brother's keeper?"—You are bound to know whether any one in your neigborhood suffers for the necessaries of life. We are all dependent on the bounty of our Creator: and therefore we will be held accountable for the destitution of any among us. We are all the children of a bountiful Father, and the only return we can make for his kindness is to receive his favors with thankful hearts, and relieve the wants of his poor children, who are our brethren. This is the great duty of life—the only return we can offer which will be received.

The poor! How many who read these lines hardly know the meaning of the word! We often hear a family called poor because they do not dress very good, and because their houses are not very well furnished. And yet, perhaps, they live comfortably, and enjoy themselves as well as their more whealthy neighbors. If everybody were as happy as they, there would be but little distress or suffering. If you are not acquainted with any one really poor, step with me into this—house, I had like to have said, but that would not be a proper use of words.—Step with me into this ruined building; it was once a shop, but it is now almost unfit to shelter swine. Here a widow and her children, four in number, make their home! Do not suppose that, because they are now wretched, they have not once been comfortable and happy. Mary S. was the daughter of a farmer in very good circumstances. She was married when quite young to a man by the name of A——, (no, I suppress the name as I do not wish her to know that I have alluded to her.) A. was a watch-maker by trade; a good workman, and for a few years they were prosperous and happy. But the husband became a lover of strong drink; his business was neglected, and in a short time they became quite poor. Mary's father died about this time, and the property left to her was soon dissipated by her worthless husband, who now became a complete sot. In a short time he was very abusive to his family, and at length Mary with her children took refuge from his assaults by fleeing to the house of a neighbor. In a few days A. died drunk and alone. Mary has shrunk from making application to the town for assistance; and if her health had remained good, she would have done quite well without help. She has at last been obliged to make her case known; but because she will not go to the "Poor House" the authorities will only allow her 50 cents per week! Having now learned the history of the widow and her orphan children, look around upon the marks of their suffering. Mary has become so weak from want of proper food that she can hardly walk alone. Her dress—although thin, and utterly insufficient to make her comfortable—is scrupulously clean. The children have so long been stinted in their food that they look wan and wretched. Let us draw near the fire, for the weather is piercing cold. The fire! Ye who warm yourselves before a blazing wood fire on the hearths of your happy homes, know nothing of one of the greatest wants of the poor—a fire. A basket of shavings, occasionally, is all the fuel they have. Does not everything here remind you of the widow and her son—the Beggar Boy's home—in the beautiful story of Mrs. Stephens, published in The Gazette of last week. Those who have not read that story should do so at once; and those who have read it, should heed its teachings.

What a comment on the professions of a Christian community are such cases as this! It is an easy task for a wealthy lady to pray for the poor—to wish that there was no suffering in the world—to sign a subscription for their relief, if it is presented by some one whose good opinion she desires to gain—all this she does and thinks she has done her duty. And yet her poor sister—(the child of the same heavenly Parent, redeemed by the same Saviour, and passing through a probationary state to the same heaven)—lives but a hundred or two yards from her mansion, in a state of great destitution! I would not shut heaven's gate against any, but it will be only through abundant mercy that the rich lady is not answered as the rich man was answered by Abraham,—"Remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedest thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented."

If I had not already extended this article to a great length, I would say something of the blessedness of doing good. The words of inspiration are felt by the benevolent to be strictly true, "It is more blessed to give than to receive". If the rich, generally, knew the heartfelt joy which flows from charitable acts, the heart of the destitute would often be to leap for joy. J.

There were in New York, last week, 287 deaths, of which 141 were children.

Gen. Cass is expected in Washington next week.

An exchange paper tells the following capital anecdote of an Irishman. The other day some of the workmen on the new hotel in Flushing, N. Y., were in want of a short ladder, when it was recolected that there were two spliced togather, and standing against the building. Two Irishmen were directed to unsplice the ladder. Instead of lowering them to the ground, and there performing the work, they ascended, and upon the upper ladder commenced the operation of unloosing the fastenings. The consequence may be easily foresern. The upper ladder, with two sons of St. Patric upon it, came down 'ker-thump,' landing Teddy and Pat into a bed below, very happily causing them no other injury than a severe fright. The idea of standing on the lower ladder did not strike them until they struck their heads in the 'morther.'

SHORT ACQUAINTANCE.—'Did you know Dr Weir?' asked an inquisitive gentleman in one of the Philadelphia cars, of a Northampion county Dutchman.

'Dr. Veer?' he replied, 'well, den, yass, I know'd him a little. I seed him once-t. We was on dat shteamboat vat vash plowed up mit te p'iler bu'stin' by Pittsburg dere; and w'en I vash going on de shore by de plank, he and de shmoke pipe vash commin' down. I never seed him before nor since:'

CLASSICAL.—Before leaving Troy, King Menealus offered his daughter as a victim to the gods, in order to win propitious breezes for the voyages home. We are reminded of this in modern society, when we hear of some matchmaking parent sacrificing his daughter to 'raise the wind.'

The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there we cannot be happy elsewhere It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle, to see a happy fireside.

As among wise men, he is the wisest who thinks he knows the least; so among fools, he is the greatesr who thinks he knows the most.

THE WAY TO DISPENSE WITH READING. A boy at school had such an aversion to his letters that his teacher was about to give up in despair. Before doing so, however, he asked him what he could expect to be fit for when he grew up. 'Oh,' answered the boy, 'I will be schoolmaster and let the boys read for me.'

A rogue asked charity on pretense of being dumb A lady having asked him with equal simplisity and humanity, how long he had been dumb he was thrown off his guard and answered 'from birth, madam.' 'Poor fellow,' said the lady, and gave him a dollar.

A PUZZLE.—Hood once said, that phrenologist have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact, tha when a man is puzzled he scratches his head.

'Ain't it too wicked to rob a hen roost Jim?'

'That's a great moral question, Sam, we have no time to argue it; hand another pullet.'

Whenever I hear a married man say that he can't save money, I am sure that his wife is a fool, wears feathers and dresses her girls after the fashion.—[Benjamin Franklin.

Never be cast down or irritated by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, he will mend it twenty times, without the least irritability or impatience. What a lesson or reproof to poor human nature!

A man may as well expect to be at ease without health, as happy without virtue.

Hear not ill of a friend, nor speak ill of an enemy. Believe not all you hear, nor report all you believe.

Be always at leasure to do good: never make buisness an excuse to decline the the offices of humanity.

PRESERVING APPLES.—'Lock them up in a dry cellar, and hide the key,' says a contemporary.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

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THE

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Devoted to American Literature and Art.

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SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

Executed by the first Artists, from Original Designs made expressly for this Periodical, by celebrated American Painters, generally illustrative of some point in the History of our Country, or peculiar feature in American character.

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Will be profusely illustrated by *numerous wood Engravings*, executed in the best manner by Engravers of note from ORIGINAL DESIGNS. These Wood Cuts will not be caricatures of the Art so often presented, which have served to create a distaste for this artistic style of engraving; but will be executed by eminent engravers who have been employed at liberal prices to ensure the production of the best specimens of their skill.

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The determination to produce a monthly periodical which shall be eminently American and exclusively original in every department, we feel assured will meet the approbation of a liberal Public, and its practical fulfilment secure a patronage indicative of the warm interest which is universally taken in this country for the advance of American Literature and Art.

The names of some of those from whom we have received contributions, or are encouraged to expect assistance, will be found in the following list:

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The first number of the "Metropolitan" will be published on the first of January, 1849, and regularly on the first of each month. Dealers in Periodicals throughout the Unitedd States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the "Metropolitan," will please apply to the publisher immediately. All Post-Masters are desired to act as agents for it—The usual discount will be made to them.

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MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. by Rev. J O. Rogers, Mr. JOEL R. BRIANT, to MISS. ABIGAIL M. TERRY, both of Plainfield.

Dec. 31st, by Rev. R. B. Westbrook, John Faulks, to Mary Conklin, all of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

Dec. 29th, in Elizabethtown, William B. Vreeland, aged 25 years.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Jan. 11. 1848. 1 y.4.

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CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else: they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing strictures in the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *sourings, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND FEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest friends upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I ROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4, I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

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P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale the Office, Type, Presses, Job Materials, Fixtures, etc., of the "*Jersey City Telegraph*," in Hudson County, N. J. and also the good will and right of conducting said paper. The paper now possesses a fair and increasing patronage, and offers many inducements to an intelligent, practical man. The subscriber is about to leave the country, and for this reason will dispose of the establishment on very low terms.

J. H. VOORHEES, Ed. & Proprietor.
Jersey City, Dec 23, 1848.

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Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

A GENERAL assortment of New and Fashionable Dry Goods, now on hand and offering at very reduced prices.—Those desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. Also

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c together with a general assortment of China, Glass, and Earthen ware, —all at the very lowest prices for Cash or Country produce.

WEBSTER & MARSH.
Dec. 21. 1848. m1.

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I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples*, &c &c always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

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121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CONSOLATIONS.—My father, our work is fatiguing to-day; the spade rebounds upon the parched earth: the sun darts rays of fire; the dust raised by the south wind blows in whirlwinds over the plain.

My son, He who sends burning gales sends also bedewed cloudlets. To each belongs its pain and its hope, and after labor comes repose.

My father, do you see these poor plants—how they languish, and how their yellow leaves droop down their exhausted stalk?

They will rise up again, my son;—no blade of grass is forgotten; fruitful rains and fresh dews are always provided for it amidst the celestial treasures.

My father, the birds are silent in the foliage; the quail, immoveable in the furrow, does not even recal its companion; the heifer seeks the shade; and the ox, with his limbs folded beneath his heavy body, his neck stretched out, dilates his large nostrils, in order to respire the air which he is in need of.

God, my son, will restore the birds their voices, and the oxen their strength, exhausted by the extreme heat. The breeze which will reanimate them already glides over the sea.

Let us seat ourselves, my father, upon the fern that borders the pond, near the old oak whose hanging branches so gently touch the surface of the water. How calm and transparent it is! How gaily the fishes play there! Some pursue their winged prey, poor gnats just entering into being; others, raising their heads, with their mouths half open, appear to be softly kissing the air.

He who has made all things, my son, has everywhere bestowed his inexhaustible gifts, life, and the joy of life. Evil consists only in appearance; 'tis the dark side of love, the similitude of good, its shadow.

And yet, my father, you suffer. What labor, what fatigue, you endure, in order to provide for our wants! Are you not poor? Is not my mother poor? It is the sweat of your aged brow which has given me food; have you ever for one single day had the morrow provided for?

What signifies the morrow to us, my son? The morrow belongs to God; let us confide in Him. Whoso rises in the morning knows not whether he shall see the evening. Why, then, trouble and disquiet one's self about a time which will perhaps never arrive? We live here below like the swallow, seeking from day to day the bread of each, and like her, when the winter approaches, a mysterious power draws us to milder climes.

What is this, my father? It resembles a corpse wrapped in its shroud, or an infant rolled in swaddling-clothes.

My son, it was a crawling worm, it will soon be a living flower, an aerial form, which decked in its brightest colors will rise toward heaven.

CHARITY—A FRAGMENT.—Scene.—Wheezer's dining room. Dessert on the table.

Wheezer. Guzzle, my boy—good wine this—eh—sorry I haven't got much of it left. Well, as I was saying, she threw herself at my feet (hiccup) and after a good deal of palaver about being my niece, and so on—another glass?—actually wanted me to take charge of her brats.

Guzzle. (Muddled.) Good joke that.

Wheezer. Was it—try the port—was it my fault they were starving?

Guzzle. Ah! thank you, this glass'll do.

Wheezer. Why did she marry a fellow without a sixpence, and refuse a Slobber—Alderman Slobber of our ward? As for her humbug about previous love, disparity of age, and all that—

Guzzle. (Sipping the port.) P-o-o-h.

Wheezer. And the precious scene must happen (hiccup) just as I was about to attend a meeting of the 'Benevolent Coal and Blanket Association.'

Guzzle—Ah—good charity that—very good charity.

Wheezer. Yes—there I am—Vice President—Pursy Wheezer, esq. with a subscription of £20. I believe you, it is a good charity—why (leaning over the table and confidentially winking with drunken gravity) I've got the contract myself for the coals—worth £200 at the very lowest figure.—[London Puppet Show.

Nothing more noble, nothing more venerable than fidelity. Faithfulness and truth are the most sacred excelencies and endowments of the human mind.

POWER OF A GOOD MAN'S LIFE. The beauty of a holy life, constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion, which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures; but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright and well-ordered life. There is energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness, speaks more eloquently of God and duty, than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty, or warning. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Nazareth, has done more, to regenerate the world, and bring in an everlasting righteousness, than all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of christianity. [Chalmers.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE.—The ambition of adopting professional life, of all kinds, at the present day, is the scource of countless instances of misery. Every profession in England is overstocked; not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the merest subsistence becomes difficult. The 'Three black graces, law, physic, and divinity,' are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perish of the aching sense of failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude—chancellorships, bishoprics, and regiments, figure, before the public eye, and every aspirant from the cottage, and the more foolish parents of every aspirant, set down the bauble gained, when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into the sea of troubles which men call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in their pursuits, thousands who would have been happy behind the plough; thousands in the desperate struggles of thankless professions, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labor with perpetual envy, and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade principles of honor with them, accustom them to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vices of society, the livelihood which was refused to their legitimate exertions. [Blackwood.

THE FOP OUTWITTED.—In one of our country taverns, a few years since, there happened to be a number of respectable farmers clad in the usual habit, when a spruce young gentleman came in, rigged in the highest style, with a watch in his pocket, who strutted about the room with great pomp, dangling his watch, keys and seals in the most foppish manner. After swaggering about the room for a few minutes, he cried out and challenged any man in the room to drop money with him one piece at a time, and the man whose purse held out the longest should take the whole and treat the company. No one at first appeared to accept his challenge, which only tended to render the fop more inflated with an idea of his superiority in wealth, and he became more earnest. At length a rusty looking, but shrewd old farmer, observed, if no one else would accept the offer he would do it. 'It's done,' said the fop, and immediately called on the third man to hold the hat. The farmer then put his hand in his pocket and took out what he called a bung-town copper, and dropped it in the hat. The fop immediately dropped in his second piece, and the farmer, feeling in his pocket for another piece, but finding none, gravely observed, 'I am beat, I have no more; you may take the whole and treat the company.'

A little boy, not over ten years of age, was seen the other day, cramming his mouth full of 'fine cut,' when a gentleman standing by, somewhat amused by the spectacle, asked him what he chewed tobacbo for? 'What do I chew tobacco for?' replied the boy, 'why sir, I chew it to get the strenght out of it, to be sure—what d'ye think I chew it for?,

---

We once heard a young lady who said there were but two things; which, on looking over her past life she regretted;—and one of these was, *that she did n't eat more cake when her sister Fanny was married!*

AS GOOD AS PUNCH.—The *Pekin Visitor* says' 'Coming home a few mornings since, we met a man attempting to walk on both side of the street. By a skilful manœuver we passed between him.'

COLD IN HUDSON'S BAY.—Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, in a lively journal of six years residence in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, tells us, that for part of October there is sometimes a little warm, or, thawy weather; but after that, until the following April, the thermometer seldom rises ro the freezing point. In the depth of winter, the thermometer falls from 30 to 40, 45 and even 49 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit.—This intense cold is not, however, so much felt as one might suppose, for during its continuance the air is perfectly calm. Were the slightest breath of wind to rise when the thermometer stands so low, no man could show his face to it for a moment. Forty degrees below zero, and quite calm, is infinitely preferable to fifteen below, or thereabout, with a strong breeze of wind. Spirit of wine is, of course, the only thing that can be used in the thermometer; as mercury, were it exposed to such cold, would remain frozen nearly half the winter. Spirit never froze in any cold ever experienced at York factory, unless when very much adulterated with water; and even then, the spirit would remain liquid in the centre of the mass. Quicksilver easily freezes in this climate, and it has frequently been run into a bullet mould, exposed to the cold air till frozen, and in this state rammed down a gun barrel, and fired through a thick plank. The average cold may be set down at about 15 or 16 degrees below zero, or 48 degrees of frost. The houses at the bay are built of wood, with double doors and windows. They are heated by large iron stoves, fed with wood; yet, so intense is the cold, that when a stove has been in places red-hot, a basin of water in the room has been frozen solid!

DESPERATE PROCEEDING!—At a certain farm-house where we were slightly acquainted, lived a large tow-headed youth who had been employed as 'help,' to assist in the usual work about the farm.—Said youth bore the cognomen of Josiah, and was unfortunately possessed of an enormous appetite. We say unfortunately, for be it known, that the good dame who superintended the domestic matters of the establishment, was rather 'close,' and of a saving nature, and saw with horror what inroads Jo was making upon her larder. She, therefore, provided the plainest food, and finally Jo's principal dish was bean porridge; notwithstanding it was bean-porridge often for breakfast, dinner and supper, Jo never murmured, for there was enough of it. At length the beans began to diminish in quantity, till at last they were like angels' visits, 'few and far between.' It so happened that one day Jo came as usual to dinner, and as usual found his porridge ready, but wofully deficient in regard to beans. The old woman watched him as he slowly stirred the compound with his pewter spoon, when suddenly he started up and laid aside his jacket, then off came his vest, he then began slowly to unbutton his shirt wristbands, 'Why, Jo!' exclaimed the dame, who had regarded these proceedings with the utmost astonishment,

'Jo, what on airth are you going to do?'

'Do,' said Jo, with a desperate air, 'why, I'm goin' to dive for a bean!'

It is almost needless to add, that Jo having thus proved that he 'knew beans,' never after lacked a full supply. [Spirit of the Times.

REFLECTIONS.—There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden—but, oh! how many that are beautiful and good. The world teems with beauty, with objects which gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would. There are ills that we cannot escape, the approach of disease and death, of misfortune, the sundering of earthly ties and canker-work of grief; but a vast majority of the evils which beset us might be avoided. The curse of intemperance, interwoven as it is with all the ligaments of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy. There is not one bright page upon the record of its progress; nothing to shield from the heartiest execrations of the human race. It should not exist; it must not. Do away with all this, let wars come to an end, and let friendship, charity, love, purity and kindness, mark the intercouse between man and man. We are too selfish; as if the world was made for us alone. How much happier should we be were we to labor more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home which is not all dark. There is sunshine everywhere; in the sky, upon the earth; there would be in most hearts, if we look around us. The storm dies away, and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her tinted curtain upon the earth, which is very beautiful, even when autumn breathes her changing breath upon it. God reigns in heaven. Murmur not at a being so bountiful, and we can live happier than we do.

SUNRISE.—The man that misses sunrise loses the sweetest part of his existence. I love to watch the first tear that glistens in the opening eye of morning—the flowers, breath—the thrilling choir of the woodland minstrels, to which the modest brook trickles applause—these swelling out of the sweetest of creation's matins, seem to pour some glad and merry tale into delight's ear, as if the world had dreamed a happy thing, and now smiled o'er the telling of it!

The Cheapest Periodical in America!

Sears 'Pictorial Dollar Magazine For 1849.

48 *Large octavo pages, Embellished with* NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

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Now ready for Subscribers and agents throughout the country, the January Number of a re-issue of this Popular Monthly Periodical. This work is too well known to require any lengthy prospectus of its merits. The contents are of a strictly moral and religous character, embellished with numerous plates alone worth more than the reduced subscription price. It is the duty of all men to advance the Moral as well as the Intellectual character of of their fellows, and thus to lend a helping hand, however feeble, in promoting the advancement of man. It is our wish to dedicate this Periodical to such a cause; and most unfeignedly shall we rejoice, if we attain the smallest influence, and prove of the slightest use. And to all who have at heart the progress of the race, and who wish to see man becoming a wiser and better being, we say, not in the spirit of arrogance and presumption, but with the perfect consiousness of being among the humblest of the humble workers of the cause "Come over and help us."

Terms.—Great inducements to Postmasters and clubs, unequalled by those of any other establishment in the Union, for a Magazine of this size.

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and present the Postmaster or Agent, sending the Twenty-five names, with one copy either of our 'Annual,' 'Revolution,' or 'Philadelphia Courier,' for one year, and Sears' Family Receipt-Book.

In addition to the above liberal offer, we have determined to hold out additional inducements, in the form of the most unparalleled

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In order to procure our present patrons, and to give an increased circulation to our Magazine, we shall hereafter furnish it to all at the low price of

☞ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. ☜

We would call special attention to the Premiums that we now offer to ALL subscribers, both new and old, for the year 1849; especially would we call the readers attention to the splendid PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, with Two Hundred Engravings; a copy of which (or any of our $2 50 works) we offer to give each person, sending Eleven Names and ten dollars free of postage. Let each one of our present subscribers or agents devote but one day to getting up a club and he will find himself the owner of this valuable work.

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All persons subscribing to the New Volume for 1849, and sending One Dollar, free of postage shall receive, in addition to the Magazine, one copy of Sears' Family Receipt-Book.

Read This!

What Family will be without them?

The Magazine for one year, and the Pictorial History of the American Revolution, or the splendid American Courier, published every week at Philadelphia, for one year, together with the Family Receipt-Book—making three publications—will be sent for two Dollars.

The Magazine for one year, and one copy of either the Pictorial Sunday-Book, Description of great Britain and Ireland, Bible Biography, Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe, Information for the People, or the Wonders of the World, will be sent for $3. The Pictorial Annual for 1849, and all the above works offered as Premiums, are in paper covers to send by mail, and will not cost more than 25 or 30 cents postage to any part of the Union.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

The Postoffice of that town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of Subscribers to Sears' Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December 1848, and the 1st of December 1849 (the Magazine to be mailed to such postoffice, or to subscribers through it.) shall be entitled to a continuanee of the whole number of the subscriptions gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have beeen paid.

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Agents wanted in every section of the union to obtain subscribers, and to sell the bound volumes of our Pictorial Publications.

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ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
128 Nassau st. New York.

☞ Newspapers coying the above advertisement (including this notice,) and giving it one insertion shall receive any one of the bound volumes which retails at from $2. to $3. per volume, or the Magazine for one year. Send only one paper directed as above.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD.
At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books, in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine-Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu, *The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.*

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TALBOT WATTS, *Appraiser.*
THOMAS WATTS, *Librarian.*
BAUKE, CRISTOPHER, & Co.
Dec. 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

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Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill. dt31

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.
Dec. 1848. f3.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, Corner of Barclay St. New York.*

Importer and dealer in American, English, and German,

HARDWARE,

Has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive variety of Foreign Goods, together with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE, well adapted for Builders and Cabinet Makers, and every other department of mechanical labor, Agricultural Tools, &c., all of which Country Merchants and other purchasers, are requested to examine previous to making their Spring purchases, as they are offered on *the best terms.* f4.

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,
Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1849. NO. 5.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
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Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
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One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT.

SITUATED in the Township of Warren, County of Somerset, Washington Valley, on the main road leading from Basking Ridge to the New-Market Depot. The lot contains about thirty Acres of land, well watered, the building is new, 30 by 16 feet, and cellar under the whole.

Price $600: for terms enquire of DAVID LAWLER, at New-Market, or of JAMES LAWLER, Washington Valley.

From the Tribune.

LABOR.

BY OWEN G. WARREN.

It was no curse that said to Man,
"Labor thy lot shall be;
And with thy sweat upon thy brow
Thy hand shall nourish thee."
All who obey this high behest
Blessings in it have found;
And health and wealth are gathered best
By those who till the ground.

The human frame is scarcely made
Till toil develop form;
And health which is not won by work
Will hardly bide the storm.
Or hand or brain, with plow or pen,
May do God's will below;
But sloth will wither hand and brain,
And quench the spirit's glow.

Say not thou lordly son of gold,
No need for *thee* to toil;
Say not there's nought to do, except
By serfs wed to the soil.
Are there not widowed hearts to cheer,
That pine in cold neglect;
And innocence to guide and guard,
And orphans to protect?

Are there not godlike intellects
Now crushed in slavish fear,
Thy hand, thy voice, thy pen could raise
To state of angels here?
Are there not shackled limbs to free—
Wild passions to reclaim—
Wild deserts and their wilder men
Than wildest beasts to tame?

A jarring and discordant world
To harmonize and bind
Together firm with iron bands,
'Till all be of one mind?
Are there not friends in human shape,
That, from the throne of Power,
Watch, aye, lest widowed Liberty
Reclaimed her long lost dower?

Is not the task yet to be done
To banish Crime from earth,
By guiding and directing right,
Man from his very birth—
To scatter Art and Science wide
And thus prepare the way
For that Millennium to come,
When Love and Truth shall sway?

Is there no haggard, starving Want,
That feeds itself with Crime;
And dread Miasm in foul abodes
That kills men ere their time?
Are there not wrongs that every day
The rich heap on the poor;
Who toil and starve that heartless men
May swell their golden store?

Then say not there is nought to do—
Labor—'tis Heaven's command,
Each in his sphere, and soon there were
No sorrow in the land.
Without that toil none can be great—
Without it none is good,
Or even blameless and forgiven
Before his Maker stood.

WHEN DID YOU SHAVE LAST?—The following circumstances happened in one of the towns of Arkansas: A man had been drinking until a late hour at night before starting for home. Honest folks had been long in bed, and the houses were all shut and dark. The liquor he had taken was too much for him—he did not know where to go. He at last staggered into a empty wagon shed, and fell upon the ground. For a long time he lay in the unconsciousness of a drunken sleep' and would have undoubtedly frozen, for the snow on the ground showed the night to be very cold, had not others, less insensible than himself been around him.—This shed was a favorite rendezvous for the hogs, which rushed out when their new comer arrived, but soon returned to their bed. In the utmost kindness and truest hospitality, they gave their biped companion the middle of the bed—some lying on either side of him, and others acting the part of the quilt. Their warmth prevented him from being injuried by his exposure. Towards morning he awoke, finding himself comfortable, and in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodation of a tavern in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand, and catching holt of the stiff bristles of a hog, exclaimed, 'Why, mister when did you *shave last*?'

The Ideal of a True Life.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

There is, even on this side the grave, a haven where the storms of life break not, or are felt but in gentle undulations of the unrippled and mirroring waters—an oasis, not *in* the desert, but beyond it—a rest, profound and blissful as that of the soldier returned forever from the dangers, the hardships and turmoil of war, to the bosom of that dear domestic circle, whose blessings he never prised at half their worth till he lost them.

This haven, this oasis, this rest, is a serene and hale old age. The tired traveller has abandoned the dusty crowded, and jostling highway of life, for the shadiest and least noted by-lanes. The din of traffic and of worldly strife has no longer magic for his ear—the myriad footfall of the city's stony walks—is but noise or nothing to him now. He has run his race of toil, or trade, or ambition. His day's work is accomplished, and he has come home to enjoy, tranquil and unharassed, the splendor of sunset—the milder glories of late evening. Ask not whether he has, or has not, been successful, according to the vulgar standard of success.—What matters it now whether the multitude has dragged his chariot, rending the air with idolizing acclamations, or howled, like wolves on his track, as he fled by night from the fury of those he had wasted his vigor to serve. What avails it that broad lands have rewarded his toil, or that all has, at the last moment, been stricken from his grasp? Ask not whether he brings into retirement the whealth of the Indies, or the poverty of a bankrupt—whether his couch be of down or rushes—his dwelling a hut or a mansion. He has lived to little purpose, indeed, if he has not long since realized that whealth and renown are not the true ends of exertion, nor their absence the conclusive proof of ill-fortune. Whoever seeks to know if his career has been prosperous and brightning from its outset to its close—if the evening of his days shall be genial and blissful—should ask not for broad acres, or towering edifices, or laden coffers. Perverted old age may grasp these with the unyielding clutch of insanity; but they add to his cares and anxieties, not to his enjoyments. Ask, rather—has he mastered and harmonised his erring passions? Has he lived a true life?

A True Life!—of how many lives does each hour knell the conclusion! and how few of them are true ones! The poor child of shame and sin and crime, who terminates her earthly being in the clouded morning of her scarce budded, yet blighted existence—the desperate feolon whose blood is shed by the community, as the dread penalty of its violated law—the miserable debauchee, who totters down to his loathsome grave in the spring-time of his years, but the fulness of his festering iniquities—these, the world valiantly affirms, have not lived true lives! Fearless and righteous world! how profound, how discriminating are thy judgements! But the base idolator of self, who devotes all his moments, his energies, his thoughts, to schemes which begin and end in personal advantage—the grasper of gold, and lands, and tenements—the devotee of pleasure—the man of ignoble and sinister ambition—the woman of frivolity, extravagance, and fashion—the idler, the gambler, the voluptuary—on all these and their myriad compeers, while borne on the crest of the advancing billow, how gentle is the reproof, how charitable the judgement of the world! Nay, is not even our dead christianity, which picks its way so daintily, cautiously, and inoffensively—which regards with gentle rebuke, and is regarded with amiable toleration by some of the foremost vices of the times; is it not too often oblivious o its paramount duty to teach men how to live worthily and nobly? Are there not thousands to whom its inculcations, so far as duties to man are concerned, are substantially negative in their character?—who are fortified by its teachings, in the belief that to do good is a casuality, and not a frame of being—who are taught by it to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, when they thrust themselves upon the charity of portly affluence, but as an irksome duty, too which they should be rewarded, rather than a blessed privilege for which they should be profoundly grateful? Of the millions now weekly listening to the ministrations of the Christian pulpit, how many are clearly, vividly impressed with the great truth, that each, in his own sphere, should live for mankind, as christ did for the redemption, instruction, and exaltation of the race—and, that the power to do this in his proper sphere abides equally with the humblest as the highest? How many centuries more will be required to teach, even the religious world, so called, the full meaning of the CHRISTIAN?

A true life must be simple in all its elements. Animated by one grand and ennobling impulse, all lesser aspirations find their proper places in harmonious subservience. Simplicity in taste, in appetite, in habits of life, with a corresponding indifference to worldly honors and aggrandizement, is the natural result of the predominance of a divine and unselfish idea. Under the guidance of such a sentiment, Virtue is an effort, but a law of nature, like gravitation. It is Vice alone that seems unaccountable—monstrous—well nigh miraculous. Purity is felt to be as necessary to the mind, as health to the body, and its absence alike, the inevitable source of pain.

A true life must be calm. A life imperfectly directed, is made wretched through distraction. We give up our youth to excitemet, and wonder that a decrepit old age steals upon us so soon.—We wear out our energies in strife for gold or fame, and then wonder alike at the cost and the worthlessness of the meed. "Is not the life more than meat?" Ay, truly! but how few have practically, consistently, so regarded it? And little as it is regarded by the imperfectly virtuous, how much less by the vicious and the worlding? What a chaos of struggling emotions is exhibited by the lives of the multitude? How like to the wars of the infuriated animalculæ in a magnified drop of water, is the strife constantly waged in each little mind! How Sloth is justled by Gluttony, and Pride wrestled with by Meanness! The soul which is not large enough for the indwelling of one virtue, affords lodgment and scope and arena for a hundred vices. But their warfare cannot be indulged with impunity. Agitation and wretchedness are the inevitable consequences, in the midst of which the flame of life burns flaringly and swiftly to its close.

A true life must be genial and joyous. Tell me not, pale anchorite, of your ceaseless vigils, your fastings, your scourgings. These are fit offerins to Moloch, not to our Father. The man who is not happy in the path he has chosen, may be sure he has chosen amiss, or is self deceived. But not merely happier—he should be kinder, gentler, and more elastic in spirits, as well as firmer and truer. "I love God and little children," says a German poet. The good are ever attracted and made happier by the presence of the innocent and lovely. And he who finds his religion adverse to, or a restraint upon, the truly innocent pleasures and gayeties of life, so that the latter do not interfere with and jar upon its sublimer objects, may well doubt whether he has, indeed, "learned Jesus."

KIND HEARTED MISSTRESS.—A lady in Albany is said to be so kind hearted that when her servants do wrong, instead of scolding, she requests her husband to write a reprimand for them, and sends a little black boy to read it to them.

'If good people,' said Archbishop Usher, 'would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how mand would they win to the good cause?'

NOT MARRIED.—During the sessions at Wakefield, Eng. a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he hesitated for a moment, then cooly replied, amid the laughter of the Court,

'Nae, sir, I'se not married.'

CHEAP TRAVELING—A RICH 'DO.'—The Albany Knickerbocker tells a rich story of 'selling' a constable. They have some very cool wags in New-York.—The circumstances were these:

An officer of the Vermont constabulary force arrived in Hudson, having in custody as he supposed, Moshier, the anti-renter, who stands charged with shooting the sheriff, and for whose arrest and delivery at the Columbia county jail, a large reward has been offered. The prisoner accompanied the officer on the way willingly, and was in remarkably good humor during the entire journey; but when he arrived in Hudson, where Moshier is well known, the good natured genius proved to be neither that individual, nor a whit like him in appearance. The Vermont constable was, of course, taken all aback, as he had confidently imagined the $1000 as good as in his hand. His fellow traveler, being decidely a wag, run him very hard on his mistake, and gave him a few lessons, with due mock gravity, upon the course to be pursued with reference to the weasel, when that animal is caught in a state of profound somnolence. After the officer had put his horses' heads towards the Green mountains, and was fairly homeward bound, the quasi Moshier was asked how he came to be arrested.—He replied he was away down east, and 'dead broke,' and that he wanted to get to Hudson, and in order to accomplish this, under the peculiarly perplexing state of his finances, he gave a fellow his jacket to start a report that he was the absquatulating anti-renter. In less than an hour, he says, he was arrested, placed in a proper nice coach, and drove to Hudson with a speed that he never before accomplished after horse flesh. This (says the Knickerbocker, after alluding to the facts) is one of the most finished 'do's' we have ever met with.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange they escape so long, than that they all perish suddenly at last. We are surrounded by accidents every day, to crush the moldering tenements that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by nature. The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw the breath of life, are pregnant with death—health is made to operate its own destruction!—The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart? We see our friends and neighbors perishing among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell shall, perhaps, give the next fruitless warning to the world!

WHO SMELLS NOW.—On a fish-woman's stall in front of Boylston market, (Boston,) last season, a few live lobsters were exposed for sale. A stranger, unacquainted with icthiology, came along—and turning over the dormant 'animals,' asked the price; at the same time raising one of them to a close proximity with his nose.

Whew! said the fellow—'I'll hev you prosecuted, mum—*it smells!*'

At this instant, the lobster's claw closing with a 'whack!' fastened it firmly upon the gentleman's nose!

The old woman placed her arms a-kimbo, in triumph—and asked the gentleman, with a chuckle—'*who shmells now mister?*'

A STRVNGER, one Sunday, took a seat in an empty pew in Grace Church, supposing that he might be accommodated. At length the owner came—a single man with one lady. Now the pew would contain five or six, with great comfort, but a stranger in the pew could not be thought of, so our polite New-Yorker bows the gentleman out of the pew, with an intimation that he had "mistaken the pew!" "I see I have," says the stranger, "I took it for a Christian's!"—*Spirit of the Times.*

THE RISING GENERATION.—*Young Lady.*—'Now, you tiresome boy—what is it you wish to say to me that so nearly concerns your happiness?'

Juvenile.—'Why, I love yer' and I can't be appy without yer.'

The ladies now, we are told, wear wired petticoats as a substitute for the bustle. Old maids get them magnetised, to make them attractive.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, January, 18, 1849.

Education.

As most of our subscribers no doubt have read the Governors Message, ere this (not having received it in time for our last number,) we give only the most important parts.

A very important part in our judgment is on the subject of education. How do the people expect to sustain their liberties without education. Knowledge is power, and if the people neglect this most important of all their interests, tney must expect to lose all power, not all at once, but imperceptably as time steals on in the life of man, and not the less certainly. Men know that in the ordinary affairs of life if they neglect their own interests, there is always some one to take advantage of that neglect, it is not the less so in their public affairs. These things are in your own hands and we trust that calling your attention to the subject will be sufficient, that you will take some action upon it. Why is it that there is not more interest taken in this subject by the young men of our Village. What is the reason there are no evening schools where apprentices and others who have not opportunities to attend day school can improve themselves. Is it because they do not take proper interest in this matter. All the money in the world, expended on this object without *your* interest in the matter will avail nothing, We trust the Legislature will do all that can be done on this subject but without your aid reader it will not amount to much. If a young man; your interest in this subject is great. You will soon be called on to take the places of the present generation in conducting the affairs of life. On you, will depend the future prosperity of our country, of the liberal and enlightened form of our government, transmitted to us by our forefathers, who fought, and bled, and died that we might be free. Will you suffer this noble boon to wither and die through your neglect, it cannot, it must not be. Think on this subject, before it is to late, when you have matured your thoughts let it lead to action. It is a most lamentable fact, and with sorrow do we say it, that in many townships throughout the state, the people are most shamefully ignorant on the most ordinary yet most important subjects concerning their own interests. How many there are who cannot make out even an ordinary bill for work done, or draw up a note, but must get some one to do it for them. How many even of our public township officers are incapable of conducting in a proper manner the business that comes before them, Why is it that on the days of election there is so much what is called electioneering; so much deception; threats for some, promises for others; all know these things are so; will *all* lend a hand to remedy this evil. It is a disgrace to men calling themselves freemen.; Men having knowledge, knowing their rights are not thus approached. We might extend this subject, but a word to the wise is sufficient, but it is to those that are deficient in this respect whom we would awake to its importance. How long will you continue to trust to others for that knowledge so essential to the well being of freemen? Do you complain of the usurpation of your rights! Whose fault is it? Do you expect to retain your rights without knowing what those rights are? We call on you to perform a most sacred duty to yourselves, to your children, and to posterity.

Congress.

The reduction of the mileage of members of Congress is a democratic measure and should be advocated by all who have true democracy at heart, the miserable subterfuges which many adopt on this important subject, are certainly ridiculous in this enlightened age Because forsooth a man belongs to this or that party, his opponents oppose any thing he may advance. This is a most needful reform and one in wich all are interested. All who do not advocate a reform of so glaring an abuse of the peoples rights, are not the friends of the peoples rights, call themselves what they may.

Died on the 1st instant. Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, Ex-Senator from Arkansas, and recently returned from a mission of Peace to Mexico.

The Legislature of Michigan have nominated Gen. Lewis Cass for U. S. Senator.

In this number of our paper will be found the Message of Jerome Bonaparte, first President of France! how strange the sound. What a lesson to the crowned heads of the old world! Will the people now they have eaten of the fruit of the tree of Liberty be satisfied short of having it planted in ever kingdom. They divine right of Kings is departing, we trust never to return, may the people who are the true source of all political power, appreciate and enjoy the great blessing of civil and religious liberty.

Fatal Accident.

On Monday Jan. 15th. Lewis French, son of David French of Stony Hill, fell from some part of the Wagon-house in which he was at work, which caused his death in a few hours.

Enos L. Blue a resident of this Village, in going home on Sunday Evening last, fell on the ice and broke his leg.

Too much of a good thing.—Gold is now more plenty than money in California, it is worth only eight dollars per ounce, payable in coin. The time of suffering we fear will soon come. Pork is said to be worth $200 per barrel, and other things in proportion. The people are in hopes of getting a speedy supply of food from Mexico. Vessels at San Francisco, which had been abandoned or neglected, were once more in request. to proceed along the coast for food, the latter having become more valuable than gold. Whale ships were selling off their outfits at enormous profits.

Newspaper Reading.

☞ A sound lesson here from an accute observer:

Speaking of the power of the press, it would be considerably greater if there were not so much of it. A neighbor of mine, at my late residence in the backwoods of Pensylvania, had seen but one paper(i.e. one no.) for six months; but *that* he had carefully read; and made up his mind to vote for Gen. Taylor. Such was the effect of one paper; but had he read more, (i. e. *whig* papers) it is quite likely he might have been left in doubt; as the most are, in respect to the princrpal topics of newspaper discussion.

The above extract except in the last bracket is from the Newark Daily Advertiser of 15 inst. Would it have us infer from the above that Gen. Taylor's majority was composed of such voters; we knew this to be the case in some instances, but was not before aware that it was held to be a merit by whig editors

Murder by a Boy In a Coffee-cellar, No. 5 Spruce-st. kept by Richard Marshall. In the cellar, upon one of the tables, lay a boy about 18 years of age, his breast covered with blood from a stab in the heart. The author of this deed, a small boy about 15 years of age, named Cornelius, who attends to the customers in the cellar, is already in custody.

A Coroners inquest was held, the Jury, which was composed of twelve of our most respectable merchants, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by the boy, Cornelius Cuddy, and the same wound was inflicted without malice and in self-defence. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Cleaveland, Jan. 15.

A fearful epidemic is raging at the Capitol of Michigan. The Legislature of that State are discussing a motion to adjourn to Detroit, one member has already died of the disease.

Illinois for Free Territory.—A dispatch from the West says the Illinois Legislature have passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use all honerable means to procure the enactment of such laws by Congress as to expressly prohibit the extension of Slavery in newly acquired Territories. The vote in the Senate stood, 14 Yeas to 11 Nays; in the House, 38 Yeas to 34 Nays.

Housing Manure --That manure exposed to rains and the scorching rays of the sun, must lose a portion of its enriching qualities, no reflecting mind can doubt. Ashes, exposed to the weather, become leached after a few soaking rains, and are nearly worthless for their alkaline qualities. Although manure probably does not waste in the same ratio, yet that it does waste any person must be satisfied who has observed the drainings of his manure heaps and yard after a rain, the water being nearly black with the most valuable part leached from the manure. Add to this, the color imparted from the manure heaps to the snow in the spring, often being stained with the drainings for a number of rods, and who can doubt but that much of the soluble part of the manure has escaped?

John Bull believes Brother Johnathan's story about California, and admits that it is a 'splendid acquisition.'

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY,

Jan. 12. 1849.

The usual committees were appointed.

Mr. Pickel offered the following:

Resolved, That the Joint Committe on Public Printing be instructed to receive proposals for supplying the two Houses withcurrent printing; the printing of the Journals of the two Houses, the Law and Chancery Reports, and all other printing done under the authority of the two Houses, and that said Committee report in favor of such persons as shall bid lowest and give bond with sufficient security for the faithful performance of their contract.

—That the Committee be instructed to give notice in the daily papers of Trenton and Newark of the time and mode of presenting such proposals.

On motion of Mr. Ryerson, the resolution that no new application for private laws be entertained after 30 days from the first day session, was adopted.

Assembly.—Mr. Grover, from the Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred the documents accompanying the Governor's Message reported in favor of printing the report of the Keeper of the State Prison; report of the Education Committee of the last session: report of the Adjutant General; report of the Quarter-Master General; and of the Commissioners of Pilotage. Accepted.

Mr. Hoyt offered a resolution to furnish each new member with a copy of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Grover opposed it—there were 30 new members and the books were worth $4 each, making a $120 in all.

Mr. Bowne said there was a large number left in the Treasurer's office which were of no use unless distributed.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Condit, from the Joint Committee on the Treasurer's accounts, reported that they have examined the same and found them correct. Accepted. [The balance in the Treasury is $10,823, deposited in sundry Banks.]

Mr. Pickel introduced a bill to equalize taxes.

Mr. Smith another to incorporate the Dover Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Van Fleet, one to abolish the freehold qualification in township and county officers.

Mr. Ryerson to offer a substitute for Mr. Pickel's Resolution, that the Printing Committee be instructed to report as early as possible on the propriety of having the Public Printing, Journals, laws, and Chancery Reports done by contract by the lowest bidder.

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Pickel, and the resolution adopted.

Monday, Jan 15.

Senate.—Mr. Gill presented a bill to recharter the State bank at Camden. Ordered 2nd reading.

Also, a bill to incorporate the West Jersey Ferry Co. Ordered 2nd reading.

Mr. Ryerson offered a resolution to refer that part of the Governor's Mesage relating to an increase of pay to the Judges of Court of Errors and Appeals, the Committee on Judiciary, to investigate the justice and propriety of such increase.—Adopted.

Assembly.—Mr. Martin presented petitions from 85 citizens of Morris and Somerset for a railroad from Morristown to Elizabeth and N. York.

Mr. Cooper two more on the same subject.

Mr. Van Wagenen, from Passaic and Bergen for a railroad to Hackensac and Hudson Rivers. Also from Paterson, to incorporate the Passaic Watar Co.

Mr Cooper gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Elizabeth, New York and Morris Railroad Co.

Mr. Grover gave notice of a supplement to the act relative to the abolishment of imprisonment for debt in cases of fraud.

The bill to incorporate the Newark Orphan's Asylum Association was taken up its 2nd reading.

Mr. Grover moved the addition of a section to give the act immediate effect; adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

Jan. 12. 1849.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, gave notice that he would introduce certain bills on Monday next, one authorizing the citizens of California to frame a Government preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, and another for estalbishing the boundary lines of Texas and extending them over the Territory of New Mexico.

Jan. 16.

Senate —Mr. Douglass of Ill. submitted an amendment to his bill for the admission of California as a state; which he said, would obviate many of the objections which had been urged against the bill. The amendment was read, and ordered to be printed.

House.—Mr. King of Ga. from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the transportation of troops across the Isthmus of Panama, and for promoting and extending American commerce; a map accompanying the bill. Mr. King moved to print 10,000 copies. The latter motion lies over.

Mr. Schenck of O. from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for furnishing certain books for the use of the officers of the Navy. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table. On this the Yeas and Nays were demanded and resulted in the negative.

Mr. Greely of N. Y. said that he embraced this opportunity to explain his course on those Congressional books He said that he voted every time but one against them, and then voted under a mistake, but contended that the appropriation was a good one.

The mileage of members was still the subject of debate, but no action was had thereon.

Extract from the GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

By the report of the Treasurry you will perceive that

The balance in the Treasury at the end of the year 1847, was		$12,314 78
That there has been received during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1848, from the ordinary resources, viz:		
Transit Duties,	$65,615 84	
Dividends on stocks	24.000 00	
Pedlers' Licenses,	712 00	
Tax on capital stock of New Jersey and Paterson R. R. Co.,	5,250 00	
		$95,577 84
From Extraordinary sources, viz		
Balance of tax of the year 1847,	$15,402 00	
Interest	1,900 13	
Tax on Insurance premiums,	30 56	
State Prison earnings,	2,160 37	
Principal of Bond and Mortgage,	771 27	
Incidental,	10 00	
		20,274 45
Making the funds of the year		$128,167 07
There has been disbursed for ordinary expenses,		$72,688 79
Being less than those of the previous year, by	2,292 47	
For Extraordinary expenses, viz:		
For Lunatic Asylum,	42,278 71	
New wing of State Prison	2,734 39	
		$45,013 10
Making the total expenditure during the year,		$117.101 89
The estimated condition of the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1849, is as follows		
Cash on Deposit in sundry Banks		$10,822 53
Bonds or Mortgages on government lots sold,		5,397 53
Joint Companies' Bonds and Interest thereon,		17,510 00
Transit duties of Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden & Amboy R. R. Co.,		15,156 32
Dividends on Stock,		18,000 00
Tax on Capital Stock of New Jersey and Paterson Rail Road Companies,		5,250 00
Amount available,		$72,136 38
Deduct amount due School fund,	$25,595 82	
Interest on do., to Jan. 27, 1846,	6,142 99	
Special Loan,	37,000 00	
		$68,738 81
Leaving in the Treasury after payment of all the debts of the State,		$3,397 57
The ordinary annual receipts may be fairly estimated at		95,000 00
The usual annual expenses at		75,000 00
Leaving for the purposes of the State, without the necessity of a state tax, a balance of		$20,000 00
The amount of the school fund is		$380,448 33
By deducting the amount of it on Dec. 31' 1847,		370, 742 95
There is exhibited for its increase during the year over all disbursements,		$9,705 38

The subjecs of popular education, so important alike to the welfare of the community and to the happiness of individuals, has heretofore received much attention and excited much debate —But it is to be feared that in the conflict of opinions, the cause will lose many of the advantages which it might otherwise enjoy. That much is required to be done is painfully proved by the fact, that not many more than one-half of the children in the State received instruction in the schools. By the report of the State Superintendent, for the year 1847, it appears that of the 102,412 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, capable of attending school, only 52,795 attended for any period of the year.—With a liberal allowance for the number who attend select and denominational schools, a very large proportion must be growing up in ignorance.

If puclic policy did not demand the education of youth, common benevolence might seem to require it.

What we most need in my judgment is that which will arouse the public mind to the importance of the subject; that which will satisfy parents that the success and happiness of their children can be best promoted by proper education; that which will convince citizens that the true policy of the State requires it to secure to every child the advantages of suitable instruction.

The New Jersey Pilots, it is pleasing to say, continue to posess, and it is believed, to merit public confidence. By the report of the Commissioners, it seems that they have had in service four cruising pilot boats and one station boat, and twenty one branch pilots, and four deputy pilots, who have brought in port six hundred and seventy-five vessels, and taken five hundred and ninety-seven to sea. The system commends itself to the fostering care of the State.

New and Important Discovery.

The Washington Union of Tuesday contains a letter from Lieutenant Maury, of the Observatory to the Secretary of the Navy, describing a new discovery:

National Observatory
Washington, Jan. 5.

Sir:—I have the honor of making known to you a most important discovery for astronomy which has been made by Dr. Locke of Ohio, and of asking authority from you to avail myself of it for the use and purposes of the Observatory.

The discovery consists in the invention of a "magnetic clock," by means of which seconds are divided into hundredths with as much accuracy and precision as the machinist, with rule and compass, can subdivide an inch of space.

Nor do its powers end here, they are such that the astronomer in New Orleans, St. Louis, Boston, and of every other place which the magnetic telegraph reaches may make his observation, and at the same moment cause this clock, here in Washington, to record the instant with wonderful precission.

Thus, the astronomer in Boston, observes the transit of a star as it flits through the field of his instrument, and crosses the meridian of that place. Instead of looking at a clock before him, and noting time in the usual way, he touches a key, and the clock here subdivides his seconds to the minutest fraction, and records the time with unerring accuracy.

The astronomer in Washington waits for the same star to cross his meridian; as it does, Dr. Locke's magnetic clock is again touched: it divides the seconds and records the time for him with equal precision.

The difference between these two times is the longitude of Boston from the meridian of Washington.

The astronimers in New Orleans and St. Louis, and every other place within the reach of the magnetic wires, may wait for the same star; and as it comes to their meredian, they have but to touch a key, and straightway this central magnetic clock tells their longitude.

And thus the problem, which has vexed astronomers and navigators and perplexed the world for ages, is reduced at once, by American ingenuty, to a form and method the most simple and accurate.

While the process is so much simplified, the results are greatly refused. In one night the longitude may now be determined with far more accuracy by means of the magnetic telegraph and clock, than by years of observation according to any other method that has ever been tried.

It is, therefore, well entitled to be called a most important discovery; and it belongs to that class of achievments by which the most beautiful and enduring moments are erected to national honor and greatness. It is a national triumph; and my feelings of professional pride will not allow me to pass it by without calling your attention to the garland that has been hung about it by the navy.

To the navy belongs the honor of having first applied the magnetic telegraph to the determination of longitude. Five or six years ago Capt. Wilkes, of the navy, used it for determining the difference of longitude between this city and Baltimore. This was the first time it had been applied to such purpose; and it was a great improvement upon the methods which, up to that time, had been used for finding the longitude, for it reduced the results down to the accuracy with which the time between the ticks of the secnod hand could be measured on the face of the clock by the eye and ear.

And thus the honor of being the first to convert the magnetic telegraph into an astronomical instrument, and that too into one of great practical value and importance, was secured by one of its officers to the American navy. Though the errors of the problem were greatly reduced by this discovery, there were, however, small sources of error still remaining, and it was left for Dr. Locke, formerly an officer of the navy also, to devise a means of elimanating them so completely, that now there is scarce a "*trace*" left in the results—so free are they from doubt and uncertainty. The probable error of longitude determined with Dr. Locke's clock, is brought within such narrow limits, that if, while the astronomer in St. Louis or elsewhere were operating with the magnetic clock here for his longitude, the observer in Washington were to move from one instrument to another in this building, the fact that he had moved would be made known at once, and whether he had moved to the east or the west would be told by the clock, and appear in the resulting longitude.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

The newspaper affords a convenient medium by which a person who has anything of interest to his fellow men, may communicate with them. I think its advantages to society, in this respect, are not properly appreciated. I believe that the newspaper press is one of the most efficient instruments for the promulgation of truth which the world affords. It is true, SOME papers are inefficiently conducted; others are even unworthy of attention; but the great body of our public journals are edited and controlled by men who, in every quality which causes man to respect his fellows, are second to none. The press is ever foremost in advocating all those great reforms, which, in our day, are attracting so much attention. Resistance to tyranny, in all its forms, is the spirit of those who move this great moral lever. The cause of education, now so popular with all classes, has long been advocated with signal ability by newspaper editors, who well understand the necessity of a general diffusion of knowledge if we would secure a continuance of our liberties.

The well conducted newspaper is of great utility in creating a taste for reading in the young. Who does not remember when, in his young days, he got hold of a paper, perhaps a week or ten days old, with what eagerness he read it? Perhaps it contained an account of some disastrous shipwreck. If so, how he was affected with the recital of the sufferings of those who escaped a watery grave, perhaps only to meet death in the more fearful form of starvation on some inhospitable island. Or, it may be, a vessel at sea had been destroyed by fire! How the tender mind was affected with the thrilling narrative of the survivors of the dreadful scene! Of all calamities, a vessel on fire on the ocean, with no friendly sail in sight, is the most awful which the human mind can conceive.

Subjects of this nature naturally attract the attention of children, and even if they are very young, they will soon seek to read the narrative for themselves.

There are also a great many other incidents in the newspapers which attract the attention of young children, and which cause them to THINK as well as read.—Here is a paragraph which my little girl has found, and in which she has been much interested. It is very brief, but well adapted to awaken the sympathies of the young: "Officer Ayres was last evening called on by a family living at No. — Cherry-street, to furnish relief to a widow and her children who resided in the basement of that building. The woman, however, died before his arrival; and the children, five in number, were reduced by want and cold to the most miserable condition. The youngest, a babe of ten months, was lying on the cold bosom of the mother, vainly endeavoring to obtain its usual nourishment."

—But the great charm to the young is the miscellany which all well-edited family newspapers contain. Here is great scope for an editor to exhibit his taste. It is an easy matter to fill a newspaper with light reading—and many papers have articles which are LIGHT enough, that's a fact. But the editor who is fit for his station will make this department of his paper attractive and instructive. While he will give many articles which are really humorous, he will take good care that nothing containing indelicate ideas or improper words will find admission. He will intersperse these humorous articles with paragraphs of a moral and scientific character.

The well-written tale is a great attraction to the young, and is a necessary item in making up a good paper. Many of the stories which are given in the newspapers contain important moral lessons, which are worthy of the attention of the philanthropist and Christian. Among writers of this class of stories, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Maria L. Child stand pre-eminent. No one, I think, can read the works of these gifted ladies without being benefitted and instructed, and induced to do something for the well-being of mankind.

Although I have extended these desultory remarks to a greater length than I intended, I cannot close without expressing the opinion that The Gazette will prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause of knowledge; and I trust its editors may be sustained in their labors by a community favorably known for its devotion to every good work. J. C. A.

The cartridge-box, the ballot-box, the jury-box, and band-box, governs the world.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM

EUROPE.

Arrival of the America, &c.

FRANCE.

The President's Speech.

Citizen Repuplicans:—

The suffrages of the nation and the oath I have just taken trace out for me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor. I shall regard as enemies of our country all those who shall attempt to change by illegal means what all France has established. Between you and me, Citizen Representatives, there cannot be any real difference of opinion. Our wishes, our desires, are the same. I wish like you, to place society on its true basis, to strengthen democratic institutions and to alleviate the miseries of that generous and intelligint people which have just given me such a striking proof of its confidence.

The majority which I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but it will give to the new government that moral force without which there is no authority. With peace and order our country can again improve—can cure its wounds—bring back the men that have been misled—and calm down passions. Animated by a sincere spirit of concilation I have called around me capable and patriotic men who, in spite of the diversity of their politicial origin, are ready to devote themselves, with you, to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic. A government coming into power owes a debt of thanks to its predecessors when the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact, and in particular I owe it to the Hon. Gen. Cavaignac to say that his conduct is worthy of the generosity of his character and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman. (Hear, hear.)

We have, citizen Representatives, a grand mission to fulfil—to found a Republic is the interest of all, and a quiet and firm government which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress without being either re-actionary or Utopian. Let it be the men of the conntry, not the men of a part, and with the aid of God we will at least do good if we cannot achieve great things.

Already M. Ledru Rollin and his party have commenced an attack on the new Government. The *National* editors form also a sort of opposition out of doors.

Amidst these changes a marked improvement has taken place in the value of all public securities.

Louis Napoleon has named his Ministry, as follows:

M. Odillon Barrot, Minister of Justice, charged with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in the absence of the Vice President of the Republic.

M. Drouyn de Shuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Leon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior.

M. Retheres, Minister of War.

M. de Tracy, Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

M. Talloux, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

M. Leon Gaucher, Minister of the Public Works.

M. Bixio, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Passy Hyppolite, Minister of the Finances.

The proclaiming of President was hurried on a day in advance of Gen. Changranier having obtained full information respecting a plot which was formed to seize Prince Louis on his passage from the Assembly to the Palais Elysee Bourbon, and conduct him to the Tuilleries, to the cry of 'Vive l'Emperor!' The Prince of Montfort, Jerome Bonaparte, has been appointed Governor of the Invalides. Jerome Bonaparte met the new President, on his return from the National Assembly. On meeting they cordially embraced. The prince de Monfort was greatly moved, and shed tears. It was of the same spot he had parted with the Emperor Napoleon for the last time, when he quitted Paris, after the battle of Waterloo.

ENGLAND.

We regret to state that the Cholera still hovers over the metropolis; in the Provinces it has not made any very alarmming results.

ROME.

The interest still felt for the position of the Pope continues predominant. His Holiness still remains at Gaeta, from which point all kinds of intrigues and negotiations have sprung up, conferring a great celebrity on this almost unknown spot.

HORACE GREELY, THE TRIBUNE EDITOR, IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Greeley's appearance on the floor of Congress created quite a sensation.—A Hoosier member, after taking a goodly look at Horace, walked off, muttering in an abstracted sort of a way—'No, I've never seen anything *exactly* like him out west. I've seen a man without any trowsers at all but he wan't nobody.'

MAKING A WHISTLE OF A PIG'S TAIL.—Married, on the 7th ult, in Chestnut Grove, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Solvable, Mr. Jonithan Whistle to Miss Jedutha Pigtail. Of course there will be music.

GOLD DOLLARS.—The project of coining a *gold dollar* piece is before Congress, and we hope it will pass.

THE ANTI-TAKING-BABIES-INTO-PUBLIC-ASSEMBLIES SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this highly respectable association which was held at their rooms. Mr. Job Smith a worthy and athletic bachelor, was called to the chair, and the usual quantity of vices and secretaries appointed. The committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following as the principles of the society:

We consider the practice of taking infants into public assemblies, concerts, as an evil that cries aloud for remedy. 2. While we would not breathe the faintest reproach towards the highly respectable class of the community who officiate as nurses, we stongly protest against their taking babies into public meetings, knowing as we do that it can only be done by a resort to arms. 3. While we acknowledge that a large majority of our fellow creatures are, or have once been babies, we consider it to be a fact that it is a very small minority who support these crying evils. 4. We cannot shut our ears to the numerous evidences of this evil; indeed, we have known instances of late where it was found impossible with the largest church organ to drown (not the child itself) but the shrill, oragnic notes of the child We protest against those notes.—5. We pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to carry out the above principles. After reading the principles of the society, Mr. Dunn rose from an inverted cradle, on which he was sitting, and moved their adoption, which motion was unanimously carried, amid the shouts of the assembled bachelors. A committee of fonrteen was then appointed, whose duty it is to carry out the objects of the society. It is to be hoped that not a single man will be found in the city who will not join this interesting association.

Sly's African Journal.

A CUTTING REPLY.—An avaricious divine seeing a poor boy in a deplorable condition, called him to the door and giving him a mouldy piece of bread, asked him if he could read, to which he answered in the negative; to the question whether he could say the Belief and the Lord's Prayer, the answer was the same. 'Well,' said the divine, 'I will teach you that: 'Our Farther,' said the instructor—'Our Father!' repeated the boy—'what, your Father as well as mine?' 'Yes, certainly.' 'Then we are brothers.' 'To be sure we are,' was the ready reply. 'Why, then, replied the boy, pulling the crust from behind his coat, 'how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread?'

Two gentlemen standing together, as a young lady passed them, one of them said, 'There goes the handsomest woman I ever saw.' She hearing, turned back, and observing him to be very ugly, answered, 'I wish Sir, I could in return, say as much of you.' 'So you may, Madam, (says he) *and lie as I did.*'

Two country attorneys, overtaking a waggoner on the road, and thinking to be witty upon him, asked why his fore horse was so fat, and the rest so lean? The waggoner knowing them, answered '*that his fore horse was a lawyer, and the rest were his clients.*'

A person asked an Irishman, why he wore his stockings the *wrong side out?* He answered, 'Because there was a *hole on the other side.*'

Shaving and Hair Cutting.

JOHN F. HALL of New York City informs the public that he has taken the room lately occupied as the Post office, where he will be happy to accommodate all in his line that may favor him with a call.

Plainfield, Jan 17. 1848.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT.

SITUATED in the Township of Warren, County of Somerset, Washington Valley, on the main road leading from Basking Ridge to the New-Market Depot. The lot contains about thirty Acres of land, well watered, the building is new, 30 by 16 feet, and cellar under the whole.

Price $600: for terms enquire of DAVID LAWLER, at New-Market, or of JAMES LAWLER, Washington Valley.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1848. 1 y.4.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A MAMMOTH PAPER.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

☞ *This Paper now contains from one-fourth to one-half more than the generality of Two Dollar City weeklies.*

J. BAYARD TAYLOR and GRACE GREENWOOD are regular correspondents of the Post.

Terms.—The terms to single subscribers are $2 per annum, in advance—$3 if not in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy will be sent three years.

TERMS TO CLUBS.—In order to accommodate the large number who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for clubs—to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one post-office.

Four copies, $5 per annum. Eight copies $10 per annum, and one to agent or the getter up of the club Thirteen copies $15 per annum, and one to agent. Twenty copies $20 per annum, and one to agent.

THREE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post and one of either Godey's Lady's book or Grahams Magazine, for $6.

The money for clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
66 South Third st. Philadelphia.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works,*" universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher
No 128 Nassau, st. New York.

☞ Newspapers copying the above, (including this notice,) and giving it eight insertions, shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from $2,50 to $3,00 per volume. Send only one paper directed as above.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1848.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, Corner of Barclay St. New York.*

Importer and dealer in American, English, and German,

HARDWARE,

Has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive variety of Foreign Goods, together with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE, well adapted for Builders and Cabinet Makers, and every other department of mechanical labor, Agricultural Tools, &c., all of which Country Merchants and other purchasers, are requested to examine previous to making their Spring purchases, as they are offered on *the best terms.* f4.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec. 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

A GENERAL assortment of New and Fashionable Dry Goods, now on hand and offering at very reduced prices.—Those desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. Also

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c together with a general assortment of China, Glass, and Earthen ware,—all at the very lowest prices for Cash or Country produce

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Dec. 21. 1848. m1.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples, &c &c* always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits,* for they are deleterious in their effects.

PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, 415 *Broadway.*

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At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books, in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine-Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu,

The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.

Paintings and Engravings framed; Books bound; Portfolios made; Periodicals served; and every thing connected with the Business executed and furnished upon the most equitable terms. Designing and Engraving on Wood executed by the best Artists.

Those having a single book, print, painting, or curiosity for sale, will meet with the same liberality and attention as those having whole Libraries of books, Portfolios of engravings, Galleries of Paintings or Museums of Curiosities to dispose of.

TALBOT WATTS, *Appraiser,*
THOMAS WATTS, *Librarian.*
BAUKE, CRISTOPHER, & Co.
Dec. 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848.

PO-E-TRY.

Lines on the Sorrowful Death of the two Lovyers.

My song is of a nice young man,
Whose name was Peter Gray,
The State where Peter Gray was born
Was Pennsylvani-a.

This Peter Gray did fall in love
All with a nice young girl;
The name of her I'm positive
Was Lizianny Querl.

When they were going to be wed,
Her father, he said "No!"
And brutally did send her off,
Beyond the Ohi-o.

When Peter found his love was lost,
He knew not what to say;
He'd half a mind to jump into
The Susquehanni-a

A trading he went to the west,
For furs and other skins,
And there he was in crimson drest,
By blooddy In-ji-ins.

When Lizianny heard the news,
She straightway went to bed,
And never did get off of it
Until she d-i-ed!

Ye fathers all a warning take—
Each one as has a girl—
And think upon Poor Peter Gray
And Lizianny Querl.

SLOW POWDER.—'Speaking of that powder which men burnt up before the owner could put the fire out,' said an Old-town gunner the other day, 'puts me in mind of some I once had: 'twas slow but 'dredful sure.' My fowling-piece had been loaded with some of it for a day or two, in anticipation of a lick at some kind of wild fowl, when one morning 'in the fall,' about daybreak, I discovered a large flock of ducks, twenty-five at least, (gunners are proverbial for large stories,) in a pond, distant from my house one-fourth of a mile. I took my gun, and started for them, and keeping under cover of a stone wall, soon got as near as I wanted to be, when I pulled trigger, but no report followed. She flashed in the pan. I had forgotten to take my priming with me, so I was forced to go back to the house for my powder-horn, which I did in no pleasant mood, I tell you; but just as I got most home, I heard a slight commotion in the barrel of my piece, and looking into the muzzle, found the charge was making its way slowly out. I started back to my old position, and resting the gun upon the wall, took a good aim at the ducks, and in about five minutes after, she went off, and killed every mother's son of them!'

TIGHT LACING.—The fact of diseases of the lungs and heart being more prevalent among the fair sex may be partly accounted for from the baneful practice of tight lacing, which happily has now often been exposed. The importance of a regular and full expansion of the chest for preserving the organs it contains, as well as the influence through these organs on the entire system, must be at once evident to any one who will give the subject one moment's consideration. The lungs require a healthful exercise equally with the limbs and other parts; and if we desire to maintain them in a vigorous state, they must be unfettered in their action, either by dress or position, to ensure the healthy fulfilment of their allotted functions. But how can the chest perform its required duties when impacted in the common stay? When thus dressed, the muscles which expand and contract the chest, cannot be brought into action, and the due dilation of the lungs is prevented; the respiratory and circulating organs being impeded, congestions take place in the vessels of the lung and the heart, and elsewhere, as in the arteries of the head from which a numerous train of diseases follow.

There are a few operations which one has to attend to in life, that require more delicate management, more truly scientific skill, than that of courting. One of the most perplexing questions about the business, is, how long shall one's labors in this line be protracted? There are some lovers who carry the heart they wish to capture, at once, by storm; while others besiege the flint-walled affections of their mistresses for a period greater than the Greeks required to siege and sack Illium. We think a modern writer hits the happy medium. "A man," he says, "should not be too cowardly nor too bold in his courtships. The Bonapartean system of tatics may be used advantageously. Concentrate the forces of your charms on the enemy's weakest points, and depend upon it her human nature cannot resist you long." That's the idea!

BENEVOLENCE.—As the sweetness of the rose exhales perfume from its own nature, so the generous heart of the benevolent man sheds delight amongst mankind.

There is a young one in this town so pright that his mother has to look at him through a *smoked glass*?

THE

AMERICAN METROPOLITAN,

Devoted to American Literature and Art.

Edited by WILLIAM LANDON.

And composed of Contributions from the most Eminent Writers of the Country; Together with

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

Executed by the first Artists, from Original Designs made expressly for this Periodical, by celebrated American Painters, generally illustrative of some point in the History of our Country, or peculiar feature in American character.

THE LETTER-PRESS

Will be profusely illustrated by *numerous wood Engravings*, executed in the best manner by Engravers of note from ORIGINAL DESIGNS. These Wood Cuts will not be caricatures of the Art so often presented, which have served to create a distaste for this artistic style of engraving; but will be executed by eminent engravers who have been employed at liberal prices to ensure the production of the best specimens of their skill.

A new feature in this Magazine will be a Serial Illustration of

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON;

To be continued through twelve numbers. The pictures to be made expressly for this Magazine, by T. H. MATTESON, whose "Spirit of '76," "First Prayer in Congress," &c. &c. have already stamped him pre-eminent as an Historical Painter.

The text descriptive of these paintings will be from the powerful pen of J. T. HEADLEY, the well known author of "Napoleon and His Marshalls," "Washington and His Generals," &c. &c. making when completed, the

Most Beautiful Illustrated Life of the Father of his Country

ever given to the Public.

The determination to produce a monthly periodical which shall be eminently American and exclusively original in every department, we feel assured will meet the approbation of a liberal Public, and its practical fulfilment secure a patronage indicative of the warm interest which is universally taken in this country for the advance of American Literature and Art.

The names of some of those from whom we have received contributions, or are encouraged to expect assistance, will be found in the following list:

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MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,
MRS. E. C. EMBURY,
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
MRS. FRANCIS S. OSGOOD,
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The first number of the "Metropolitan" will be published on the first of January, 1849, and regularly on the first of each month. Dealers in Periodicals throughout the Unitedd States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the "Metropolitan," will please apply to the publisher immediately. All Post-Masters are desired to act as agents for it—The usual discount will be made to them.

A SPECIMAN NUMBER

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One copy one year, in advance,		$3 00
One copy two years,	"	5 00
Two copies one year	"	5 00
Five copies "	"	10 00
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ISRAEL POST,
259 Broadway, New York.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale the Office, Type, Presses, Job Materials, Fixtures, etc., of the "*Jersey City Telegraph*," in Hudson County, N. J. and also the good will and right of conducting said paper. The paper now possesses a fair and increasing patronage, and offers many inducements to an intelligent, practical man. The subscriber is about to leave the country, and for this reason will dispose of the establishment on very low terms.

J. H. VOORHEES, Ed. & Proprietor.
Jersey City, Dec 23, 1848.

Holden's Dollar Magazine!

Largest! Cheapest!! Best!!!

768 Pages in the Volume—Vol. III commences Jan. 1 1849.

8 *to* 20 *Splendid wood Engravings each month!*

This unrivalled Family Magazine, universally acknowledged by the Press as the best American Periodical published, offers at the commencement of the 3d volume unusual inducements to subscribers. Its features hereafter will be entirely American, including American Views, American Portraits, American Tales, American Sketches. A series of Engravings, from the paintings of our best artists, including Cole, Gignoux, Durand, Edmonds and others, is in vigorous preparation, and the facile pencil of the inimitable Darley is now actively engaged in enriching Holden with his Portraits of the Public Men of America.

The Portraits of Distinguished American Divines will be continued in every No., as heretofore, with life like sketches of their lives and ministry. Each No. will be filled with Tales, Poems, Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Translations, Topics of the Month, and will embrace everything Amusing, Instructive, and Readable now in progress in the world.

As a Family Magazine, the Editor is confident that no rivalry can affect, or opposition lessen its value and worth and he offers it to the world as in tone, character, literary merit, and illustrative beauty, The model Magazine of the Nineteenth Century!

No family in the land can afford to be without Holden in its circle; for when such a periodical can be obtained one year for the trifle of one dollar, who will not wish to subscribe?

The great feature of Holden is, that, while being peculiarly American in sentiment and feeling, it gathers and embodies all the beauties of the French, English and American Periodicals, while discarding their follies and vices. A combination of the Encyclopedia, the Gazetteer the Quarterly Review, and the Weekly Newspaper, it is yet separate and distinct from all, but possessing enough of their various qualifications to commend itself to every reader.

See what the press says of Holden.

* * 'The Editor's table is very rich and amusing—in some respects equal to that of the Knickerbocker.'—[N. Y. Evangelist.

☞ Holden's Dollar Magazine for September is an excellent number. The literary contents are varied and interesting; the sketches of living American Poets and Divines cannot fail of giving the work a very popular character. The Editor's table is lively and piquant, and the book notices copious and candid. We understand the circulation of this Magazine is rapidly increasing.—Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune.

Holden's Dollar Magazine.—The September number of this work has been received, and to simply say that it is a valuable publication, would not be doing justice to its merits. It is the best of Magazines and must soon assume its place at the head of the literary Press.—[Democrat, Bloomsbury N. Y.

Holden's Dollar Magazine.—The August No. of this sterling journal is now upon our table. In glancing over its contents we are forcibly struck at the superior arrangement of everything appertaining to Literature and Art.—the articles are all of a high order—far surpassing any-thing that appears in "Graham's," or "Godey's Lady's Book." The typography of the No. before us, is most excellent, vieing in whiteness of paper and clearness and distinctness of type, with any similar work published in the United States.—[Republican, Jackson, Tenn.

Holden's Dollar Magazine is the most interesting introduction of popular literature that we know. The price, as its name implies, is but one dollar a year, and we reccommend everybody to subscribe for it. —Advertiser Lowell, Mass.

'We believe there is no periodical published in America that contains so nuch choice reading matter and such excellent engravings, for so little money.'—Star, Houston, Texas.

Over three thousand, five hundred similar notices have been received, but these must suffice.

The object of the Editor has been to give a Three Dollar Magazine for one third price, and a glance at Holden's will show the result. Now, he only asks the support of the community, and in return will give improvements as they are demanded.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe, as those sending first will receive the first impressions of the engravings. The No.'s can be furnished from July, 1848 if wished by subscribers—that month commencing the previous volume.

TERMS FOR 1849.—(IN ADVANCE.)

1 copy, one year $1 00. 5 copies, one year $4 00. 20 copies, one year $15 00.

Premium!—Postmasters, or others, sending 20 names and $15 will receive Vol. II of Holden's Magazine, handsomely bound in muslin and gilt-edged! Address (post paid) CHARLES W. HOLDEN,
109 Nassau st. N. Y.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot; price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.
Dec. 1848. f3.

COAT, VEST, AND PANTALOON,

HANDS WANTED.

Enquire at D. Bullmans store every Monday, between the hours of 10 and 3.

☞ To be paid either in Cash or Trade.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *articles!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4, I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848. 1

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill. dt31

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, Corner of Barclay St. New York.*

Importer and dealer in American, English, and German,

HARDWARE,

Has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive variety of Foreign Goods, together with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE, well adapted for Builders and Cabinet Makers, and every other department of mechanical labor, Agricultural Tools, &c., all of which Country Merchants and other purchasers, are requested to examine previous to making their Spring purchases, as they are offered on *the best terms*. f4.

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,
Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1849. | NO. 6.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville; by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848.

In all your undertakings consider the end you have in view, and be sure it be really good, or at least innocent.

From Dr. Mackay's Town Lyrics.

What Might be Done.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother
Would they unite,
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another?

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kindness,
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together;
And wine and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect,
In self-respect,
And share the teeming worldto-morrow.

What might be done? *This* might be done,
And more than *this*, my suffering brother;
More than the tongue
Ever said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

Black Eyes and Blue.

Blue eyes and jet
Fell out one morn;
Azure cried in pet,
"Away dark scorn!
"We are brilliant and blue,
"As the waves of the sea:"
"And as cold and untrue,
"And as changeable, ye.

"We are born of the sky,
"Of a summer night,
"When first stars lie
"In a bed of blue light,
"From the cloudy zone
Round the setting sun,
Like an angel's throne
"Are our glories won.

"Pretty ladies, hold,"
Cupid said to the eyes:
"For beauties that scold,
"Are seldom wise;
" 'Tis not colour I seek,
"Love's fires to impart—
"Give me eyes that can speak
"From the depths of the heart."

A SURE CHARGE.—A merchant of Mississippi during a day,s business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle and recollected the fact of the sale' but not the individual who had bought it. After racking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk Jim' to turn to his letter alphabet and read off W,s' then the S's, the B's, the C's and other letters in succession' but all to no purpose.

Tired out with the mental exercise' and as the readiest way of settling the difficulty,' Jim,' said he, 'charge a saddle to every one of the customers.' This was accordingly done. When the planters had got their cotton in, and settling time come round, the bills were presented; and if occasionally one man more prudent than his neighbors went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle he had not got' and objecting to the item, it would of course be struck out, saying it was a mistake.

When all the accounts had been settled up, 'Well, Jim,' said the shopkeeper, 'how many customers paid you for that saddle?' Jim examined, and reported, thirty-one! 'Little enough" exclaimed his employer, 'for the trouble we have had to find out who got it.'

A countryman, at Bury assizes, was indicted and arraigned for stealing a goose; but the accusation was false, for he brought a neighbor of his, who swore positively, that he remembered that very *goose* in his posesion ever since it was a *goslin*—An Irishman, who was a prisioner for stealing a gun, hearing this successful defence, prevailed on a fellow countryman of his, to swear that he remembered the *gun* in his posession ever since it was a *pistol.*

Spill not the morning (the quintessence of the day) in recreation, for sleep itself is a recreation. Add not, therefore, sauce, to sauces.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT PEDLERS.

'One day,' said the bay state pedler, 'as I was driving along, a fellow with a load of tin came out of a by-road, and followed right along in my tracks. 'Mister, which way are you going?' said I.

'Going ahead! don't you see?' said he.

'Yes,' said I. 'I reckon we had better take different roads, else only one of us will sell any tin. What say you?'

'Yes, we will. You may go ahead and sell all you can, and then I'll sell as much again as you.'

'Why? Will you sell much cheaper?'

'No—I'll get more for every article.'

'Well, I don't see how you can do it.'

'Try it, and I'll show you. I'll stop here while you drive to the house yonder, and sell all you can. Start on your team a little, and then come back for your whip or something you have dropped, and you can see how I sell.'

'Well,' said I. 'So I drove up to the house and went in, and spoke to the gentleman, who was reading the newspaper. 'How de du?' say I. But he did'nt mind anything about me.

'Want to buy any tin pans, pails, or cups, or anything?'

'No.'

'I'll sell cheap, and take almost anything in pay.,

'Don't wan't none.'

'But just look at my lot, it is the completest you ever saw.'

'Don't want to.'

'Well, I really wish I could sell you something. You really think you can't buy?'

'No; dont want nothing.'

So I went out and started on my horse. Whoa, says I—now I'll see what that Connecticut fellow can do. So I walks back to the house.

'I didn't leave my whip here, did I?'

'Haint seen it,' said the old man, keeping on reading advertisements. Then the Connecticut fellow came in.

'How far is it to a tavern?'

'Half a mile,' said the old man.

'I'm as dry as a codfish. I'll take some of your water,' walking up to a table, and taking up a pewter mug. 'Oh,' said he, 'it is cider;' making believe he was going to set it down.

'Drink it,' said the old man; and he did.

'That's royal cider; you make that for your own use; can't buy such as that.—If I had a barrel of that in Boston, I'd get five dollars for it. How did you make it?'

'Made it out of apples.'

'Did you? Well, they must have been extraordinary good ones—every one fit to make mince pies of. Got a large orchard, haint you, Squire?'

'No.'

'First-rate, what there is on it, then.' Got a snug house here too; haven't seen many houses I like as well as this; and I've seen a good many in my day. Real snug house,' said he, looking round as if hunting a fly. 'How many rooms up stairs?'

'Four, and all finished off,' said the old woman, who was ironing. On that he turned right around, and made all his talk to her.

'Four, and all finished off, and furnished! You are thriving like all natur! Got smart girls enough to fill them all up?'

'No, only one.'

'Well, one good one is enough—better than three or four ordinary ones. How old is she?'

'Eighteen.'

'Eighteen? She'll be married before long, I reckon. Not many girls like yours live to be an old maid.'

'I don't think she'll be an old maid'

'She looks like you, don't she now?—I've heard of her—she's handsome as a picture. What a handsome setting out you'll give her!'

'Yes, I've got five pair of linen sheets and four coverlids that I made for her this summer. I mean, if ever she does get married, that she shall have as good a setting out as any body.'

'So I would, and you are able to do it. Now I think of it, I've got a few first-rate things that I mean to carry home to somebody, you can guess who, (winking) I've been offered more than they are worth, but I would not sell them; but I've a mind to let you have them for that girl of yours. I don't know, though, as I can let 'em go. Betsey will expect them. But come, you may look at them.'

So the old woman put on her specs, and went out with him to his wagon.—He dug to the bottom, and handed out some pans and pails just like those on top.

'Here they are; I keep them stowed away out of sight; the genuine Lafayette tin, come from France. The more you use them the brighter they grow; they never need scouring.'

'What's the price of these common ones?' pointing to some just like those in his hand.

'Five shillings; and these are ten; the Lafayette tin costs nine shillings and six pence; but for that pretty girl's sake—that looks like you they say—I'll let you have a few for seven shillings.'

So he went on talking, till he had sold her more than five dollars worth of ware not nigh as good as mine, and at a good deal higher prices. When he started on, says he:

'How much did you sell?'

'None.'

'Ah! you didn't come from Connecticut.'

'No, I didn't,' says I; and then in a low voice, 'and I don't want to, if they all lie as you do.'

Killing Mosquitoes with Ink.

We heard an amusing story the other day of an incident which happened to a lady in a neighboring town. Her aversion to those lttle annoyances yclept mosquitoes is only equalled by their attachment to her person. Particularly affectionate are they during the time when the faculties of man are generally locked in sleep. To counteract this tendency, Mrs. Smith, for so we will call her, has usually had recourse to a bottle of camphor, which so tickled the nose of the mosquetoes, that they generally took themselves off, humming at the same time a complaint of unfair and ungrateful treatments from the fair object of their attachment.

One night after retiring, Mrs Smith being rather more than usually annoyed, rose from her bed, and in the dark went to the place in which the camphor bottle was usually deposited, and, to her chagrin found that it was entirely empty.—What was to be done? Unless she could obtain some article which would be offensive to their mosquitoeships, sleep and herself would be strangers for the night. To another closet she rushed, in which were several bottles, among which was one containing lavender; and seizing it at a venture, she extracted the cork to try the odor. The inspection seemed to her satisfactory, although the sequel proved that unfortunately for herself her olfactory nerves were not in the most perfect order, and she went to work immediately sprinkling the liquid about her chamber, and over the bedclothes.

Taking a quantity in her hands she bathed freely *her face*, and that of her husband, who was sleeping in total unconsciousness of all annoyance. Then with the thoughts of having done a laudable deed, she returned to her bed, and was soon sleeping sound as her lord and master.

Mr. Smith, who was an early riser—awoke the next morning just as the sun was poking his nose into the window, and casting his eyes upon his spouse, uttered an exclamation of surprise and sprang from the bed. The noise he made awakened Mrs. Smith, who screamed with affright at seeing a man with a coal black face standing at her bedside; but her fright was changed to mirth to catching a glimpse at her own countenance in the looking glass. Matters were soon explained, and she found that the fluid she had mistaken for cologne was a bottle of very fine ink, which Mr. Smith had just obtained and placed in the closet for safe keeping. The carpet, bed clothes, and furniture showed conclusively that the ink was, as warranted, one of the best articles in the market. Six mosquitoes were found dead, or in an expireing condition; but although the effect on them was so decided, Mrs. S has not been to try the sable liquid since, and shudders whenever she sees an ink-stand.—*N. O. Picayune.*

No man should be ashamed of the occupation which secures to him an honest livelyhood.

'Young men *taken in* here,' is the playcard upon a cheap boarding house in New-York.

The frost came to the flower and sought to marry—'Wilt thou?' said the frost, and the flower wilted.

Time is the smartest thief on record; notwithstanding there are so many watches set for him—he is continually stealing away.

Married in spite of their teeth.

Old Govener Saltonstall of Connecticut, who flourished some forty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New-London people, the place where he resided, is the following:

Of the various sects which have flourished for their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogerites, so called from their founder, a John or a Tom, or some other Rogers, who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

The distinguishing tenent of the sect was their denial of the propriety and scripturality of form of marriage. 'It is not good for man to be alone. This they believed, and also that one wife only should cleave to her husband,' but then this should be a matter of agreement merely, and then the couple should come together and live as man and wife' dispensing with all forms of the marriage convenant. The old Governer used frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of conscience with them, they were very happy together as they were; of what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound 'to take up the cross,' and live according to the rules they professed? The governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of Rogers one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation as usual turned upon the old subject.

,Now, John,' said the governor, after a debate of the point, ,why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her for your lawful wife?'

'Yes, certainly,' replied John, 'but my concience will not permit me to marry her, in the forms of the world's people.'

'Very well. But you love her?'

'Yes.'

'And respect her?'

'Yes'

'And cherish her as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?'

'Yes, certainly, I do.'

Turning to her, the governor said:

'And you love him, and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?'

'Certainly I do.'

'Then,' cried the governer, rising, 'in the name of the laws of God, and of the Common wealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife!,

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority of the State.

A BETTER HALF.—A very small man, who is blessed [?] with a very large wife, that instead of looking *up* to him with admiration, is in the habit of looking *down* upon him with something akin to contempt, called her yesterday in her presence, by way of compliment, 'my better half.' 'Your better half!' said she, with a disdainful toss of the head, 'you had better say your best three-quarters, you are not more than one-fourth of the joint concern no how.'

'I never complained of my condition,' says the Persian poet Sadi, 'but once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and I was satisfied with my lot.'

'My lad,' said a lady to a boy, carrying an empty mail bag, 'are you a mail boy?'

'You don't think I'se a female boy, doz ye?'

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—[Seneca.

Richter says: 'No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife.' A very wicked old bachelor of our acquaintance says to this: 'Oh yes; suffering and severe trials purify and chasten the heart.'

A waggish friend of ours, says the Worcester (Mass.) Budget, attempted to count the sleepy heads in church, the other day. He reached as far as fifty, and then—fell asleep himself.

'I am sitting on the 'style' Mary,' as the Irishman said, after taking a seat on a bonnet of 'the latest Paris fashion.'

Which is the most sarcastic of professions?—A chemist's, because he always has a retort ready.

Every fool knows how often he has been a rogue; but every rogue does not know how often he has been a fool.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, January, 25, 1849.

Equal Rights is what the constitution guarantees to every individual, and in this enlightened age, no person should be satisfied with any-thing short of equal rights.

But what are the facts? Why from the signing of the first act of incorporation, giving the first man, or sompany of men, any privilege which the constitution did not before guarantee to him or them, was a usurpation of the people's rights, unconstitutional and unjust.

If at any time the legislature had passed a law to the following effect for the the benefit of Plainfield, or any other town, viz: An act for the better supplying the inhabitants of Plainfield with provisions and water. It is hereby enacted that A. B. of the town of Plainfield, he being the richest man among you, and therefore best able to supply your wants, shall have, and by this act is declared to have the exclusive right to furnish to the inhabitants of the town of Plainfield, Flour, Potatoes, Corn, Pork &c. and that the inhabitants of the town aforesaid, each and every one, shall repair unto the aforesaid A. B's. house for the above mentioned articles, and shall pay unto the said A. B. whatever he in his clemency may ask for the same, he being known to us as a just man. And it is also enacted, that the aforesaid inhabitants shall repair unto the aforesaid A. B's. well, with such sized buckets as the said A. B. shall say will be sufficient for each persons use. All persons not complying with the above act, shall be sent to the District of Columbia, the seat of Government of the United States, and there sold as a slave to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of said sale to be paid over to the aforesaid A. B.

What would be the effect of such a law? Why they would instantly have said this *shall not* be so, and would also have resisted unto death, any person or persons attempting to carry the above law into effect.

Yet the inhabitants of Plainfield, and of the State at large have looked calmly on and suffered equally important rights to be lost. But because those rights do not bear directly on each individual as they would in the above case of A. B. no one has thougt them of sufficient interest for him to resist. Because our rights have been taken at different times and always on some pretext to benefit the people, they have imperceptably glided away from us like the dew from off the grass in a summers morning, and we now find ourselves burthened with R. Road monopolies, Banks, Ferry Company's &c. &c. which have all been granted upon the pretext of benefit to the people.

By what right did those having the peoples interest in charge, grant the unjust monopoly of the Deleware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy R. Road Companies, the right to traverse the State we believe forever, with the privilege to purchase the road at the end of thirty years after its completion!—What would A. B's privilege in Plainfild amount to in comparison with this? Yet the one they would resist, while the other is suffered, aye, and the principle advocated by many. Yet in our judgment the R. Road monopoly is worse than A. B's would be, only in the one case we would be directly the sufferers, and by the other we suffer indirectly, transfer A. B's right to the town of Rahway, and the inhabitants of Plainfield would suffer indirectly as they now do by the R. Road monopoly.

We contend the Legislature has the same right to pass such a law in favor of A. B. as they had to grant this Canal and R. Road Companies.

Can it be supposed for a moment that the people of this State will suffer any company to enjoy the exclusive right to traverse this State forever! We predict that not only will the people of this State, but of the U. States will destroy not only this but all other monopolies before the earth makes fifty more revolutions around the Sun, or be themselves destroyed, i. e. slaves. This is not the only monopoly, there are thousands of others, and all and each, that enjoy any exclusive right, no matter for what, whether for evil or for good, are no less monopolies and deprive men of equal rights.

We subjoin a paragraph in illustrstion from an exchange paper, which states "Joining the shakers in New-Hampshire deprives a man of his property, according to a law passed by the Legislatnre, which adjourned last week. This is the last edition we have seen of Salem Witchcraft, and is a stretch of power, and a disgrace to the Legislature which passed it. We do not know which they deserve most, our pity or contempt.

Let us have general laws on every subject which requires any law, that all may have equal rights, let them fall like the dews of heaven on the just and unjust, by having special laws, it becomes necessary to make one to suit each case, hence there are so many, but for special laws one half, perhaps two-thirds, of the laws we have would not be wanted.

We contend that *every special law*, granting to one man or company of men, any exclusive right, no matter what the pretext is, is an usurpation of the rights of the people, and are unconstitutional, and should and will be declared by the people, null and void.

MECHANICS.—To the mechanics themselves, perhaps, it may be well enough to hold the language that it is their own fault that they sustain no higher position in society; it may stimulate them to the exertion necessary to change it. But when they are viewed as they should be, as a portion of the community upon whom so much depends in order to render us a nation a little more independant of foreign influences, the mechanic will cease to be looked upon as an unimportant member of society, or reproached for the humble station he occupies.

Concert

A Concert will be given on Tuesday Evening the 6th of February at the M. E. Church in this Village, by the Choir of the Broadway Tabernacle N. Y. City, under the direction of Mr. Andrews, to aid in liqidation of the debts contracted in building said Church; the gratification of all will be doubled by aiding a laudable object, and at the same time hearing good music, let all who can attend.

Tickets can be had at the following places: J. Briant's, P. M. French's, D. Bullman's, Titsworth Dunn & Co, H A Cory's, Titsworth & Dunham's, J. W. Laing's and Frazee's Hotel, and at this Office.

Postage Reform

If the difficulty of pre-paymet for drop letters can be overcome, we say adopt it by all means, as pre-payment will do much for cheap postage, as no doubt the net revenue would be as large as under the old system; cheap postage has long been demanded by the people and should at once be adopted.

☞ Thirty-six thousand letters for various points in Europe, were despatched from N. York on Wednesday, by the Europea The largest number heretofore carried out by any one ship, it is said, has not exceeded 13,000. This astonishing increase is attributed to the reduction of the rates of postage.

COL. DUNCAN has been nominated to the Senate as Inspector General of the Army, in place of Col. Croghan, deceased, and will, no doubt, be unanimously confirmed. He fought in every battle but one of the war with Mexico, beginning with Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and finishing with the last struggle at the gates of the City of Mexico.

Monday Jan. 22.

Seabury Ford, the newly elected Whig Governor of Ohio, was inaugurated this afternoon.

A rumor is current that Gen. Lewis Cass has been elected United Statet Senator for the State of Michigan.

The Reform in the present outtageous Mileage system we regret to learn, was killed.

The sober second thought of a very large number of persons who were at first all eagerness to be off for the gold regions, is to stay where they are, and let well enough alone.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—Gen. John McQueen has been elected to Congress from the Georgetown District of S. C. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sims. His majority is upward of 700 votes. Mr Mc Queen is elected both for the unexpired terms of the present Conress and for the next Congress. He is reported to be a Taylor Loco-Foco.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A California Damper

We are told that Messas. Savage & Hawkins, gold assayers at 128 William st. have received a lump of what was supposed to be California gold, weighing 20 ounces Troy weight, to be assayed. It proved to be sulphuret of iron.

After all the noise, and bluster about tariffs and the manufacturing interest of the country, if any one will take the trouble to examine a map of the United States, and examine a little into the history of each state, and especially of its production, we think that any one not prejudiced in favor of any particular interest must acknowledge that the great interest of these United States is Agriculture.—Look carefully over the map and examine the small area and the few States engaged in manufactures in comparison to those making agriculture the basis of their prosperity, and he must see at a glance as it were, the preponderency of the agricultural interest.

From the annual report of the commissioner of patents we make the following extract:

"In surveying the agriculture productions of the Union, we are not only struck with their abundance, but with their great variety and value. Its territorial domain extends from the frigid regions of the north to the genial climate of the tropics, affording almost every variety of temperature, and every kind of grain and vegetable. In the north we have rich and abundant pasturage, giving for the valuable products of the flock and dairy; in the midle and western regions of the Union, corn in all its varieties is produced in superabundant quantities; and in the south, rice, cotton and sugar grow luxuriantly; and nearly all in sufficient quantities to supply our domestic consumption, and furnish large surpluses for exportation, thus furnishing nearly all the value as well as bulk of our foreign commerce.—When contemplating the extent and the value of its products, the number of persons engaged, and the capital employed, the agriculturist may well believe that agriculture is the great transcendent interest of the Union, upon which all other interests are dependent.

And he has equal reason to console himself with the honerable character and exalted dignity of the pursuit in which he is engaged. No occupation offers a greater field for experiment, and for the application of science directed by sound judgment. Experience has proved that every grain, vegetable, and fruit, is susceptible of improvement by scientific cultivation.

The amount of butter in the State of New York alone made in one year was 79,501,770 lbs wich at 9 1-2 cents would amount to $9'937,716, again the quantity of milk not less than 15,000,000 or 16,000,00, quarts a year, beside the enormous quantities of eggs.

The cost of raising a pushel of wheat in Michigan is given for four years actual experiment as follow: 1st year 67 1-2 cents, 2nd year 36 4-5 cts. 3d year 28 cts 4th year 30 cents. In view of these facts it is stated that the grain growers of the United States can successfully compete with those of any other nation in the great corn marts of the world.

Further the report states that the American grain grower can deliver grain or flour at as low a price in England as the grain growers of any other country, not excepting Russia on the Black Sea."

All this with agriculture in its infancy, what may we expect when agriculture is advanced as it is continually doing, until the various states which are now engaged in it shall come up to some counties of the state of New York, the produce would be beyond anything which we have heretofore imagined possible, without saying anything about the vast amount of public lands wich every year are coming under cultivation, talk about a protective tarrff to benefit this vast interest, is like the fly on the coach wheel fancying itself the cause of the dust that was raised. The great foundation of the prosperity of these United States is and always must continue to be agriculture and commerce.

Post-Office Revenue—Mail Carriage.

The Northern States defray by far the greater proportion of the cost of transporting the public mails. During the year 1846-7, it cost $256,464 to transport the mails through New-England; the revenue raised from postages was $443,648; the expense of mail transportation in N. Y. and Penn., was only $384,719; the revenue raised from postages in these two States, $746,933. In Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, on the other hand, $770,044 were paid for mail transportation, while only $311,569 were raised as revenue at all the Post Offices in these five States. Alabama raises under $50,000 revenue, while over $136,000 are paid to convey the mails throughout, and the new State of Texas raises but $8,246 in part of $24,102 expended. Wisconsin pays $56,703 of postage, while its mail conveyance costs but $15,043; Iowa, even, is within $500 of meeting all charges. The United States Senators from South Carolina and other Southern States, were the chief opponents of cheap postage, when the 5 and 10 cent rates were adopted; yet the South, where education is discouraged, and hundreds of thousands of the white people are unable to read and write, throws the heavy burden of mail carriage upon the North and East.

For the Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—I am gratified that you have commenced the publication of a Democratic paper in Plainfield. The cause of equal rights needs but a fair hearing to commend itself to the approbation of a majority of our townsmen. The doctrines taught by Jefferson are well adapted to reach the hearts and affect the actions of all right-minded men. As you advocate "Equal justice to all—exclusive privileges to none," I trust that all—no matter what may be their political opinions—who are in favor of free discussion will give The Gazette an efficient support. It is an encouraging sign to the patriot to witness the attention which the mass of our people give to State affairs. This is because political subjects are freely discussed in the newspapers. A people can never love their liberties while they are so well acquainted with political principles.

C.

Prepared for the Plainfield Gazette.

Thermometer.

What is a Thermometer? An instrument for measuring degrees of heat by the expansion and compression of some fluid contained in the bulb.

From what is the word Thermometer derived? From two Greek words 'therme' heat and 'metreo' to measure. A heat measure. When was the Thermometer invented? In 1610. Who invented the Thermometer? Galileo. Whose Thermometer is now used? Farenheit's. How is a Thermometer made? After the air is taken out of the tube some quicksilver is put into it, the tube is then put into some pounded ice, and the place where the quicksilver sinks to is marked 32°.

What is the point called? The freezing point. What is next done? The tube is put into some boiling water and marked 212° How is the space between these two points divided? Into 180 equal parts called degrees. How many degrees below freezing point is zero? 32° From what is the word zero derived? From the Arabic word 'tsapher' empty space. What other word is derived from it? Cipher. What is the greatest extent can be ascertained by the Thermometer? 40° below zero and 660° above. Why? Because quicksilver freezes at 40° below zero and boils at 660° above.

When will water boil? At 210° When will brandy boil? 190° When will spirits of wine boil? 174° When will tallow melt? 127° When is summer heat in the E. Indies? 110° When is it very hot in England? 80° When is it temperate in England? 55° What is the common heat of spring water? 50° When will Olive Oil begin to stiffen? 43° When does water freeze? 32° When is it very cold in England? 20° When is it winter in Canada? 5° What is sometimes the cold of Iceland? 20° below zero. What is fever heat? 112° What is blood heat? 98° What is Summer heat? 76° What is the greatest heat known? That of an air furnace 22000°. What is the greatest cold known? 91° below zero. When will tin melt? 442° When will lead melt? 594° When will iron be a bright red in day-light? 1077° When will silver melt? 4717° When will gold melt? 5237° When will cast iron melt? From 18° to 21000.°

California Gold.

It is said California will export yearly nearly or quite a half a million of ounces of gold, twenty-two or twenty-four carats fine; some pieces of that will weigh 16 pounds, very many one pound. Many men who began last June to dig gold with a capital of $50, can now show 5,000 to $15,000. I saw a man to-day making purchaces of dry goods, &c. for his family, lay on the counter a bag made of raw hide, well sewed up, containing one hundred ounces. I observed, that is a good way to pack gold dust. He very innocently replied—"All the bags I brought down are that way; I like the size!" Five such bags in New-York would bring near $10,000. This man left his family last August. Three months digging and washing producing four or five bags of 100 ounces each, is better than being mate of a vessel at $40 per month, as the man formerly was. His companion, a Mexican, who camped and worked with him, *only* had two or three cowhide bags of gold.

CALIFORNIA.—We notice in the *Christian Advocate* of the 11th inst. that a joint stock company of 100 is now forming in this City, to consist of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We are acquainted with the projector of the Association, and can recommend him as worthy the confidence of all interested. We understand about 40 have already agreed to join the Association.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY,

TRENTON, Jan. 16.

In Assembly.—A large number of petitions, signed by 2000 citizens, were presented from Sussex for a Bank at Deckertown.

Mr. Bishop gave notice of a bill to incorporate the city of New Brunswick.

Mr. Martin presented several petitions for, and gave notice of a bill to annex the part of Somerset included in New Brunswick to Middlesex. As the county line now runs through the city, it is extremely inconvenient, hence the desired change.

Jan. 19.

In Senate. Dr. Craig gave notice of a bill to charter the Somerville and New-Brunswick R. R. Company.

Assembly.—Mr. Day introduced a supplement to the Easton and Somerville R. R. Co.—Allowing it to purchase the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad.

The bill to abolish the freehold qualification of county and township officers was passed, 41 to 10.

A petition was presented to restrict the the hours of labor to 10: children 8. Also that, the revenue of the chartered companies be appropriated to schools.

The following appointments were made:

Treasurer—Samuel Mairs. Keeper of State Prison—Jacob B. Gaddis. Inspectors of the State Prison—Joshua Wright, John S. McCully, John Acken, Emley Olden, James Skirm. Librarian—Wm. De Hart.

Essex Co.—Judge—Dr. Charles Davis of Elizabeth.

Gloucester Co.—Judge—Joseph C. Gill for the unexpired term of Charles Reeves, elected Senator.

Camden Co.—Judge—James W. Lamb, for the unexpired term of Charles H. French, dec'd.

Jan. 22.

Senate.—Mr. Craig, the Assembly bill for the relief of the Rahway School for colored children.

The resolution relative to charges against the Camden & Amboy Railroad, was ordered to a 2d reading.

Mr. Craig presented the Annual Report of the State Superintendant of Public Schools; 350 copies ordered to be printed.

Assembly.—Mr. Sutphin, from Monmouth, against a division of Shrewsbury. Also for a railroad from Freehold to West Turn Out.

Mr. Nixon presented the Report of the Superintendant of Public Schools, Dr. T. F. King, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Nixon 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

Jan. 23.

Senate.—Mr. Morford, one against the division of Upper Freehold.

Mr. Walker, one from Atlantic to prevent sale of spirituous liquors on election days.

House.—Mr. Sutphin, from Monmouth for a Railroad from Freehold to Jamesburg. Also for another from South Amboy to Middletown Point. Mr. Hooper, another on the same subject.

Mr. H. Voorhees offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 17th of February.

Mr. Bowne moved to lay it on the table; lost, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Martin gave notice of a bill to pension Mrs. Stelle, of Somerset, a widow of the Revolution.

NEWSPAPERS.—Dr. Franklin remarks that a man as often gets two dollars for the one he spends informing his mind as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of shugar and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for it.—A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men, it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages, too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides they can never think much nor find much to talk about. And then there are the little ones growing up in ignorance without any taste for reading. Who, then would be without a newspaper?

NEVER TOO LATE.—Ah! that I could be heard by all oppressed, dejected souls! I would cry to them—Lift up your heads and confide still in the future, and believe that it is never too late! See! I too was bowed down by long suffering, and old age had moreover overtaken me, and I believed that all my strength had vanished, that my life and my sufferings were in vain; and behold my heart appeased, my soul strengthened; and now in my fiftieth year, I advance into a new future, attended by all that life has of the beautiful and worthy of love.

The change in my soul has enabled me better to comprehend life and suffering, and I am now firmly convinced that there is no fruitless suffering, and that no virtuous endeavor is in vain. Winter days and nights may bury beneath their pall of snow the sown corn; but when the spring arrives, it will be found equally true, that 'there grows much bread in the winter night.'—[Miss Bremer.

'Oh, mother,' said a very little child, 'Mr. S. does love aunt Lucy—he sits by her—he whispers to her, and he hugs her.' 'Why, Edward, your aunt does not suffer that, does she?' 'Suffer it! no, mother, she loves it.'

Our speech forms the picture by which others see the character of our mind.

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Senate was engaged on the bill to reduce postage.

HOUSE.—A Joint Resolution was offered to extend the revenue laws over California, and establish a mint there.

The Senate Bill of last session was reported, to ascertain and pay the claims of Americans against Mexicans.

The discussion of the General Appropriation Bill was continued in committee of the whole. After much debate an amendment was adopted allowing each member of Congress $2000 salary, and 10 cents a mile for travelling.

Jan. 18.

The House, in Committee, continued the discussion of the General Appropriation Bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating $14,000 for additional furniture for the President's house.

Flogging in the Navy was abolished.

Jan. 19.

SENATE.—The bill to organize the Minesota Territory was passed.

HOUSE.—The Pacheco Claim Bill was reconsidered then passed, 96 to 94, and sent to the Senate.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

Jan. 22.

SENATE.—The Vice-President presented a memoriol from the citizens of Brooklyn for the establishment of a Branch Mint in that city.

Mr. Dix presented the resolutions of the New-York Legislature instructing her Representatives to go against the Extension of Slavery in the new Territories, against the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Dix moved that the Resolutions lie on the table, which was adopted.

Mr. Rusk of Texas moved to print them, for the purpose of getting an opportunity to speak, and proceeded to denounce the Resolutions at some length.

Mr. Yulee of Fla. said that the Resolutions was an insult to fifteen States of the Union.

Mr. Flournoy moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a bill for retroceding the District of Columbia to Maryland. The question of suspension was taken by Yeas and Naes, and decided in the negative, by Yeas 77 and Nays 114.

Mr. Gaines asked leave to introduce the petition of Cyrus Hill and others of the City Government of Washington, praying the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. Objections being made, Mr. Gaines withdrew his motion, when the House adjourned.

Coal Trade.

The Secretary of the Treasury on a recent occasion sent to the House of Representative, in reply to a call to that effect, a statement of the quantity and value of the Coal imported into the United States from foreign countries. Comparing these quantities with those mines in Pensylvania, we have constructed the following table:

Coal imported into the United States.

	Imported tons	Value.
1830	47,000	$204,773
1844	87,073	236,963
1845	95,776	223,919
1846	156,853	378,597
1847	148,021	370,985
1848	196,251	461,140

Coal mined in Pennsylvania.

	Mined tons	Value.
1830	174,734	$870,000
1844	1'631,660	6,155,000
1845	2,021,647	10,105,000
1846	2,331.013	11,653,000
1847	2,967,405	14,835,000
1848	3,068,132	15,345,000

1846 was the last year of the old tariff, which charged $1,75 per ton duty. In 1830 the duty was 6 cents per bushel, equal to 45 per cent, on the then price. Since then, it will be seen, the consumption of the United States has increased from 221,735 tons to 3,264,383 tons, an increase of more than 3,000,000 tons, of which 140,000 tons, or *five per cent*, is foreign. The result is altogether one of the most marvellous developments of national resource that ever took place in any country. Eighteen years ago the coal of Pensylvania reposed in barren masses in her exhaustless basins. It is now produces $15,000,000 per annum, and employs thousands of men, and six great avenues to market, the construction of which cost not less than $30,000,000, and these supply fuel for the whole Atlantic sea board.

In contemplating this trade, it is gratifying to see that it is now altogether beyond the reach of foreign competition.

'OF course, C and his newly married wife live happily together?' asked an inquisitive lady of a wag. The gentleman gave a significant turn to his countenance, but said nothing. 'La' you don't mean that?' pursued his interrogator. The wag gave another look of direful import, and sadly shook his head. 'You don't mean to say they quarrel?' 'Worse than that, ma'am,' said the wag, for the first time using his tongue. 'What! does he beat her?' 'Oh! far worse, she—she *beats* him.' 'Oh! my gracious,' said the lady, starting back—'*beats him!* Well, I never She was about to dart off with the news to a select circle of tabbies, when the wag called her back, and assuming a mock heroic tone, added: 'Yes, ma'am, she *beats* him—*at chess!*'

Food for Cattle

That much depends not only on the kind of food but also on the *manner* in which it is fed out to milch cows, as respects the milk-production, is universally acknowledged. 'The softer the fodder for the milch cow, the more the milk,' is a common proverb in Saxony, and it is asserted on the best authority that cows which receive for drink luke-warm water, give much more milk than those which drink cold water; especially is this important in winter.

The great importance of *warmth*, in respect to cattle, is becoming more and more understood. There can be little doubt that a due attention to this particular might aid in saving millions of bushels of food in the course of a year or two, while at the same time the actual benefit of the food given would be greater.

The following calculation gives the *relative value* of certain *kinds of food*, in a little different form from what is sometimes stated:

Crops.	Average produce per acre of tubers and grain.
Beet, Mangel Wurtzel and turnips,	30 tons.
Beans,	30 bush.
Potatoes,	8 tons.
Peas,	20 bush.
Barley,	36 bush.
Jerusalem Artichokes,	10 tons.
Wheat,	25 bush.
Oats,	30 bush.

A writer in the London Gardeners' Chronicle gives the following direction to make the hens lay all winter, which would appear to be worthy of consideration by those who may be engaged in the buisiness of raising poultry:

'Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day, a very small portion, say one-half an ounce a day, to each hen, during the winter or from the time insects disappear in the fall till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what are called nest eggs. When the rooster do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of 12 or 15 eggs, as they always do when roosters, and nest eggs are allowed—but continue laying perpetually. My hens lay all winter, and each from 70 to 100 eggs in succession. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food which they get in the summer in abundance in the form of insects. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness'

It is stated that a bushel of corn will last twice as long for hens as a bushel of buckwheat, but the latter will make hens lay eggs more than any other grain, and the profit overcalances the cost.

A prudent and well disposed member of the 'Society of Friends' once gave the following friendly advice:

'John,' said he, 'I hear thou art going to be married.'

'Yes,' replied John, 'I am.'

'Well,' replied the man of drab, 'I have a little piece of advice to give the, and that is, never marry a woman worth more than thou art. When I married my wife, I was worth just fifty cents, and she was worth sixty-two cents; and whenever any difference has occurred between us since, she has always thrown up the odd shilling.'

COURTSHIP.—A gentleman feeling a strong partiality for a young lady whose name was Noyes, was desirous, without the ceremony of a formal courtship, to ascertain her sentiments. For this purpose, he said to her one day—with that kind of air and manner which means either jest or earnest, as you choose to take it—'If I were to ask you whether you are under matrimonial engagements to any one, which part of your name—No-yes—might I take for an answer?'—'The *first*,' said she, in the same tone.—'And were I to ask if you were inclined to form such an engagement, should a person offer who loved you, and was not indifferent to yourself; what part of your name might I then take for an answer?'—'The last.'—'And if I tell you that I love you, and ask you to form such an engagement with *me*; then what part of your name might I take?' 'Oh, then,' replied the blushing girl, 'take *the whole name*; as in such a case I would *cheerfully resign it for yours*.'—It is almost needless to add, that they were soon after married.—*Albany Chronicle.*

'My wife tells the truth three times a day, remarked a jocose old fellow, at the same time casting a mischievous glance at her. 'Before rising in the morning she says, 'O, dear, I must get up, but I don't want to.' After breakfast she adds, 'Well I suppose I must go to work, but I don't want to' and she goes to bed saying, 'There' I have been passing all the day, and haven't done anything.'

'Dick, where were you yesterday?' 'Oh moving.' What, moving again?' 'Yes; I find, it cheaper to pay a hand-cartman for moving than it is to pay rent.'

If a *miss* is as good as a *mile*' how many young ladies will it take to make a *league*? Three.

Take-great care to fix right principles in your mind, and often review them.

☞ The true Whigs of every section of the country will rejoice to learn, as will be seen by Telegraph, that Henry Clay is nominated for Senator of the United States from Kentucky.

Another dispatch says Mr. Clay has accepted the nomination, and that it was unanimous.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Jan. 24.

FLOUR	$5 56 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 94 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	3 25
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a —
CORN	58 a 65
OATS	40 a 43

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	60 a —
OATS " do	30 a 32
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	62
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 21
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	11
EGGS per doz.	18

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst, at Scotch Plains, by Rev. Wm. E. Locke, James S. Agens, of Newark, to Sarah B. Clark, of the former place.

DIED.

At the residenee of her son William, in Warren township, on the 17th inst. Margaret, widow of Noah Drake, aged 67 years.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

Leading Periodical in America.

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☞ For the convenience of those desiring to form clubs in connection with other publications we will send one copy of the Magazine, and one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, for $4. One copy of the Magazine, and two of the Post for $5. Three copies of the Magazine, and four of the Post for $10. Four copies of the Magazine and two of the Post for $10. Six copies of the Magazine, and nine of the Post for $20.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to Graham's Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December, 1849, (the Magazine to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, GRATUITOUSLY, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid. The Magazine will be continued on either to the subscribers themselves, or to the agents, through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should both in the same town as the case may be. ☞ Postage on all letters to be pre-paid. Address.

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AND
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We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Jan. N. 1848. 1 y.4.

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Dec, 20. 1848.

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A Desperate Rogue at Large.

We have ever given due credit to our admirable police, which under the organization and discipline of its most capable and efficient head, has fully come up to the expectation of the community. Of course some wards are better *manned* and disciplined than others, and we are sorry to be compelled to make an exception of the *Twelfth* Ward. Why, the following narrative, which we had only *second hand* will abundantly show. Some few weeks since, a gentleman from Wall-street, who owns and inhabits a lovely residence on the banks of the Hudson, not many miles above the 'Abbey,' retired to rest at his usual respectable hour, and himself and wife were soon fast locked in the arms of Somnus, the gentleman, however, remaining awake much the longest, having read himself drowsy. About one, or it might have been a quarter past one—for we cannot be particular about the hour, he was aroused by his better half, who was shaking him and endeavoring to awaken him to full conciousness, exclaiming at the same time in a smothered tone, 'Do for goodness sake wake up, there's somebody getting in the house.' This was repeated at least half a dozen times, before the gentleman's faculties were fully aroused to a droper sense of the danger which was causing his wife to tremble in every limb.'

'What is the matter?' he exclaimed, rather petulantly, for he had not yet got over his first nap, and was not very pleasant about it

'Matter enough—don't you hear some one at the window,' and now listen eagerly, and sure enough he did hear some one, but before he could get out of bed, the window of their room, which fronted on the piaza was opened to its full height, and a large dark form was seen crawling in head foremost. It was the form and face (for there was a light burning in the chimney, so that he could see) of a huge negro, and the gentleman began to feel rather awkward, for he was the only male about the house, and all of his deadly weapons were in another part of the house.

As good luck would have it, a large stone spittoon was standing close by the head of the bed, and stooping down very gently, he managed to reach and secure it, just as the negro had made good his entry, and before he had time to look about him. Quick as thought, he threw it with all his force, (he stands plump six feet) and such another crashing of wood and glass have not been heard in that vicinity for many a day. The negro disappeared in a twinkling, und the lady sprang out of bed, half terrified to death, and screaming with all the power of a frightened woman's lungs.

'What on earth is the matter, Mr.——,' she exclaimed at last, as he sat up in bed, rubbing his eyes and lost in amazement at the scene.

'Matter—why, didn't you see him?'

'See what? what noise was that? Do tell me, Mr. ——, or I shall die, I'm sure I shall.'

'Why, didn't you see the burglar—that big negro?'

'Big fiddlesticks, said the lady.'

'Why, didn't you wake me up? and didn't I see him getting in at the window and didn't I ——'

'Yes, you did, and a pretty mess you have made of it.'

'Why it ain't possible that I have been dreaming.'

'I don't know what you've been doing, except that you've broken that window-sash in pieces.'

'It must have been that confounded book,' muttered Mr.——, half angry and half sheepish.

And sure enough, it was that confounded book, added to a confounded hearty supper which he ate at a late hour, winding up by reading himself to sleep, and dreaming of the big black burglar, whom he would have demolished if he had seen him. As he wasn't there at all, the only damage done, was ascertained to be the smashing of eight large panes of plate glass—ditto, one window-sash—ditto, one pair shades—ditto, one pair of outside blinds? for the spitton discharged by his vigorous arm, had performed its duty most faithfully. If the policemen of the Twelfth Ward permit that 'big negro' to prowl about unmolested, committing such unheard of depredations, and causing such a terrible crashing of wood and glass, they will lose their character entirely. The captin will please attend to it at the earliest possible moment, and if he requires a fuller description of the burglar by calling on the editor of this paper, he will refer him to the sufferer in question.

N. B.—This 'burglary' has never appeared on the returns from the Twelfth Ward at the chief's office, an omission to which we would respectfully invite the attention of His Honor the Mayor, who will doubtless investigate it.--*Family Companion.*

THE

AMERICAN METROPOLITAN,

Devoted to American Literature and Art.

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The names of some of those from whom we have received contributions, or are encouraged to expect assistance, will be found in the following list:

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The first number of the "Metropolitan" will be published on the first of January, 1849, and regularly on the first of each month. Dealers in Periodicals throughout the Unitedd States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the "Metropolitan," will please apply to the publisher immediately. All Post-Masters are desired to act as agents for it—The usual discount will be made to them.

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In order to procure our present patrons, and to give an increased circulation to our Magazine, we shall hereafter furnish it to all at the low price of

☞ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.☜

We would call special attention to the Premiums that we now offer to ALL subscribers, both new and old, for the year 1849; especially would we call the readers attention to the splendid PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, with Two Hundred Engravings; a copy of which (or any of our $2 50 works) we offer to give each person, sending Eleven Names and ten dollars free of postage. Let each one of our present subscribers or agents devote but one day to getting up a club and he will find himself the owner of this valuable work.

Extraordinary Inducements.

All persons subscribing to the New Volume for 1849, and sending One Dollar, free of postage shall receive, in addition to the Magazine, one copy of Sears' Family Receipt-Book.

Read This!

What Family will be without them?

The Magazine for one year, and the Pictorial History of the American Revolution, or the splendid American Courier, published every week at Philadelphia, for one year, together with the Family Receipt-Book—making three pnblications—will be sent for two Dollars.

The Magazine for one year, and one copy of either the Pictorial Sunday-Book, Description of great Britain and Ireland, Bible Biography, Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe, Information for the People, or the Wonders of the World, will be sent for $3. The Pictorial Annual for 1849, and all the above works offered as Premiums, are in paper covers to send by mail, and will not cost more than 25 or 30 cents postage to any part of the Union.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

The Postoffice of that town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of Subscribers to Sears' Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December 1848, and the 1st of December 1849 (the Magazine to be mailed to such postoffice, or to subscribers through it.) shall be entitled to a continuanee of the whole number of the subscriptions gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have beeen paid.

☞ Single copies twelve and a half cents.

Agents wanted in every section of the union to obtain subscribers, and to sell the bound volumes of our Pictorial Publications.

Address (invariably post-paid)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
128 Nassau st. New York.

☞ Newspapers coying the above advertisement (including this notice,) and giving it one insertion shall receive any one of the bound volumes which retails at from $2. to $3. per volume, or the Magazine for one year. Send only one paper directed as above.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Office, Type, Presses, Job Materials, Fixtures, etc., of the "*Jersey City Telegraph,*" in Hudson County, N. J. and also the good will and right of conducting said paper. The paper now possesses a fair and increasing patronage, and offers many inducements to an intelligent, practical man. The subscriber is about to leave the country, and for this reason will dispose of the establishment on very low terms.

J. H. VOORHEES, Ed. & Proprietor.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

COAT, VEST, AND PANTALOON,

HANDS WANTED.

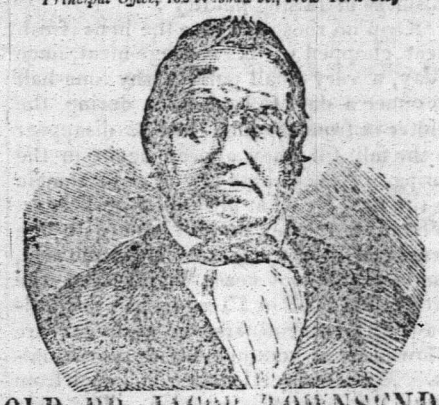
Enqdire at D. Bullmans store every Monday, between the hours of 10 and 3.

☞ To be paid either in Cash or Trade.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore disease, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this lasipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all sinctures and tightness; removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is if not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

---

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I ROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED across THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill. dt31

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,

Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, Corner of Barclay St. New York.*

Importer and dealer in American, English, and German,

HARDWARE,

Has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive variety of Foreign Goods, together with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE, well adapted for Builders and Cabinet Makers, and every other department of mechanical labor, Agricultural Tools, &c., all of which Country Merchants and other purchasers, are requested to examine previous to making their Spring purchases, as they are offered on *the best terms.* f4.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1849. | NO. 7.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

Why is a soldier more tired in the month of April than any other month? Because he has just had a March of thirty-one days.

From Neal's Gazette.

The Starving Boy's Appeal to his Mother.

BY NILLA.

'What is it makes you cry, mother?
What is it makes you groan?
For ever since the dawn, mother,
I've listened to your moan.
Do let us make some fire, mother,
And haste to get some food;
I've gathered just as brother did,
Some little sticks of wood;

'And laid them close beside the hearth;
The kettle too is there;
Then do, dear mother, make a cake,
And let me have a share;
For oh, I am so hungry now,
You know that yesterday
I only had one little crust
To last me all the day.

'What makes your cheek so thin, mother?
What makes your eyes so red?
Is it because my father, mother,
And Ann, and Patrick's dead?
I saw dear father's grave, mother,
The grass was fresh and green;
And little sister's grave is near,
With Patrick's just between.

'What! not a grain of Meal, mother,
Or single ear of corn?
Was that hard crust the last you had
You gave me yester morn?
Some one will bring us food, mother,
They sure will hear our cry;
And those who have so much, mother,
Will never let us die.

'Last night I had a Dream, mother,
Methought an agel came;
And stooping to my ear, mother,
He whispered soft my name;
And then he took me in his arms,
And bore me far away,
And sung so sweet, I fell asleep,
Ank when I woke—'twas day.

'Your arm was over me, mother,
And prest me to your heart,
As though you knew, dear mother mine,
We could not live apart.
Then do not let us weep, mother,
For God is very good;
And when we get to Heaven, mother,
Will give us angel's food.

Better than Beauty.

My love is not a beauty
To other eyes than mine:
Her curls are not tbe fairest,
Her eyes are not divine:
Nor yet like rose-buds parted,
Her lips of love may be;
But though she's not a beauty,
She's dear as one to me.

Her neck is far from swan-like,
Her bosom unlike snow;
Nor walks she like a deity
This breathing world below;
Yet there's a light of happiness
Within, which all may see;
And though she's not a beauty,
She's dear as one to me.

I would not give the kindness,
The grace that dwells in *her*,
For all that Cupids Blindness
In others might prefer!
I would not change *her* sweetness
For pearls of any sea;
For better far than beauty
Is one *kind heart* to me.

Chambers' Journal.

TRUTH AND FICTION.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said one day to Garrick:—'Pray, inform me, Mr. Garrick, how it is that you, gentlemen of the stage, can affect your auditory with things imaginary as if they where real; while we of the church speak of things real, which many of our congregation receive as things imaginary?' 'Why, my lord bishop,' replied Garrick' 'the reason is plain: we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while too many in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary.' The bishop tacitly acknowedged the justice of the remark, and bowed to the reproof of the actor.

Society, like shaded silk, must be viewed in all situations, or its colors will deceive us.

From the New-York Mirror.

An Allegory.

"Miserable man that I am!" sighed Benjamin, as he sat at the porch of his door, at the going down of the sun; "miserable man that I am!"——

"What aileth thee, friend?" said a person who stood near him, though unperceived before. "Hast thou not health? Hast thou not friends? Hast thou not plenty? Thou hast sheep feeding on the hills—thy numerous herds graze in the valley, and thy grain-fields teem with abundance."

"True," answered Benjamin; "but the shortness and uncertainty of hnman life are to me sources of constant wretchedness. I know not at what hour I may be called to leave all these blessings. A few live to the good old age of three score years—but *how* few! They, to be sure, are blessed; but I have no assurance that I shall live again to see my orchards in blossom, and to hear the bleating of my early lambs. I am miserable!"

"And dost thou think that it would contribute to thy happiness, to have removed the uncertainty of thy exit from this life, and to have the assurance that thou shouldst live to the age of four score and ten years?"

"Undoubtedly," said Benjamin; "I could then proceed on my course with a light heart. I could plan my business for future years. I could plant orchards with the certainty of enjoying the fruits thereof. I could"——

"Enough," said his guest, interrupting him.—"Thy wish shall be granted. I am the spirit that presides over thy years, and am commissioned to fix the date of thy existence. Thou shalt live until the fifth of the fifth month in the year that thou shalt have numbered four score years and ten; in that day, at the going down of the sun, thou shalt die."

Benjamin raised his eyes, and the person had disappeared; but he felt a full consciousness of the truth of what he had said, and he resolved to be happy. A thousand plans for amassing wealth, planting orchards and forest trees, building houses and mills, for a while crowded upon his imagination. But ever and anon, the fifth of the fifth month of the year that he should be ninety, recurred with renewed uneasiness to his mind. It was too far off to be worth thinking of, and yet would it return uncalled for, with the most alarming acuteness.

Benjamin was then twenty-seven, and he took his slate and pencil to calculate. He had sixty-three years to live. He redneed the time to months, to days, and even to minutes. The day was fixed in his mind as certainly as in the records of fate. He looked at his watch. Three hours had already elapsed, when one notified him that it was later than usual for him to return to rest. The sleep of Benjamin was disturbed, and the first thought of the morning was, the fifth of the fifth month, at the going down of the sun, in the year 1890. But he rose resolved to put in execution the plans he had formed. Some difficulties intervened; but, as he had time enough, he postponed from day to day the commencement of his improvements.

A thousand new troubles now crowded on his mind. He was certain of life. His days might drag on heavily in pain and disease. He was not certain that his plans for making money would succeed. He might become a pauper.

Instead of stimulating his exertions, he found that the certainty of long life relaxed them. In the midst of business and pleasure, the day certainly fixed for his death would come, like a dark cloud, overshadowing his soul, paralyzing his exertions, and damping his joys. He felt it like the iron belt of the criminal before his execution; and from the very knowledge, which he expected to prove the source of happiness, he derived nothing but uneasinees, and, at length, the most unceasing misery.

A year had passed away, when, at the same hour of the same day of the same month, Benjamin sat at his porch, his beard long, his face pale, and his whole body emaciated.

"Miserable man that I am!" exclaimed he.—"The day of my death is fixed, and the time ascertained with an awful certainty. I am like a criminal under condemnation, and I feel the distance of time is only an aggravation, by procrastinating my misery Oh that my guardian angel would return and restore me to the state of other men."

"Thy wish shall be granted," answered the same person whom he had seen the year before. "But, my friend," added he, "let this learn thee to repress thy passions, and limit thy desires. Use exercise, that thou mayest enjoy rest; be temperate, that thou mayest possess health; cherish a cheerful reliance upon heaven, and obey the dictates of an enlightened conscience, and thou wilt enjoy a happiness which neither the certainty of long life, nor of great possessions, can ever bestow." Q.

How she did it.

'I never undertook but once,' said Tom, 'to set at naught the authority of my wife. You know her way—cool, quiet, but determined as ever. Just after we were married, and all was nice and cozy, she got me into the habit of doing all the churning. She never *asked* me to do it, you know, but then the why it was done was just in this way. She finished breakfast before me one moreing, and slipping away from the table, she filled the churn with cream, and sat it just where I couldn't help seeing what was wanted. So I took hold regularly enough, and churned till the butter had come. She didn't thank me, but looked so nice and sweet about, it, that I felt well paid. Well, when the next churning day came along, she did the same thing, and I followed suit fotched the butter. Again and again it was done just so, and I was regularly in for it every time. Not a word said, you know, of course. Well, by and by, this began to be rather irksome. I wanted she should *ask* me, but she never did, and I couldn't say anything about it, to save my soul; so on we went. At last I made a resolve that I would not churn another time unless she asked me. Churning day came, and when my breaktast—she always got nice breakfast—when that was swallowed, there stood the churn. I got up, and standing a few minutes, just to give her a chance, put on my hat and walked out of doors. I stopped in the yard, to give her time to call me, but never a word said she, and so, with a palpitating heart I moved on. I went down town, and all over town, and my foot was as restless as was that of Noah's dove. I felt as if I had done a wrong, I did n't exactly feel how, but there was an indescribable sensatiou of guilt resting upon me all the forenoon. It seemed as if dinner time never would come, and as for going home one minute before dinner, I would as soon have cut my ears off. So I went fretting and moping around town till dinner hour came. Home I went, feeling very much as a criminal must when the jury is out, having in their hand his destiny for life or death. I could n't make up my mind exactly how she would meet me, but some kind of a storm I expected. Will you believe it? she never greeted me with a sweeter smile, never had a better dinner for me than on that day; but there stood the churn, just where I left it! Not a word was said: I felt confoundedly cut, and every mouthful of that dinner seemed as if it would choke me. She didn't pay any regaad to it, however, but went on just as if nothing had happened. Before dinner was over I had again resolved, and, shoving back my chair, I marched to the churn, and went at it in the old way. Splash, begun the butter-paddle, splash, splash; but as if in spite, the butter never was so long coming! I suppose the cream standing so long, had got warm and so I redoubled my efforts. Obstinate matter—the afternoon wore away while I was churning. I paused at last, from real exhaustion, when she spoke for the first time:—'Come Tom my dear, you have rattled that buttermilk quite long enough, if it's only for fun you are doing it!' I knew how it was: in a flash she had brought the butter in the forenoon, and left the churn standiug with the buttermilk in, for me to exercize with. I never set up myself in household matters, after that.'

How that calf got through the auger hole.—The proprietor of a tan yard adjacent to a certain town in Virginia, concluded to build a stand, or sort of store, on one of the main streets, for the purpose of vending his leather, buying raw hides and the like After completing his building, he began to consider what sort of a sign it would be best to put up for the purpose of attracting attention to his new establishment; and for days and weeks he was sorely puzzled on this subject. Several devices were adopted, and on further consideration, rejected. At last a happy idea struck him. He bored an auger hole through the door and stuck a calf's tail into it, with the bushy end flaunting out. After a while he noticed a grave looking personage standing near the door, with his spectacles on, gazing intently on the sign. And there he continued to stand, gazing and gazing until the curiosity of the Tanner was greatly excited in turn. He stepped out and addressed the individual:

'Good morning,' said he. 'Morning,' said the other without moving his eyes from the sign. 'You want to buy leather? said the storekeeper. 'No.' 'Do you wish to sell hides?' 'No.' 'Are you a farmer?, 'No.' Are you a merchant?' 'No.' 'Are you a lawyer?' 'No.' 'Are you a doctor?' ,No.' What are you then?' 'I'm a *Philosopher*. I have been standing here for an hour, trying to see if I could ascertain how that calf got through that auger hole, and I can,t make it out to save my life.

GOOD AND BAD LUCK.—I may here, as well as anywhere, impart the secret of what is called *good* and *bad luck*. There are men who, supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan, in the poverty of a wretched old age, the misfortunes of their lives. Luck for ever ran against them, and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time a fishing, when he should have been in the office. Another, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck by his hot temper, which provoked all his employers to leave him. Another, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at everything but his business. Another, who steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed his bottle. Another, who was honest and constant to his work, erred by perpetual misjudgments—he lacked discretion Hundreds lose their luck by indorsing, by sanguine speculations, by trusting fraudulent men, and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an early-rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamt of. But when I see a tatterdemalion creeping out of a tavern late in the forenoon, with his hands stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler.—*Lectures for Young Men, by H. W. Beecher.*

A CHANGE.—An editor of a paper in Pennsylvania says he wants a wife, and he thus enumerates the necessary qualifications of the lady:

"She must be a gal whose eyes beams with love, tenderness and pity: twinkle with fun, frolic and mischief; and lighten up the flash with the immortal part of its frail tenement; whose countenance is illuminated with virgin innocence and purity, chastened by humility, and happy from the practice of every homely virtue; with a heart to feel, a hand to relieve and a bosom to sympathize with misfortune; one who can mend breeches, make shirts, scrub floors, peel taters and cook dinner."

Old Jethro Tull said, if a man was too lazy to do anything else on his field, at least he ought to take a stick and keep sturring the soil!

The other day at the central criminal court, a prisoner was upon his trial, and at the conclusion of it he was told that the jury had found him guilty. 'Exactly,' replied the culprit, 'that is just my conviction.'

IN SPITE OF HER TEETH.—A young lady, named Moses, fell over a pile of stones, in one of the streets of Boston, and knocked out two of her front teeth.—She got up and pursued her way, in spite of her teeth!

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, February, 1, 1849.

Democratic Principles.

The universal, and unconditional, inalienable right of the whole human race to freedom.

That freedom consists in the *inalienable*, unconditional, right of all men everywhere to a voice and a vote in all public affairs, whereby his rights, either real or imaginary are in any way affected.

And that no man owes any allegiance to any government wherein he is deprived of that right.

And that all men are morally and constitutionally bound to abide by the voice and the votes of a majority of such freemen.

This is the only true foundation of government, and the universal tendency of all things is towards such a result; tyrants, ignorance, national prejudices, and bigotry, all retard but cannot prevent such a result.

The Steam Engine, and the Electric Telegraph, are accomplishing mighty results, by annihilating space between the most distant points on the earth's surface; and in bringing the thoughts of the free in contact with those of the tyrant, the thoughts of the liberal and enlightened, with those of the superstitious and the bigot, and its tendency is to break down those illiberal and contracted views of political and religious bigotry and sectarianism.

It remains but for those, all over the world who are determined to be free, to sustain the liberal and enlightened dissemination of all democratic principles whether emanating from the Press the Pulpit or the Bar, all *should sustain equal rights*. Look to acts not professions, names are not principles, many profess but all do not practice democratic principles.

We believe it is universally admitted that the people of the United States can compete with those of any other nation on the face of the earth, in Manufactures of almost every kind; in the arts and sciences, either in war or peace. At least this said, written, sung, and believed, from one end of the Union to the other, yet there are some in the face of all this who ask for a prohibatory or protective tariff.

We believe that in the manufacture of any article from a locofoco match to a steam ship, or from a wooden cucumber-seed to a locomotive, or the application of the telegraph to the determination of Longitude; we can manufacture a better article of the same material and in less time than any other people under heaven, or more properly speaking on the earth.

There is not a single individual out of this whole universal yankee nation, but what can do anything that ever yet was done, from the making of the aforesaid locofoco match, to the application of the telegraph to the determination of longitude, from the building of a church to the preaching in it, and from the manufacture of type, to the elaboration of thoughts to be expressed by them; talk about protection, ha, ha, it is enough to excite the risibility of a lamp post. We call ourselves but a very modest specimen of the aforesaid yankee nation, yet we can compete in the above mentioned, with universaldom; and all the protection we ask is our health and strength, a clear conscience, a shilling and a sheet of paper.

Concert.

In consequence of the death of Mr. David Hale, a leading member of the society at the Broadway Tabernacle, and a member of the Choir, the Concert at the M. E. Church in this Village, is therefore postponed until further notice.

We would be obliged to the Hunterdon Democrat if he will point out a word of ours wherein he can infer that we are opposed to Temperance houses.

We do not see the necessity of Legislative action to establish Temperance houses. We go for having all Temperance houses.

"Be ye temperate in all things."

California Gold.

The Gold fever: The most important effect of the gold fever, will be the settlement of California, but for this it would have taken a much longer time to have settled that country, Trade and Commerce will immediately receive the benefit.

☞'Owe no man anything, but love one another.'

Agriculture and Manufactures.

Agriculture is the first, the most extensive, and the most important of all the occupations of our race—but without commerce and manufactures a nation cannot become thriving, prosperous, refined, powerful, wealthy or influential. It must necessarily be so from the nature of the case, for where all are farmers, all will have agricultural produce to sell, and there will be none to buy. It is idle to talk of selling any great amount to other nations, for there is scarcely a nation on earth that does not raise enough for its own consumption.

To make the matter worse, these Free Traders, the worst of them, we mean, oppose all chartered monopolies and special privileges, such as railroads, canals, and other Internal improvements, by which this ruinous cost of transportation might be lessened. Our plan is, and we are confident it is the right one, to build up manufactures by a good stiff Tariff, diversify the employments of the people, use our own iron and coal, manufacture our own cloths and cottons, and consume the produce of our farmers at home—for if we do not create a home market for agricultural products by a proper duty on all manufactures that need it, the farmer can have no reliable market any where. —*Plainfield Union.*

From the commencement of the above extract to the second period we believe no one will dispute; but from the inferences and conclusions, of the remainder we beg leave to differ.

Although nothing but broad assumptions and assertions are given we offer a few *facts* in reply.

We would recommend to our friend the perusal of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of wich the following are extracts.

The whole net revenue from duties during the entire period of four years and three months of the operation of the tariff of 1842, (per table D,) was $101,554,-653 12, being an annual average of $23,-895,208 32. The net revenue received from the tariff of 1846, during its entire operation from 1st of December, 1846, to 30th of September, 1848, (per table E,) was $56,654,563 79, or an average of $30,902,489 28 per annum, being an average of $7,007 280 96 more per annum under the tariff of 1846 than was received under the tariff of 1842.

We exported last year (per table F,) $130,203,709 in value of domestic products and fabrics, exclusive of specie' and under low duties this must go on angmenting. But how can foreign countries pay for these exports if we will take no imports, or very few, in return!

The British empire (per table G) took from us (not during the year of famine, as it is called, of 1847, but in 1848) our domestic exports, including cotton, rice, tobacco, breadstuffs and provisions, and other domestic articles, exclusive of specie, of the value of $78,741,416, and Great Brittain and Ireland of the value of $64,-222,268; and this is the trade of our best foreign customer, which protectionists propose to sacrifice by high or prohibitory duties.

It appears that for the year ending June 30, 1848—not of famine but of abundant crops in Europe—our exports of breadstuffs and provisions (per table 1) amounted to the sum of $37,472,751, being largely more than double the average annual export during the the tariff of 1842.

Our tonnage having increased during the last year (per table F) from 2,839,046 to 3,150,502 tons, being more than three times the incrasee we ever realized in the same time under any protective tariff, and making the whole increased tonnage under the tariff of 1846, 588,419 tons.

It appears that our exports the last year exceeded our imports from the United Kingdom of great Britian, by upwards of twelve millions of dollars, and including the colonies by twenty two millions of dollars!

If foreign importations cease, so must nearly $31,000,000 of revenue derived therefrom.

If exportations and importations cease, so must commerce.

Think of this ye tax paying Hatters, Shoemakers, Tailors, Carriage Makers, Farmers, Shipwrights, Loco-Motive builders, Merchants, and so on to the end of the chapter. Ye who are able to compete with all creation; for instance, do you want to be taxed, that some company can have the exclusive right to manufacture silk, which we believe is a favoite scheme with protectioists, have you forgotten the Multigulises.

If like causes produce like results, then will a prohibatory or protective tariff here, produce that beautiful state of things which they have in England. A purse proud and lordly aristocracy rolling in their wealth; no independant farmers and mechanics, the bone and sinew of a country, as we now have, but a starving, down trod, and despised lower orders; as their lordly masters call them, with their necks ready in the yoke to do their masters bidding, with no souls they dare call their own.

Protection is the cause, and the above is the effect, England has been protected, in every thing; what an example to follow.

Whether we are meant in the last extract as "the worst of them" it matters not, we are flatfooted against all special priviliges, and we can only account for the anomaly of the Union advocating special priviliges, but by its over zeal in ingratiating itself with the party in power, come out, be a man, advocate the rights of all men, and all *men* will support you.

Why friend, Slavery is a special privilege, why do you oppose that, go the whole figure, act consistent, petition the Legislature for the exclusive privilege of supplying Plainfield with the Union, to the exclusion of all other papers, according to your doctrine you have the right, but whether the people would submit to it or is another question.

Most exclusive priviliges are obtained on some pretext to benefit the people; but that any should be found bold enough to come forward in the nineteenth century and advocate "chartered monopolies and special priviliges," is more than we were prepared for.

Prepared for the Plainfield Gazette.

Longitude.

What is Longitude? Distance from any given meridian either E. or W.

What does the word Longitude come from? The Latin 'longus' length. Why was it so called? Because the ancients thought the globe to be longer from N. to S. than from E. to W. What are Meridians? They are circles passing from pole to pole cutting the Equator at right angles. What is the meaning of 'Meridian'? Mid-day or noon. Why are they called Meridians? Because as the earth turns towards the sun in its diurnal motion, all places through which the same meridian passes have noon or mid-day at the same time the sun is over that meridian. Which way do meridians extend? N. by S.—From where do most nations reckon their longitude? From the metropolis of their own country.

What is t he meaning of metropolis? Chief city. What is the name of the place from which the French reckon? from Paris. Where do the English reckon from? The observatory of Greenwich. Where is Greenwich? 5 miles N. of London. Whan is an observatory? An elevated place from which observations are made. What is the meridian marked that passes through Greenwich? 0. or no longitude. Why is it marked 0? Because it is the one from which we reckon our Longitude. Where do we sometimes in the U. S. reckon from? Wasdington. How is longitude expressed on maps? By figures on the top and bottom. If the figures increase from right to left how is the Longitude? West. If the figures increase from left to right how is the longitude? East. Where are degrees found on the map of the world? At the Equator.—What is the greatest extent a place can have in Longitude? 180°. Why? Because each meridian divides the world into halves, one half can only contain 180°. How long does it take the sun to pass over 360°? 24 hours. How long does it take the sun to pass over 180°? 12 hours. over 90°? 6 hours. Over 15°? 1 hour Over 1°? 4 minutes. Over 1 minute? 4 seconds. What is the longitude of N. Jersey? 75° 8′ West from Greenwich. What is the longitude of N. Jersey from Washington? 1° 52′ East.

The difference of longitude between two places being given to find the difference in time? Rule: Multiply the number of degrees by 4 and the answer will be in minutes. What is the difference of time between Washington and Harmony a Missionary station west of Missouri, the difference of longitude being 18°? 1 hour 12 minutes. The difference in time between any two places being given, to find the difference of longitude? Rule: Divide the degrees by 4 and the answer will be in degrees.

N. Orleans lies 15° W. of Philadelphia what is the difference of time between the two places? 1 hour.

The Steamship United States is now twenty-two days out. It is supposed that the great storm commencing on the night of the 9th inst., the date on which she sailed, retarded her progress.

Repeal of the Black Laws.—Columbus, Ohio, Jan 30.—The House to-day have passed a bill declaring the black laws of this State unconstitutional, and repealing them, by a vote of 52 to 11. If the Senate does not arrest the bill, those odious enactments will be erased from the statute book.—N. Y. Sun.

Mr Editor:—One great cause of complaint of the citizens of New Jersey, and of the traveling community generally, is the gross conduct of the Rail Road Monopoly Co. Their acts of late toward the people have grown to be a daily complaint. The Company have already violated all good faith in assuming to dictate to *its supporters* as they please They advertise trains to run to different points at stated times, but they comply only so far as their own interests are concerned, without regard to the public convenience or accommodation; discontinuing trains without an hours notice, as was ths case of the 6 o,clock train from New York to Rahway, only one or two trains accomplishing their trips in the specified time, causing great detention, without any certainty of arriving at your destined point, in time to transact buisness for the the return trains. These defects as well as many others in the management of the Road can readily be remedied, and ought to be as soon as possible.

Owing their existence to the good will of the people of New Jersey it is no more than reasonable to suppose that the citizens should be freely accommodated.

If the Company are not to be influenced by the honorable requests and petitioning of the people, most certainly they should be faithful in their own regulations publically advertised. One thing is positive if the monopoly do not show some regard to the citizens of New Jersey, a vote will be taken whether we shall have a 'Monopoly or no monopoly.' M.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

It is an encouaging sign to notice the attention which the yonng now give to intellectual pursuits. A few years have made a great change in this respect.—Now, a large portion of our young men are in the habit of reading at least two or three hours per day, formerly, they hardly read as many minutes. Nor is their reading confined to romances; but History, Biography, and Travels, forms a good share of the matters which engage their attention. Not that I would have works of fiction with-held from the young; for I believe that there are many novels which may be read with much profit.—Still, it is desirable that a course of more solid reading should also be persued. If "Knowledge is power," it is the interest of the young man, particularly, to improve his mind at every opportunity. There are very few but have some time to read useful books, and attend to their necessary duties. An hour each day devoted to reading would be time enough to enable a young man to learn much that would be of great value during his whole life. A.

Important from Yucatan.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Highly important news has just been received from Yucatan. A great battle has been fought between 8,000 Indians on one side and 500 American volunteers on the other. The Indians were d riven back after a desperate struggle, and American valor was again triumphunt. The American loss was severe; they had 43 killed and a large number wonnded, many mortally. The Indian loss was supposed to be immense. The Indian town of Tila was captured and burnt. The Americans were on the eve of marching towards Basalus, where a decisive battle was anticipated. The next news was looked for with much anxsety.

Two Weeks Later FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada, &c.

By the arrival of the Canada we have two weeks later news from Europe.

There is nothing especially important, a slight advance in cotton, and a decline in breadstuffs, a mere nominal duty on corn is proposed. The Cholera has begun to rage in London with great virulence, while in Glasglow the mortality is appaling.

Great excitement prevails in England respecting the California Gold-mines.

France, all is quiet.

The Pope is in great despondency at Gatea; Spain is endeavoring to aid him. It is said an intervention on behalf of the Pope will immediately be made by the Catholic powers of Europe.

Elevated—A farmer was elected to a corporalship in a militia company. His wife, after discoursing with him some time upon the advantages he would derive from his exaltation, inquired, in a doubtful tone, 'husband, will it be proper to let our children play with the neighbors' now?'

Legislative Summary.

Trenton, Jan. 24. 1849.

Senate.—A petition was presented by Dr. Craig, of citizens of Somerset Co, for investigation of the affairs of the Joint Companies.

Assembly.—Many petitions were presented for the Morris and Elizabeth Railroad.

The Deckertown Bank bill was passed, 48 to 7.

Both Houses adjourned at noon to visit the Lunatic Asylum in the afternoon.

Jan. 26.

A bill was reported to authorize practical surveyors to take acknowledgement of deeds. Also, one to prevent the destruction of small and harmless birds.

The committee reported adversely to petitions to annex part of Somerset Co. to South Brunswick, Middlesex Co.

In the House of Assembly, on Wednesday, Mr. Day presented a romonstrance against the renewal of the character of the Union Bank at Dover.

Jan 30.

Assembly.—Mr. Day from the vicinity of the Dover Bank against its recharter, stating that it is not conducted according to the provissions of its charter, that it is owned by one Mr. Phelps in New York, who appoints the cashier; that the directors are only not in fact but in name, and praying an investigation of its affairs.

Mr. Hoyt, from Sussex and Morris, for the bank, stating their belief of the value and usefulness of the bank.

Mr. Day, another remonstrance on the same subject.

Mr. French, for a turnpike from Morristown to Camden.

Passed—The bill to set off the township of Hohokus and to renew the charter of the Sussex bank.

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

Washington, Jan. 26. 1849.

Senate.—There were twenty-six petitions presented from Ohio and Newhampshire, praying that Slavery may be prohibited in all new Territories.

Jan. 27.

House.—66 Private bills were passed.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

Jan. 29.

Senate.—The Whitney and the Panama Rail Road projects were defeated and were postponed till Monday next.

A number of petitions were presented, among which was one by the Vice Presi- which attracted considerable attention, praying for the construction of a Telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean. The petition was referred to the Comittee on Commerce.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill for the admission of California as a State, and also providing for the admission ot New Moxico, when she shall have acquired a sufficient population. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Embree, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules, *in order to make the bill providing* for the reduction of Postage to a cheap and uniform rate, and for a modification of the franking privilege, the special order for 1 o'clock, to day. After a few words of explanation, the question was put and carried, by ayes 121, nays 47.

The following table of the average prices of provisions in New York for twenty-five years will be found useful to many readers:

Year.	Mess Pork.	Prime Pork.	Mess Beef.	Prime Beef.
1823	$13 31	$9 78	$8 53	$5 88
1824	13 78	10 32	8 58	5 82
1825	13 83	10 22	9 04	5 95
1826	11 55	7 84	9 35	5 13
1827	13 21	8 62	9 23	6 37
1828	13 71	10 06	9 55	6 67
1829	12 79	10 24	9 43	7 38
1830	13 64	9 87	9 24	6 14
1831	14 30	11 13	8 51	5 77
1832	13 77	11 22	9 75	5 80
1833	14 97	11 53	9 77	5 96
1834	14 29	10 21	9 57	6 05
1835	16 96	13 08	11 26	7 75
1836	23 13	17 65	11 42	7 48
1837	21 66	15 99	14 28	8 85
1838	21 97	16 59	14 98	11 40
1839	19 32	15 72	14 93	11 04
1840	15 07	12 96	12 98	8 90
1841	11 36	9 48	9 25	5 89
1842	9 27	7 23	7 85	3 94
1843	10 32	8 59	7 46	5 18
1844	9 28	7 39	5 75	3 75
1845	12 13	9 51	7 64	5 46
1846	10 50	8 73	7 44	5 23
1847	15 00	12 58	11 25	8 41

Only lost a little.—'Samivel, my darling little sonny,' says the aged mother, 'I've not seen your book for several days or more—where is it?'

'I know where it is.'

'Well, Where?'

'Why it's only lost, a little—kinder—in the barn, or round out doors, summers, I guess: pre'rps up garret, or ahind the wood-pile.'

The eccentric John Randolph once ascended a lofty point of the Blue Ridge to see the sun rise. The scene was one of great sublimity, and it overwhelmed him with the sense of a present deity.—'Jack,' said Randolph to the servant who accompanied him, 'if anybody hereafter says that there is no God, *tell him he lies.*'

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Delights of an Overland Journey to California.

Permit me to caution your over-zeal in going after gold. Remember, and take warning before you engage in an enterprise beyound your age, and strength, and means.

A long dreary road, of upward of 2,000 miles lies before you, without houses, without meat or flour, and in many pla, ces without wood, water or grass. You that start across the plains, by the time you reach Santa Fe, N. M.—a distance of notless than 1,200 miles from St. Louis—will find your ambition and courage fail; and yet through Santa Fe is a paradise to what you will see afterward. By the time you have been fifty days out, which will be the time you will be in going there, (or kill all your oxen and mules,) you will wish yourselves back again at your work in St. Louis—mark my words. You must cook your own meals, which will be fun and sport for a few days, where wood, water and grass are plenty, but after you get 100 miles beyond Council Grove, you will hunt in vain for wood, and often for water and grass.

Instead of wood, get your blanket and two of you go out, take a circle of one mile, and pick up all the buffolo chips (manure) you can find, which will be scarce, make your fires and cook by the blaze. While two are hunting for fuel, some will have to go for water, others picket out your mules or watch your oxen, others attend to the cooking, some attend to fixing your tent.—Be sure and cook enough at night to do the next day, leaving nothing to do in the morning but boil your coffee, harness up and be off.

Twenty miles is a good day's travel.

Two men will use a barrel of flour before getting to Santa Fe, and 200 lbs. good bacon, about 30 lbs. coffee, and if you drink whiskey (a very necessary article, by the way,) two men cannot miss using 10 gallons. You can travel on foot better thant be troubled with a horse, for you certainly can keep up with an ox-wagon, and in few days become used to it which will harden you for the labor, when called to use the pick, crowbar, spade or shovel.

You want a good ax, hatchet, pick-ax crowbar, spade and shovel; an auger, inch chisel or two. You will want tin or pewter plates, tin cups, a good knife or two, spoon or two, coffee boiler, tea kettle, frying pan, spider, bake oven and canteen; a little salt, pepper, salaratus, mustard, red pepper; plenty of pickles, and a good supply of vinegar; molasses tastes quite sweet on the plains—get plenty of matches, both lucifer and wax; get two large blankets as your bedding; a cap is better than a hat. It matters not about the sun, you'll get used to it; your hat is blown by the wind into a 'cocked hat,' and then the sun has all advantages; wear shoes instead of boots for walking (unless you are afraid of snakes, of which you will see plenty of the biggest kind of rattlesnakes.) You can kill dogs enough for fresh meat as you arrive in their cities and towns; they always sit at the doors of their houses, and are always either shot or caught. They are very palatable and in eating them; at first, one is apt to get too easily down at a meal (especialy at supper time,) which causes considerable noise in the lower regions, about the time one wants to sleep, but cannot for the constant barking of the dogs To prevent this, take along some No. 6; a few drops put all to rest again. A good file would be useful when you arrive in the Buffalo Range, for you can't help killing an old bull, and, while the boys are skinning, you can be filing your teeth, to be ready to enter on duty. As wild meat is of a running breed and you of a tame one, you need n't be surprised to find yourselves running the day after eating it. In case your run is more than you are used to, take a few drops of No. 6, and all is quiet.

You can see a great way ahead; in some places a week's march in advance--mounds and the like. You will be apt to have rain and water plenty if you start early, and, consequently, get your jackets and blankets wet through, day and night; then comes the trying time with the buffalo chips. They will neither burn nor blaze—so make up your mind to eat a raw dog, or any other raw meat, without hot coffe or warm stuff (except No. 6). If the weather continues rainy, so that you become tired of eating raw dogs or buffalo bull just turn up one of your wagons, and cook enough under it to last several days, and pack your load on your mules, or oxen, or your own back. Don't back out; gold is ahead, and you are in—'go it, boots'—'live or die'—'a faint heart never won fair lady.' If you get sick on the road, or your wagon burned up, don't give out as long as you can toddle along and when you cannot proceed any farther, just lay down and rest, then up and travel by the moon till you overtake your companions. Then, if so be you lay several days, an Indian may come along and examine your head; if bald he will respect your age and not scalp you but hand you to the squaws for a plaything. If you have a good head of hair, he will only cut a little piece out, just about the crown, as a token of remembrance, which will either cure you or make the wolves come to prayers. You may have to swim some creeks, as Uncle Sam has not bridged the road yet, and there are a great many creeks. You will be very apt to pass ten or twelve of these a day, so that before your clothes get dry from one, you will be in another. This frequent cold bath causes cold chills on a fellow without any heat, and often death; when a little hole is dug, three or four feet deep, and the dead fellow rolled in, clothes and all—the dirt thrown over him; the wolves hold a council over his cold home, and soon tear him up and have a feast. It will be all the same a thousand years hence.

With these naked truths staring each in the face, if you go, you must take a copy of these broken sentences along with you; and if you live to come back, prove or disprove the sayings and warnings of EZEL.

A Fair Prospect.—'I set out with a sair prospect in life,' said a loafer, the other day.

'Can that be possible?' was the answer.—'I thought that all your connexions were very poor.

'I set out with a fair prospect for all that,' was the reply,' for the window of the room where I was born, looked out upon a beautiful landscape, and so I began the world with a fair prospect.'

The other gave him his hat. He needed it.

The small pox prevails to considerable extent in the State of Delaware.

A book for every Man, Woman, and Child in the United States.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY

ANNUAL, FOR 1849.

An illustrated work, comprising a fine series of embellishment, with interesting descriptions, in one hand-some large octavo of about 400 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, and lettered in the most finished style of modern book making.

Price only Two Dollars.

This splendid volume comprises within itself a Complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, condenced in form, familiar in style, copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects. The Engravings (over 200 in number) are strictly illustrative being representations of actual Scenery, Costumes, Manners Monuments, &c. &c.

On examination the above work will be pronounced by every intelligent person, under whose observation it may come, as one of the most suitable presents for a father to present to his family, as regards both the quality and number of its embelishments, and the pure character of its contents. In preparing every article for its pages, the greatest caution has been used, to admit nothing but of an amusing and instructive character.

A cheap edition has been prepared, for the mails, in paper covers. Two copies will be sent for Three Dollars; five for Five Dollars: amd ten copies (and one to the person getting up the club) for Ten Dollars. The postage will not exceed 25 or 30 cents on each volume when sent by mail.

*** Clergyman, Superintendants of sabbath Schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, Postmasters and Booksellers throughout the country are respectfully requested to act as our Agents. Should you order any copies of the Pictorial Family Annual to sell again you will please send for them without delay, as each order will be attended to according to the date of its reception. Our fixed terms for the volume will be as follows: and under no circumstances will there be any deviation—the cash in all cases to accompany the order, TEN Copies in elegantly gilt binding, for $15. ONE HUNDRED Copies for $ 100.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

*** Newspapers copping this Advertisement, entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice.) and giving it two inside insertions, shall receive a copy of this work, (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the Publisher.

No letter will be taken from the office unless postpaid.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

ALBRO, HOYT, & CO.
72 John street,

ARE now receiving into store from their Factories, at Elizabeth-Town, N J. a variety of new and original patterns of

HEAVY FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

in widths 18, 21 and 24 feet. They are also receiving from the Albany, Lansingburg, and Utica factories, in sheets of 18 feet in width, a large assortment, embracing many new patterns of their

Medium Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, from the Newburgh, Albany, Lansingbugh, Utica and Maine Factories, every variety of patterns manufacturing by them, of their 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th, 7-4th, 8-4th and 12 feet wide

Light Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood and figured 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4th English, German and American

Table Oil Cloths.

Also, a great variety of new patterns of

Carriage Oil Cloths.

All of which they offer to the trade on liberal terms.

Jan. 1849. m3.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Jan. 31.

FLOUR	$5 50 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 87 a 2 94
RYE FLOUR	3 25
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a —
CORN	58 a 65
OATS	40 a 43

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	60 a —
OATS " do	30 a 32
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	62
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 21
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	11
EGGS per doz.	18

MARRIED.

On Saturday, Jan. 27th, by the Rev. D. T. Hill, Mr. John Reed, to Miss Rachel Stull, all of this place.

DIED.

On Thursday Jan. 25th at Short Hills, Lydia Connett, widow of Matthew Connett.

In this Village, on Thursday night, Jan. 25th, John Shotwell, aged 70 years.

In Warren township, on the 24th inst. Anna Proud, aged 20 years.

Near Somerville, 18th inst. Mrs. Mary Howell, aged 70 years.

In Somerville, 20th inst. Mrs. Anna Thomson, aged 92 years.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75 to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75 to	1 75	"
WINES "	75 to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50 to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

Leading Periodical in America.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, 1849.

G.R. GRAHAM, J.R. CHANDLER, J.B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

Terms.—Great inducements to Postmasters and clubs, unequalled by those of any other establishment. For Three Dollars in advance, (par money, in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and Mezzotint Portraits on proof sheets, of Gen. TAYLOR, Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SCOTT, Gen WORTH, and Capt. WALKER. These pictures properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are, of themselves, worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber, remitting $3, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent Print, from the burin of a celebrated English Artist. For $5, Two Copies yearly, and a set of the Portraits above named to each subscriber. For $10, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the Postmaster or other persons forming the Club. For $20, eleven copies, and a set of the Portraits, to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the Club.

☞ For the convenience of those desiring to form clubs in connection with other publications we will send one copy of the Magazine, and one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, for $4. One copy of the Magazine, and two of the Post for $5. Three copies of the Magazine, and four of the Post for $10. Four copies of the Magazine and two of the Post for $10. Six copies of the Magazine, and nine of the Post for $20.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to Graham's Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December, 1849, (the Magazine to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid. The Magazine will be continued on either to the subscribers themselves, or to the agents, through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should both in the same town as the case may be. ☞ Postage on all letters to be pre-paid. Address.

Samuel D. Patterson & Co.
98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
December 12.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1848.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1848. 1 y.4.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A MAMMOTH PAPER.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

☞ *This Paper now contains from one-fourth to one-half more than the generality of Two Dollar City weeklies.*

J. Bayard Taylor and Grace Greenwood are regular correspondents of the Post.

Terms.—The terms to single subscribers are $2 per annum, in advance—$3 if not in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy will be sent three years.

Terms to Clubs.—In order to accommodate the large number who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for clubs—to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one post-office.

Four copies, $5 per annum. Eight copies $10 per annum, and one to agent or the getter up of the club. Thirteen copies $15 per annum, and one to agent. Twenty copies $20 per annum, and one to agent.

Three Copies of the Saturday Evening Post and one of either Godey's Lady's book or Grahams Magazine, for $6.

The money for clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address

Deacon & Peterson,
66 South Third st. Philadelphia.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, Corner of Barclay St. New York.*

Importer and dealer in American, English, and German,

HARDWARE,

Has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive variety of Foreign Goods, together with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE, well adapted for Builders and Cabinet Makers, and every other department of mechanical labor, Agricultural Tools, &c., all of which Country Merchants and other purchasers, are requested to examine previous to making their Spring purchases, as they are offered on *the best terms.* f4.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works,*" universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher
No 128 Nassau, st. New York.

☞ Newspapers copying the above, (including this notice,) and giving it eight insertions, shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from $2,50 to $3,00 per volume. Send only one paper directed as above.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries,** viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Office, Type, Presses, Job Materials, Fixtures, etc., of the "*Jersey City Telegraph,*" in Hudson County, N. J. and also the good will and right of conducting said paper. The paper now possesses a fair and increasing patronage, and offers many inducements to an intelligent, practical man. The subscriber is about to leave the country, and for this reason will dispose of the establishment on very low terms.

J. H. Voorhees, Ed. & Proprietor.

Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.

Let the reader suppose that twisted ropes of iron wire could be so fixed to the Trinity Church steeple, New York, near the top, and to some other edifice of equal height, eight hundred feet distant therefrom, as that a carriage-way, eight feet wide, would be formed under the wires, without railing at the sides; and that some citizen should be so daring as to ride along that road in a carriage, from steeple to steeple, and back again; he will in this way have a faint idea of the size and situation of the bridge near the Falls.

The bridge is an experiment; another will be constructed, 32 feet wide, at a cost of $300,000; it is built at the narrowest part of the river, where its banks are highest; they seem as if cut out of the solid rock. From the bridge to the bottom of the river, the depth is nearly 470 feet, the river there being nearly 230 feet deep.

Upon the top of the bank on each shore of the Niagara, a tower is built 50 feet high. Some 60 or 80 feet in the rear, the wire cables are firmly fastened; thence they pass over the top of the tower, across the chasm, over the top of the other tower, and are fastened beyond it, in the rocks. From these cables the bridge or pathway below is suspended by strands of wire. The architect built a bridge at Wheeling, across the Ohio, having a span of 1,000 feet. The suspenders are interlaid with rails on each side. Such a bridge might be built between Brooklyn Heights and N. York, for foot passengers only. It would be one of the wonders of N. York, and a delightful aerial promenade.

The wires are drawn across nearly 800 feet, from bank to bank of the Niagara, 240 feet above the foaming flood, which is thundering through the narrow gorge, and nearly two miles below the Falls, but in sight of them, where the stream of the mighty St. Lawrence is dashing onward, with the swiftness of 24 miles in an hour, toward Lake Ontario. The bridge is eight feet wide, its floor being light planks laid across scantling, with a temporary railing, made of wires and slats of wood, at each side. The strands of wire are firmly fastened to the rocks on the river's banks, which are from 250 to 300 feet higher than its bed, notched all the distance from the cataract down to Queenston. Mr. Ellet, the truly scientific and very courageous architect, rode across the chasm in a two-horse carriage, and back, on the 29th of July, 1848; passing above such a foaming torrent of pent up waters as can not be seen elsewhere. Here is to be located the terminus of a railroad, through the western counties of Canada, to Detroit, &c.

The bridge had at first a sort of vibratory motion, not unlike that of the springboard of vaulters and tumblers; but since guys have been fastened to the rocks below and on each side of the river, the oscillation is but slight. The view upward is truly sublime and beautiful; and floating on the surge beneath, may be seen the "Maid of the Mist," a pretty little steamboat—owned, we believe, by Col. John Fisk, a very enterprising, manly, and truly generous citizen of Rochester—which sails between the bridge and the Falls, passing the spot where Sam Patch leaped 128 feet perpendicular, in a region where reality is delightfully combined with romance. The Falls, the Whirlpool, the Rapids, Navy Island, Brock's Column, Fort Niagara, Noah's Ararat, Lundy's Lane, Queenston Heights, Fort Erie, Bridgewater, Goat or Iris Island, Manchester, the terminus of the Erie canal, Forts George & Mississauga, Fort Schlosser, Chippewa, the Wire bridge, the lakes, Lewiston, Buffalo, Black Rock, the railroad, the Niagara river with its majestic windings, the Devil's Hole, the Hogback, the Observatory, the Rainbow over the Horse Shoe, the Maid of the Mist, Nichol's Rock, and the Burning Spring, are among the numerous objects which will interest the intelligent tourist, while passing over a space of about 30 miles, between Erie and Ontario.

[*Palmers Almanac.*

THE WAY TO TEND A BABY.—A Chippewa Indian has been lecturing in Hartford, where, in a lecture, according to the Times, he advised the ladies to tie their babies, as soon as they were born, to a board, bind them down tight, and keep them there most of the time, till they are ten months old. 'Put a hoop round the head,' he says, 'and then when the board gets knocked over, it won't break the child's nose.' He sums up other advantages, as follows: 'You see; ladies, (holding up a specimen,) the child's hands are tied down, so it cannot scratch its own eyes out, and can't scratch it's mother's breast, too; it can't wriggle about and get very tired; it can't bend over and must grow strait; when the mother goes out after herbs, she can hang it on a tree and snakes can't bite it; when it cries, the mother can swing it across her back, and rock it so, (swaying his body to and fro.) and can carry it a great distance in this manner, too, can sit up side of the whigwam, very handy; and when canoe turns over, the child swim off on the board, and don't drown; and its back don't break across its mother's arm, because the board supports it; the child can't crawl into the fire and burn up, too—can leave it long time, all safe—so I think this much best way, ladies—much best.' the ladies gave in their assent by a general langh.

Beauty deserts us, but virtue and talents, the faithful companions of our lives, accompany us even to the grave.

CHARGE IT AS SUGAR.—'Mr. Green,' said a tolerable dressed female the other day, entering a grocery in which there were several customers, have you any fresh corned pork?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'How much is this sugar a pound?'

'One shilling, ma'am.'

'Let me have,' she continued, lowering her voice, 'half a pint of gin, and charge it as sugar on the book.'

What will you take? asked the sheriff, to the culprit he was about to hang. 'Not a *drop*,' was the quaint reply.

THE

AMERICAN METROPOLITAN,

Devoted to American Literature and Art.

Edited by WILLIAM LANDON.

And composed of Contributions from the most Eminent Writers of the Country; Together with

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

Executed by the first Artists, from Original Designs made expressly for this Periodical, by celebrated American Painters, generally illustrative of some point in the History of our Country, or peculiar feature in American character.

THE LETTER-PRESS

Will be profusely illustrated by *numerous wood Engravings*, executed in the best manner by Engravers of note from ORIGINAL DESIGNS. These Wood Cuts will not be caricatures of the Art so often presented, which have served to create a distaste for this artistic style of engraving; but will be executed by eminent engravers who have been employed at liberal prices to ensure the production of the best specimens of their skill.

A new feature in this Magazine will be a Serial Illustration of

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON;

To be continued through twelve numbers. The pictures to be made expressly for this Magazine, by T. H MATTESON, whose "Spirit of '76," "First Prayer in Congress," &c. &c. have already stamped him pre-eminent as an Historical Painter.

The text descriptive of these paintings will be from the powerful pen of J. T. HEADLEY, the well known author of "Napoleon and His Marshalls," "Washington and His Generals," &c. &c. making when completed, the

Most Beautiful Illustrated Life of the Father of his Country

ever given to the Public.

The determination to produce a monthly periodical which shall be eminently American and exclusively original in every department, we feel assured will meet the approbation of a liberal Public, and its practical fulfilment secure a patronage indicative of the warm interest which is universally taken in this country for the advance of American Literature and Art.

The names of some of those from whom we have received contributions, or are encouraged to expect assistance, will be found in the following list:

MRS. L. MARIA CHILD,
MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,
MRS. E. C. EMBURY,
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
MRS. FRANCIS S. OSGOOD,
MRS. E. F. ELLET,
MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND,
MRS. C. M. STARK,
MRS. E. LITTLE,
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MRS. JANE C. CAMPBELL,
MISS. C M. SEDGWICK,
MISS HANNAH F. GOULD,
MISS LOUISE O. HUNTER,
MISS MARTHA RUSSELL,
MISS AUGUSTA BROWNE,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
FITZ GREEN HASLECK,
J. T. HEADLEY,
N. P. WILLIS,
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T. S ARTHUR,
C. EDWARDS LESTER,
H. T. TUCKERMAN,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
FRANCIS C WOODWORTH,
W. GILLMORE SIMMS,
GEORGE W. PECK,
EDGAR A. POE,
E. A. DUYCKINCK,
ORVILLE DEWEY,
GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL,
H. P. GRATTAN,
RALPH HOYT.

The first number of the "Metropolitan" will be published on the first of January, 1849, and regularly on the first of each month. Dealers in Periodicals throughout the Unitedd States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the "Metropolitan," will please apply to the publisher immediately. All Post-Masters are desired to act as agents for it—The usual discount will be made to them.

A SPECIMAN NUMBER

Will be sent to any one wishing to see it, on application to the Publisher, *post paid.*

Terms of the American Metropolitan.

One copy one year, in advance,		$3 00
One copy two years,	"	5 00
Two copies one year	"	5 00
Five copies	" "	10 00
Eight "	" "	15 00
Twelve "	" "	20 00

Address (post paid)

ISRAEL POST,
259 Broadway, New York.

The Cheapest Periodical in America!

Sears 'Pictorial Dollar Magazine For 1849.

48 *Large octavo pages, Embellished with NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.*

TO NEW AND OLD SUBSCRIBES.

Now ready for Subscribers and agents throughout the country, the January Number of a re-issue of this Popular Monthly Periodical. This work is too well known to require any lengthy prospectus of its merits. The contents are of a strictly moral and religous character, embellished with numerous plates alone worth more than the reduced subscription price. It is the duty of all men to advance the Moral as well as the Intellectual character of of their fellows, and thus to lend a helping hand, however feeble, in promoting the advancement of man. It is our wish to dedicate this Periodical to such a cause; and most unfeignedly shall we rejoice, if we attain the smallest influence, and prove of the slightest use. And to all who have at heart the progress of the race, and who wish to see man becoming a wiser and better being, we say, not in the spirit of arrogance and presumption, but with the perfect consiousness of being among the humblest of the humble workers of the cause "Come over and help us."

Terms.—Great inducements to Postmasters and clubs, unequalled by those of any other establishment in the Union, for a Magazine of this size.

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and present the Postmaster or Agent, sending the Twenty-five names, with one copy either of our 'Annual,' 'Revolution,' or 'Philadelphia Courier,' for one year, and Sears' Family Receipt-Book.

In addition to the above liberal offer, we have determined to hold out additional inducements, in the form of the most unparalleled

Premiums for 1849.

In order to procure our present patrons, and to give an increased circulation to our Magazine, we shall hereafter furnish it to all at the low price of

☞ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. ☜

We would call special attention to the Premiums that we now offer to ALL subscribers, both new and old, for the year 1849; especially would we call the readers attention to the splendid PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, with Two Hundred Engravings; a copy of which (or any of our $2 50 works) we offer to give each person, sending Eleven Names and ten dollars free of postage. Let each one of our present subscribers or agents devote but one day to getting up a club and he will find himself the owner of this valuable work.

Extraordinary Inducements.

All persons subscribing to the New Volume for 1849, and sending One Dollar, free of postage shall receive, in addition to the Magazine, one copy of Sears' Family Receipt-Book.

Read This!

What Family will be without them?

The Magazine for one year, and the Pictorial History of the American Revolution, or the splendid American Courier, published every week at Philadelphia, for one year, together with the Family Receipt-Book—making three pnblications—will be sent for two Dollars.

The Magazine for one year, and one copy of either the Pictorial Sunday-Book, Description of great Britain and Ireland, Bible Biography, Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe, Information for the People, or the Wonders of the World, will be sent for $3. The Pictorial Annual for 1849, and all the above works offered as Premiums, are in paper covers to send by mail, and will not cost more than 25 or 30 cents postage to any part of the Union.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

The Postoffice of that town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of Subscribers to Sears' Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December 1848, and the 1st of December 1849 (the Magazine to be mailed to such postoffice, or to subscribers through it.) shall be entitled to a continuanee of the whole number of the subscriptions gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have beeen paid.

☞ Single copies twelve and a half cents.

Agents wanted in every section of the union to obtain subscribers, and to sell the bound volumes of our Pictorial Publications.

Address (invariably post-paid)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
128 Nassau st. New York.

☞ Newspapers coying the above advertisement (including this notice,) and giving it one insertion shall receive any one of the bound volumes which retails at from $2. to $3. per volume, or the Magazine for one year. Send only one paper directed as above.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.
Jan. 10. 1848.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD.
At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books, in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine-Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu,

The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.

Paintings and Engravings framed; Books bound; Portfolios made; Periodicals served; and every thing connected with the Business executed and furnished upon the most equitable terms. Designing and Engraving on Wood executed by the best Artists.

Those having a single book, print, painting, or curiosity for sale, will meet with the same liberality and attention as those having whole Libraries of books, Portfolios of engravings, Galleries of Paintings or Museums of Curiosities to dispose of.

TALBOT WATTS, *Appraiser.*
THOMAS WATTS, *Librarian.*
BAUKE, CRISTOPHER, & Co.
Dec. 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of *blood* to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Spooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and [illegible] to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr, such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for *at least two months*. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly *reason to ascribe my recovery* to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill. dt31

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,
Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples*, &c &c always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, 415 *Broadway.*
1td. H. DALLEY.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1849. NO. 8.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

A lady, describing a ride in the cars, said she 'driv up to the depot, and hardly got out of the engine when another railroad went past.'

From the Rural Repository.

The True Secret of Success.

BY ARTHUR DE VERE.

I called the other day to see
My neighbor Jaques Mickelby,
A noble farmer, robust, hale,
As ever swung an axe or flail,
Of wealth he has a goodly store
His cup of blessings running o'er.

His cottage stands beside a hill;
His garden watered by a rill
Is filled with plants and pleasant flowers
Adorned with walks and shady bowers
Planned by a daughter's skillful art
To lure and cheer the farmer's heart.

His wife devoted to her task
Is all to him that he can ask;
Bidding affection, truth and grace
Are mirrored in her cheerful face;
Her smile, as if an angel sent,
Would banish aught of discontent.

And Jacques is an honest man!
Seek where you will or where you can
A better one you may not find,
So well disposed so free and kind,
For much he gives to feed the poor
'And want goes smiling from his door.'

I found him laboring in the field
Gathering in his harvest yield,
The golden sheaves stood thick around
And swaths lay spread upon the ground
All promising, the sum well told
'Some sixty, some an hundred fold.'

Three sturdy sons themselves a host,
The father's pride, the farmer's boast,
Push on the work with willing hands
As active as the 'Tyrian bands,
A manly part they each sustain
Nor is their industry in vain.

I asked my worthy friend to tell
The secret why he thrived so well,
While neighbors earnest toil seemed vain
His was a source of constant gain,
Though early showers and summers sun
No more for him than other's done.

'The secret this he quick replied,
'Let spendthrifts if they will deride,
Three steadfast friends have heaped my store
And yearly they contribute more,
Economy and Industry
And unimpeached Integrity.

THE DEACON FOR ME.—'Papa,' said one of the boys to the deacon.

'I had a funny dream last night.'

'Well Tommy, what was your dream?'

'I dreamed the devil came into your store.'

'The devil!'

'Yes Pa, the devil!—that he found you drawing a glass of gin for poor Ambre James, who had fits, and broke a little baby's arm the other day, because she cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter, and laid the end of his tail on the chair, and leaned over the barrel where you where stooping to draw it, and asked you if you was a deacon. And I thought you didn't look up, but said you was, and he grinned and shock his tail like a cat, that has a rat, and says he to me 'that's the deacon for me!' and run out of the shop laughing so loud that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up.'

The deacon quit the trafic and joined the Washingtonian Temperance Society.

BOTHERING A WITNESS.—A Little Rock (Arkansas) paper tells a story of a youth put upon the witness' stand, who was bothered to death by the counsel on the opposite side—one complaining that he could not understand the witness, and the other claiming the protection of the court against such interruptions. Losing his patience at last, the witness addressed himself to the court.—'If you'll just stop 'em both, I'll tell my story so that the biggest fool in the house will understand it all?'

An 'independant man' is he who blacks his own boots and shoes, who can live without whiskey and tobacco, shave himself with brown soap and cold water, who eats brown bread when he cannot get wheat, who flatters no man for his vices, and stoops to no man for his favors.

A BAD BUSINESS.—A gentleman of our acquaintence has asked our advice on the subject of his pecuniary affairs, which he says have become so deranged that all his liabilities have gone out of his mind.

A Squinting Jury.

Once upon a time, or to be a little more particular, nearly half a century ago, (for the editor of this paper well remembers the time, place, and scene, which are firmly fixed upon his boyish recollections) there dwelt in the town of ———, in old England, a remarkable oddity, in the person, of an attorney at law, who although not fair to look upon, (was withal a person of sound judgment, great benevolence, varied learning, a poet, a painter, and a wit of no mean order.

It so happened that the aforesaid gentleman, G——G, Esq., was appointed High Sheriff of the town of———. He was a man of fortune, and had a kind heart, as many a poor prisoner could testify, who partook of the good cheer with which the prisoners were liberally supplied at Christmas, and other well known festivals, from the private purse of the High Sheriff.

It was of course the duty of the High Sheriff to summon Grand and Petit Jury, to attend at the Quarter Sessions of which the Recorder, Mayor, and Alderman of the Borough composed the Court. In the performance of his official duty in summoning the Petit Jury, our High Sheriff indulged in some of the strangest and drollest freaks that have probably ever been heard of in any other town or country. In the first place he summoned for the October Court, a jury consisting of twelve of the fattest men he could find in the Borough, and when they came to the book to be sworn, it appeared that only nine jurors could sit comfortably in the box! After a great deal of sweating, squeezing and scolding, the panel was literally jammed into the box, and when seated, they presented to the eye of the Court, the harrister, and the audience, "the tightest fit" of a jury that was ever seen in a court-room. Literally they became, much to the astonishment of the Court and its robed advocates, "a packed jury." and no mistake!

For the January term, our facetious High Sheriff (in consequence, it was said, of some hint from the Recorder, that there should be no more fat panels summoned to his Court) went into the opposite extreme. He summoned twelve of the leanest and tallest men he could find in the Borough; and when they took their seats in the box, it appeared comparatively empty—there was indeed room for twelve more of the same sort and dimensions.

For the April term of the Court, our humorous functionary summoned a jury consisting of twelve barbers! Now it so happened that among the latter were the very perruquiers who dressed the Recorder's and Barrister's wigs, and some of the latter, arriving late at the bar had to appear that morning in Court with their wigs undressed or half dressed, so as to cut a very ridiculous figure amidst the smile and half suppressed laughter of the by-standers. The High Sheriff enjoyed the fun amazingly, but looked "grave as a judge,' while he tried to keep silence in the Court room. But the crowning joke of this waggish functionary occurred at the summoning of his fourth and last jury, at the Summer Session, in July. For that term of the court, the High Sheriff not having the fear of the Recorder, the Mayor, and the Alderman before his eyes, actually summoned a Squinting Jury!—Twelve as queer looking bipeds as ever took their seats in a jury box—a jury that was probably more looked at, and laughed at, than any of the appointed twelve that ever were sworn, to "well and truly try and true deliverance make between their Sovereign Lord and King, and the prisoner at the bar."

But the scene was so irresistibly droll that the learned Recorder could not maintain his gravity. The Mayor and Aldermen followed suit. The barristers laughed while their wigs became bald, powderless; nay even the poor prisoners in the dock, who were to be put upon their trial, and some of them undergo transportation, could not refrain from joining in the general cachination! And when the learned recorder commanded the High Sheriff to bring the court room to order, and intimated, with a half suppressed laugh, that the latter ought to be ashamed of himself for summoning *such a jury*, the drollery of this court scene was heightened considerably by the quick, ready, and sonorous response of the High Sheriff, who looking at the same time at the squinting jury, exclaimed—"All good and lawful men, your Honor."

There are now but five among all the kings and queens of Europe, who reign over so many people as are included in the State of New-York; and there are but three Emperors in that quarter of the world who claim so many subjects. There is but one Republic there whose Chief Magistrate has a constituency so numerous, wealthy, and powerful. This *is* a great country; and New-York *is* a great State.

Disobedience to Parents.

Young man, that was your father. How could you make use of lanuage so disputeful? You don't care? You will talk as you please, no matter who hears you? If we were in want of a clerk, and there was not another young man within ten hundred miles that we could engage, we would not consent to take you. We should be afraid to trust a boy who is so disobedient to his parent—who shows so little respect for his father. A youth who was saucy to his parents we never knew to turn out well. He respects nobody. If your father is in the wrong, and you are certain of it, there is no excuse for such language. No one will respect you for it. Every body will condemn you. A parent should be treated with the utmost respect by his children, no matter how poor he may be, or how large his children may have grown.

There is too little respect paid to parental authority at the present day. It is grievous to go into many families and hear the language daily used by the children. 'I will,'—'I wont,—'I don't care,'—'It's none of your business: I am old enough to know what is right,'—and the like expresions, are painfully common. Large boys and grown up girls even, do not hesitate to give their mothers the lie and break away from their express commands. They will do as they please, and go where they have a mind. We wish such children could only see how they appear in the eyes of their acquaintance, and if they have any shame it must flush their cheeks. There is truth as well as rhyme in a couplet by Randolph:

'Whoever makes his parent's heart to bleed,
Shall have a child that will revenge the deed'

Of one thing we are certain: an undutiful son and a disobedient daughter, cannot long prosper.

For a season they may appear well to the eye of a stranger; but their self-will and stubborness are soon discovered, and they are despised. A child who disobeys his parent will not hesitate to abuse any body.—Neither age nor talents receive respect from him.—*Port. Bulletin.*

Sealed Orders.

Early this week, a gentleman of our acquaintance, and an attache of the Press—who sports a heavy pair of whiskers, which are not black, nor it must be confessed of any well defined, decided color—found himself at one of our neighboring towns. While there he made the pleasant acquaintance of a very agreeable young school mistress and was invited to visit her school. He did so, observed the progress of the scholars as well as the beauty of their mistress' face; and rising to go at the end of half an hour, was asked for his opinion of the school. Feeling the fit upon him, he sat down and wrote several stanzas very complimentary to the scholars, but much more so to their instructress. Giving the lady these he solicited from her in exchange some similar expression of sentiment.

She promised to give him one in the evening.—Bearing with what fortitude he might, the weariness of "hope deferred," he awaited the approach of the twilight hour, and then examined the promised token. He received it: but vexatious delay! only on one condition—that he could not look at it until he had left the town. This was hard to bear; but, thought he, how modest! She could not bear that I should read her tender confession while near enough to see her blushes. Curbing his impatience as well as he could, he put the delicate note away carefully unopened. Morning came. He was on the way. With trembling hand and beating heart he broke the seal, and read—oh horror!—he read only, "*Cut off your Whiskers!*" The disappointment was astounding; but he rallied. Philosophy triumphed; and he laughed till the hills rung with the echo.—*Cin. Atlas.*

THE GALLOWS.—It is asserted in a late English paper that since the year 1800, not less than fourteen persons have suffered death for crimes in that country, for which it was afterwards clearly shown that they were innocent.

A Chapter on Printing.

'Can't you print me a Bible?" said a good old lady, who, some years ago came into a printing office in the country.

'Certainly,' said a man at the case who was dabbing at the types like a hen picking up corn—'certainly madam; but not just at present, it'll take some time to do it."

'Oh,' returned the lady, 'for that matter I'm in no great hurry—any time to day will answer.'

'To-day,' said the printer in astonish- 'why ma'am you don't think———'

'Oh yes,' said the good woman, seating herself on a bench, and taking out her knitting—'I can wait just as well as not. It's only about one o'clock now, and I spose you'll get it done by tea time.'

'What! print a Bible in one afternoon? Why ma'am, it would take me and my devil a whole year to print a Bible.

'Oh my gracious! exclaimed the old lady, starting up in astonishment—'you don't have the evil one to work for you do you?'

"Evil One? Yes, he's evil enough, the lazy dog.'

'I wouldn't have him to print a Bible for me on no account. I shouldn't believe a word on't if he did—for he's a liar and the father of liars.'

'I don't know whether he's the father of lies, or not. But he is true enough, a lying little devil—there's no trusting him, I mean to cancel his indentures.'

'Well, good bye, Mr. Printer—I could not think of having a good book done in such a bad office. Employ the devil! Oh dear.'

The old lady made way with all haste out of the office; and when it is considered that she was unacquainted with the technical language of typographers and did not know the difference between the printer's devil and old Nicholas himself, it must be owned that her horror was very natural.

HOW TO MAKE A MATCH.—Catch a young gentleman and lady in good condition; let the gentleman be green, and the lady tender. Place them at the dinner-table, and baste the gentleman with a good quantity of wine. While he is soaking, stick in a good word every now and then about miss; this will help to make him boil. When he begins to change color and turn red, take him into the drawing-room, set him and the lady side by side, stuff them with sweet cakes and strong green tea. Then place them at the piano, and blow the flame till the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to remove them, as they are then warm enough. Now, put them by themselves in a corner of the room, or on the sofa, and there let them simmer together for the rest of the evening. This sort of game is not cooked at one dressing, but if repeated two or three times, care being taken to keep them together as much as convenient, they will be ready for matrimony whenever they are wanted

N. B. After marriage they will require looking to now and then, as they are apt to become sour.

Every hour a man is in debt, is a year spent in slavery. Your creditor is your master; it matters not whether a kind or severe one, the sense of obligation you incur, saps the feeling of manly independence, which is the first charm of youth: and it is always through the rents in moral feeling, that our happiness oozes out the most effectually.

MRS. PARTINGTON——, A dozen children may seem a large family with our folks, who are moderate,' remarked Mrs. Partington; 'but my poor dear husband used to tell a story of a woman in some part of the world where he stopped one night, who had nineteen children in five years; or five children in nineteen years, I don,t reccollect which; but I remember well it was one or t'other.'—*Boston Post.*

The Christian cannot tell in the morning what opportunities he may have of doing good during the day; but he can tell that he will try to keep his heart open, his mind prepared, his affections alive to do whatever may occur in the way of duty. He will, as it were, stand in the way to receive the orders of Providence, doing good in his vacation.

If you are courting a young lady, and wish, before you take her, to ascertain her temper, tear her ball dress, as if by accident. If she keeps her equanimity, lose not a moment in popping the 'momentious question.' She will do, and you may account yourself a happy man.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, February, 8, 1849.

Congress has now been in session over sixty days, and none of the great measures of reform of which we have heard so much and which all admit the necessity of, are apparently no nearer being accomplished than they were at the commencement of the session. How much longer will they be defered.

The Whigs complained long and loudly of the abuses of the government, and partly through their promises, and partly through the popularity of Gen. Taylor in a popular war against Mexico, they succeeded in getting into power. Will they redeem any of their promises, it does not yet appear like it, perhaps we are to have them all in a lump when the Gen. takes the helm, perhaps so, we shall see. We prefer having them one at a time, they will last the longer, suppose they begin *now* on some of the following.

First begin at home, and reform the *mileage*. We believe there are none but what are willing that Members of Congress should be liberally paid for their services and expenses in going to and returning from the seat of Government.

We believe also that there is not a disinterested one who will not say, as it at present exists, it is an abuse of the peoples rights, unequal and therefore unjust, a tax upon the people worse in principle than any the king of England ever imposed on our country when it was a colony of Great Britain, and a mark, *our* mark, shall be put on all who oppose so just a reformation.

Shall we have anything done towards a reduction of Postage, this also has long been demanded by the people, and we see nothing to prevent something like the following being adopted, the peoples interest would be promoted, and we doubt not the revenue in a short time would increase.

Let the postage on all letters prepaid not exceeding have an ounce in weight, any distance not exceeding 300 miles be two and a half cents, any distance exceeding 300 miles five cents, with an increase of weight a corresponding increase of postage.

If advertised in a newspaper one cent additional; each drop letter not to be mailed one cent; each Newspaper not exceeding 1,000 square inches any distance not exceeding 100 miles half a cent, exceeding 100 miles one cent, and the unjust distinction in favor of publishers to be done away, those who are accommodated on credit and at all hours can afford to pay the old rates.

We want also in connection with a reduction of postage and for the convenience of the people, and an extension of the decimal currency, a two and a half cent piece coined, and not a three cent piece as we have seen elsewhere recommended, as that would tend to keep those small spanish coins in circulation, and the other to drive them out, they should pass for only ten and five cents if suffered to pass at all also a Gold dollar which we have heard something about, as there is now plenty of gold, there can be no excuse on that score, let's have it by all means

There is some noise made by the Whig papers about secret articles of the Treaty with Mexico. We have not yet seen the other side of the story, but doubt very much however anything having been done that was not justifiable under the circumstances, we shall see

We are indebted to the Hon. Horace Greely for valuable public documents.

We have received the January and February numbers of Grahams Magazine and so far as we have had time to examine their contents they will compare favorable with any with which we are acquainted; the engravings are splendid, all who want an agreeable and interesting monthly visitor should subscribe immediately while the first numbers can be had.

We notice in the Tribune of Monday a sermon preached by Stephen H. Cone, D. D. in the first Baptist Church N. Y. City, it appears to us worthy of a perusal its length precludes our publishing it.

Michigan State Paper.—The Legislature of Michigan has appointed the *Lansing State Journal*, (Free Soil Democrat,) the State Paper. Messrs. Munger & Patterson, the proprielors of the *Detroit Bulletin* and *The Journal*, had previously secured the State printing.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The large number of applications to our Legislature for acts of incorporation, for different objects, is calculated to cause us to inquire, why is it necessary that the greater part of these objects cannot be accomplished as well without acts of incorporation as with them? Will any one say that a number of men cannot unite and form a manufacturing company, and produce goods cheaply and of good quality without first getting permission from the State? Who does not know that some of the largest and most profitable factories in the Union are owned by private individuals?

The fact is, an individual can conduct any business cheaper and more efficiently than a company can. This is perfectly philosophical. The private individual will devote his best efforts to his business, because he knows that the profits and loss are his. The company's business, on the other hand, is conducted by men who have very little (if any) interest in the matter, and hence they will not give it their individual attention.

This system of granting acts of incorporation for projects of all kinds, is un-democratic and absurb, and must be reformed I am glad that so much attention has been given to this subject, and I hope that the time will soon come when a company of men will no sooner seek for an act of incorporation to manufacture goods, than they would apply to our State Legislature for permission to eat when they are hungry, or drink when they are dry. A.

Kit Carson.

A writer in the *Boston Post* asks:

Can you inform me through your columns of the whereabouts or address of Kit Carson? or can you see in any of your exchange papers any notice of him, or whether it is supposed he is to conduct a company to California from Independence or not? If you can find any information at all on the subject it would confer a great favor on one anxious to go, if you would publish it; or any information of any company that is to start via that route with a good guide?

We learn from the Western journals that the renewned Kit—the guide of Fremont in all his expeditions, and the hero of many a marvellous exploit in the California war—has been chosen to conduct a company to the Gold Region, from Independence, Mo.—His caravan will leave in April, and if we were ready to start on the overland journey, we should choose no other captain than him

We have in hand the manuscript of a thrilling adventure among the Rocky Mountains, in which he shared, and we shall soon give it to our readers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 30

In the Supreme Court Judge Catron has decided against the motion in behalf of Morse & Co. against the O' Reilly Line of Telegraph, as informal. He farther intimated that when the question comes properly before him he will not stop the O' Reilly Line of Telegraph by injunction any how, but will require security for damages if he decides against O'Rielly & Co.

Philadelpia, Feb. 5.

At the Special Election in the XXth District of this State for State Senator, in the place of Governor Johnston, we learn that Augustus Dram, the Democratic candidate, was undoubtedly elected.

Henry Clay was elected to the U. S. Senate yesterday, by the Kentucky Legislature for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Thos. H. Metcalfe, whose term expires with the XXXth Congress.

Modification of the Tariff.

Among the petitions presented were several signed by four thousand citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the present Tariff Laws. They were appropriately referred.

☞ The Pennsylvania Senate on Wednesday last voted, 18 to 10, against extending the right of Suffrage to all persons without regard to complexion.

Arrival of the United States.

This long-expected steamship reached Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but, owing to the snow storm, did not get up to her dock till late in the afternoon. Her passage—27 days from Cowes—was boisterous beyond precedent. The first 17 days were one constant hurricane, in the face of which she made her difficult way. Old sailors on board of her assured us that they had never known storms of such a length of time. Amid the whole, the brave ship bore herself gallently, passing through the most violent tempests as firmly and securely as if she were navigating a Summer's sea.—The concurrent testimony of her passengers, many of them old stagers on the Atlantic, is that a finer sea-boat never floated.

Discovery of a New Mountain Pass.

A Texan hunter—one of those wild, roving characters peculiar to the unsetled wilderness of the West and South—gives the following account of a new pass through the great chains of mountains which traverse the continent. He has suggested a new route for a military road or a railroad across the continent that is perhaps entitled to as much consideration as the celebrated project of Mr. Whitney. He states that there is a broad pass between the vast ranges of the Anahuac Mountains on the south and the Rocky Mountains or Cordilleras on the north. that extends quite across the continent, from the valley of the Rio Grande to the valley of the Rio Hiaqui. This pass, he says, resembles the Southwest Pass discovered by Fremont, and the access to the summit of the table lands of Mexico is there so gradual, that it appears like an extended plain, and carriages and loaded wagons can pass from the valley of the Rio Grande to the valley of the Hiaqui as easily as they can pass over the undulating prairies of Western Texas.—The distance from one valley to the other he estimates at only five hundred miles.—This pass, he says, about in the latitude of twenty-nine degrees, extends between the valleys of Monclova and the Cochos. —*Houston Telegraph, Jan. 2.*

Hon. Wm. H. Seward being found to have received the majority of votes in both Houses he was declared duly elected Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next.

Destructive Conflagration—*Burning of Hoe & Co's Manufactory.*—A little before 11 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the third story of R. Hoe & Co's Manufactory and depot of presses and Printing Materials, 29 Gold-st. between John and Fulton sts which were totally destroyed with its contents.

✓ One of the most curious of the investments about to be made in California for this city, is an hotel. A building has been prepared, complete in all its parts, and shipped on board a vessel bound for San Francisco. It will accomodate 200 persons when finished. All its furniture goes with it, beds and bedding, carpets and the complete fixtures of a first rate hotel. The entire cost of this venture is $70,000. A gentleman of high worth and much experience goes out in charge of it. We can imagine the satisfaction with which the new hotel will be hailed by the millionaires of California.

Funeral of a Printer.—The funeral of the late Alexander Ming, Sr.—the patriarch of the New-York Printers—took place yesterday. The body was deposited in the Cybress Hill Cemetry.

A lady thief has been arrested in Baltimore, for stealing a bag of buck-wheat meal. She had on at the time of her arrest a splendid gold watch and a heavy gold chain

Can it be that our Legislature will again adjourn without passing an act requiring *the public laws* to be published in all the newspapers of the State; and the *local* laws in the newspapers of their respective localities? We hope not, certainly. This is a matter that is demanded by every consideration of public interest and convenience. Laws are required to be obeyed, and yet their provisions are virtually withheld from *the people.*—Is this right?—*Monmouth Inquirer.*

☞ The Journeyman Mechanics of Petersburg, Va. recently held a meeting and voted the teaching of any Slave any branch of the mechanic arts, prejudicial to the interest, aad injurious to the morals of the laboring White man.

Washington, Tuesday. Feb. 6.

The Anti-Grog Proviso to the Naval Appropriation bill was rejected in the Houses to-day on coming out of Committee, 71 to 63. This reform is irrevocably lost, as far as this bill is concerned.

The Committee of Ways and Means to day, without a dissenting voice, agreed to report Gen. McKay's Straight Milleage bill, with some unimportant amendment

The Supreme Court of the United States to-morrow pronounce its descision in the great case involving the Constitutionality of State taxation of immigrant passengers. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ship Fever and Small Pox at Quarantine.—The packet ship Cambrige, Capt. Peabody, arrived at quarantine yesterday after a long and boisterous passage. from Liverpool, and last from Cork. She had 338 passengers, and of those in the steerage, twenty-five died on the passage of ship fever and small pox. A great many having arrived sick were taken on shore at Quarantine.

Legislative Summary.

The Assembly biil to incorporate the Bergen Point Ferry Company was ordered to a second reading and referred.

Passed—Bill to incorporate the West Jersey Ferry Company; Ayes 14, Nays 0.

Supplement to the charter of the Newark Gas Light Co.; Ayes 14, Nays 0.

The supplement to the act relating to Commissioners of Deeds, was recommitted for amendment.

Bills passed—An act to set off the new township of Hoboken from Franklin in Bergen county, 38 to 15.

An act to incorporate the Bordentown Fire Insurance Co., 50 to 0.

An act to change the name of H. Vreeland Van Horn, 47 to 0.

An act to increase the stock of the Sussex Bank, 46 to 7.

Supplement to act relative to Commissioners of Deeds; Ayes 11, Nays 6.

Monday Feb. 5.

Passed.—The supplement to the charter of the Morris Canal Co.

Senate.—Passed the bill to confirm certain official acts and proceedings of the Cumberland Co. Orphans Court; to incorporate the Bordentown Mut. Fire Ins. Co.; to ascertain the times and places of holding the Cumberland Orphan's Court; to restore Harvey Demis, of Morris Co. to citizenship.

Mr Craig introduced a bill to incorporate the Eagle, Mining Company of Somerset Co. Ord 2d reading. Adj

Feb. 7.

Senate.—The bill Passed to charter the Jersey Mining Co.; the Joint Resolution against the introduction of Slavery into Free Territors and the Slave Tariff in the D. C.; the supplements of the License Law and to the Newrak Gas Light Co.

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 1. 1849.

House.—The Spirit Ration in the Navy was abolished, and a commutation of $1 20 per. month additional in lieu thereof was passed with a clause prohibiting the Officers of the Navy having any intoxicating liquors on ship-board 64 to 57.

Monday, Feb. 5.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate several communications from the President.

Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution similar to that proposed by Mr. Stephens in the House on Saturday, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate certain documents supposed to be in existence relative to the secret history of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; inquiring of him whether there is not a Protocol extant which nullifies the amendments of the Senate to the Treaty, &c. After an informal discussion, in which no facts of importance were elicited, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Hunter presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Virginia reaffirming the resolutions which were passed by the same body in the year 1847 with regard to the Wilmot Proviso and the question of Slavery in the Territories Mr. H. commended the resolutions in a few appropriate remarks, when on motion they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clayton, from the Joint Committee having the subject in charge, presented a report reccommending that the two Houses meet on the 14 inst. and proceed to count the votes cast during the late election for President and Vice-Presideot of the United States; also recomending that one teller be appointed on the part of the Senate and two for the House. The report was adopted, and Mr. Clayton was appointed Teller on the part of the Senate.

Extracts from the Report on Public Schools.

I. That $10,000 be paid by the Treasurer out of monies not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of the School Fund, to be appropriated by them, in addition to the $30,000 which they are already required to appropriate out of the annual income of the Fund.

II. That the inhabitants of townships be authorized to raise by taxation, or otherwise, any sum for the support of Schools that they think proper, provided such sum shall not exceed four times the amount received from the State through the board of chosen Freeholders.

III. That no township shall be permitted to draw its apportionment of the school fund, which neglects or refuses to raise at least an equal amount by taxation or otherwise.

IV. That the Trustees of the School Districts be authorized to appropriate as much of the money raised for school purposes as may be necessary for heating, and repairing School Houses.

Bones.—That world renowned chemist, Liebig, says that a single pound of bone dust contains as much phosphoric acid as one hundred pounds of wheat. From this we can easily, perceive that there are bones wasted on every farm in this state sufficient to manure the entire wheat crop.

There is a time for all things,' said a crusty old fellow to his wife. 'I'll believe that,' answered his wife in a sharp vinegar voice, 'when you pay for your newspaper.' Hit him again old woman.

Prevalence of the English Language.—Notwithstanding the popular notion in regard to the French, our language is spoken at present, by a greater number than any other. We give below the number of persons speaking each of the principal European languages:

Speak Russian.	45,000,000
" German.	40,000,000
" French.	35,000,000
In Great Britain,	28,800,000
In British N. Am. Provinces,	2,100,000
In W. I., Guiana & Bermuda,	1,000,000
In Australia and India,	500,000
In Africa,	300,000
In the United States,	22,300,000
Total. English.	55,000,000

In Central Asia there are many distinct dialects, although from a common Sanscrit stock; and in China the people in different provinces do not understand each other. The influence of American and English Missionaries; the extent of colonization, by which the most fertile parts of the world are falling into the hands of those who speak English; and the rapid increase of American population,—will hasten the time when our language shall be used by half the people of the globe.

Rights of Married Women.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate of this State have reported the following amendment to the bill passed at the last session for the protection of the property of married women:

'Any married female may take by inheritance, or by gift, grant, devise or bequest, from any person other than her husband, and hold to her sole and seperate use, and convey and devise real and personal property, and any interest or estate therein, by grant from her husband and the rents, issues and profits thereof, and hold the same in the same manner, and with like effect as if such husband and wife were unmarried; and such property shall not be subject to the disposal of such husband, nor be liable for any debts contracted or libilities incurred by him after the evidence or deed of such grant shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County where such property is situated.'

Odd Fellows and the Catholics.—It will be remembered that some time since the Catholic Bishops or some other authority of the church, issued letters against secret societies of all kinds; and the clergy prohibited from encouraging them in any way. Yesterday at the funerel of Mr. Ray Marsh several lodges of Odd Fellows, with their usual badges, followed his body into St. Patrick's Church Father O'Reilly, however, before proceeding with the funeral services, gave notice that the rules of the church forbade the tolerance of such badges, and unless they were removed, the ceremonies could not proceed. Whereupon the Odd Eellows left in a body, followed by several of the citizens who sympathized with them and repaired to their lodge rooms.—[*Rochester Democrat, Friday.*

Rules For Business-Men.

Let the business of others alone, and attend to your own.

Don't buy what you don't want—use every hour to the best advantage, and study even to make leisure hours useful.

Buy fair—sell fair—and take care of the profits.

Should misfortune overtake you, retrench—work harder—but never fly the track—confront difficulties with unflinching persevereance; should you then fail you will be honored, but shrink and you'll be despised.

Consider the causes of the good standing of some, and the decline and fall and want of success of others, and regulate your conduct accordingly.

Invention.—Will no genius take the balloon out of the hands of the bunglers? Is the air never to be traversed but by the lightning? Who can doubt but that Science would enable men to move with speed from place to place, through the air, if the question were thoroughly considered, and ingenuity duly set to work? Bain, who invented the sub-marine telegraph and the electric clock, set up one of his clocks some years ago in Edinburgh, with an apparatus which told the hours at the same time in that city and Glasgow. Cannot somebody invent a tube wire that will convey the sound of the human voice as a piece of wood will do, the distant ends being held in the teeth of those that whisper through it? The tin tubes, for conversation from one part of a large building to another, might supply new ideas to the ingenious of this inquiring age.

An ounce of Quicksilver, beat up with the whites of two eggs, and put on with a feather, is the cleanest and surest bed bug poison.

Gutta Percha.

GUTTA PERCHA was accidentally discovered by Dr. Montgomerie, while at Singapore. He first noticed the handle of an axe made from it, and upon questioning the Maylay woodsman, was told that the material of which it was formed could be moulded into any other shape by dipping it into boiling water until it was heated through, when it became plastic as clay, regaining its original hardness when cold. The Dr. purchased the axe handle, sent for more of the substance, and commenced trying experiments, the result of which was, to introduce this valuable material to the commercial world

The Percha is one of the largest trees of India, attaining a diameter of three or four feet, the fruit yielding a concrete oil, used by the natives with their food, and the gum being the sap. Since it has came into demand, the people cut down the tree, strip off its bark and collect its milky juice in a trough formed of the hollow stem of the plantain leaf, when, being exposed to the air it coagulates. It is composed of carbon 87.8; hydrogen 12 3.

In the abstract of the new patents given in the October number of the *Magazine of Science and the Arts*, we notice that C. Hancock, Esq., has taken out a patent for improving the manufacture of *Gutta Percha*. He would combine *Gutta Percha* with *caoutchouc*, and a substance called *gintawan*, (we have no clue to what this gintawan may be,) in order to form an elastic material impervious to water; varying the proportions according to the greater or less degree of hardness or elasticity required for making elastic bands, a compound is used where 50 parts of *Gutta Percha* are combined with 24 of gintawan, 20 of caoutchouc, and 6 of orpiment. From a mixture of these, Mr. Hancock also prepares a light, porous and spongy material suited for stuffing or forming the seats of chairs, cushions, mattresses, saddles, &c; likewise, springs of clocks, clasps, belts, garters, and strings. Wherever the requisite is flexibility and elasticity, then the quantity of Gutta Percha should be diminished, and increased where firmness is wanted. By prolonging the process much hardness may be acquired, and moulds and balls of *Gutta Percha* will bear turning in the lathe, like wood or ivory. The material is also applicable to useful and ornamental purposes, as picture frames, door handles, walking sticks, chessmen, handles of swords, and knives, buttons, combs, flutes, &c; &c. By the admixture of sulphuric acid, or of a tenth or larger part of vegetable wax or tallow, any degree of solubility, pliancy and softness may be acquired; or the composition may be used as varnish to cover other materials, concealing any odor, and imparting a surface impervious to water. In printing and painting of silk or cotton, it seems applicable to many uses, for it amalgamates readily with colors; when interposed between two thin sheets of gold leaf or tin foil, it combines them firmly in one.

HOW TO CATCH HAWKS.—The following ingenious method for destroying these pests to the farmer is given by S. Webb, Esq. of Wall do county, Maine, in a late number of the Belfast Republican:

'Erect a pole twelve or fifteen feet high in a place where there will not be anything else near for them to light upon, and upon it set a common fox-trap, on which they will light. A strong rat trap will answer the purpose, by tying it to the pole lengthwise, with the jaws raised above the end the pole being a little leaning, so that the jaws will not fall together. When one hawk is taken, tie it on the ground near the pole and its mate will be in the trap in a short time. The season is near for the hawks to reappear, and if farmers do not wish to have their chickens destroyed by them, they will do well to adopt this method of putting a stop to their depredation. Printers in the United States, by giving this an insertion, will circulate valuable information.'

A REMEDY FOR THE NIGHTMARE.—The Boston Cultivator tells a good story on this subject. It was that one of its subscribers was much troubled with the nightmare, and applied several remedies to no effect, till his good lady asked him if he had paid for his newspaper! On going to see, he found that he was in arrears two years. He at once paid up and returned and slept soundly for three or four nights, but fearing the trouble would come on again, he went back to the office and payed one year in advance. This has proved an effectual cure!

SLANDER.—'My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you again! She has been telling the awfullest lies you ever heard. Why she railed away at you for an hour?' 'And you heard it all, did you?' 'Yes.' Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander; one to tell it, and one to listen to it.,

DUTCH JUSTICE.—*Justice.*—'Brisoner, be you guilty or not guilty?'

Prisioner.—'Guilty, your worship.'

Justice.—'Sigs months in der hause of correction.' Tudder brisoner—'Be you guilty or not guilty?'

Prisioner.—'Not guilty.'

Justice.—'Den what der duyvel did you come here for? Go pout your business! Court oop. Shentleman let's go over to Ike Hagerman's and dake someding warm for de stomach's sake.'

LOGIC.—'Dad,' said a hopeful sprig 'how many fowls are there on the table?'

'Why,' said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently on a pair of finely roasted chickens that were smoking on the dinner table, 'why my son there are two.'

'Two!' replied yonng smartness' 'there are three sir, and I'll prove it.'

'Three!' replied the old gentleman, who was a plain matter of fact man, and who understood things as he saw them, 'I'd like to have you prove that.'

'Easily done sir, easliy done! Ain't that one?' laying his knife on the first.

'Yes that's certain,' said his dad.

'And aint that two?' pointing to the second, 'and don't 1 and 2 make three?'

'Readily?' said the father, turning to the old lady who was in amazement at the immense learning of her son, 'really, wife, this boy is a genius, and deserves to be encouraged for it. Here old lady, do you take one fowl, and I'll take the second, John may have the third for his learning.'

LEARNING PUT IN A HOLE.—A knot of rustical worthies were convened round the fire in the bar-room of a small village tavern. The blacksmith, the barber, the constable and school master, all were there. After they had guzzled and smoked to their heart's content, and when all the current topics of the day had been exhausted the school master proposed a new kind of game to relieve the monotony of the evening. Each one was to propound a puzzle to his neighbor, and whoever should ask a question that he himself could not solve, was to pay the reckoning for the whole. The idea pleased, and the school master, by virtue of his station called on Dick Dolt whom most folks thought a fool, and a few to be a knave, to put the first question.

'Neighbors,' said Dick Dolt, drawling and looking ineffably stupid;' you've seen squirrels dig their holes Can any of you tell me the reason why they never throw out dirt?'

This was a poser, and after a long cogitation, even the 'master' was obliged to give it up. It now devolved on Dick to explain.

'The reason is' said Dick, 'that they begin at the bottom of the hole.'

'Stop, Stop,' cried the Pedagogue, startled out of all his prudence and propriety by so monstrous an assertion: 'pray how does the squirrel get there?'

'Ah! master,' replied Dick grinning, 'that's a question of your own wise asking. You're in for the reckoning.'

FRIGHTENING A ROGUE.—In the St. Louis Recorder's Court, recently, Alexander McNanus was fined $5 for stealing wood from the steamer Hannibal, and was asked to 'fork up' by his honor.

'C-c-c-can't do it,' stuttered he, 'a-a-aaint got th-th-the p-p-pewter, your honor.'

'Are you a married man?' enquired the Recorder.

'N-n-n-not exactly s-s-s-so far gone yet sir.'

'Well, I will have to send you to the workhouse,' said the Recorder.

''T-t-t-taint nothing, t-t-t-to go th-th-there,' said Alick, 'I-I-I'm used to it; b-b-but when you t-t-t-talked about m-m-marriage old fellow, you *f-f-f-frightened* me!'

INCONVENIENCE OF A BAD CHARACTER.—A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, overboard. One day when the captin was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

'What are you doing with that man, you black rascal?' said the captin.

'Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead.'

'Dead! you scoundrel, 'said the captin,' don't you see he moves and speaks?'

'Yes, massa, I know he says he not dead, but *he always lie so, nobody neber know when to believe him.*'

'OLD SCRATCH.'—SATAN.—This old gentleman, although considered rather sharp than otherwise, has been served some very acute tricks Amone the rest, we have heard of a poor cobbler who made a league with him, and after enjoying every earthly blessing, he was waited upon at the end of the term by his brimstone majesty, who demanded his soul.—The cobbler took a sharp knife, and ripping off the sole of his shoe, threw it at the feet of his illustrious guest.

'What does this mean?' cried the latter.

'Look at the contract?' cried the cobbler.

Satan examined the writing, and found that the word was spelt *sole*, which only entitled him to a piece of leather. He turned on his heel and went off scratching his head: and he has been called '*Old Scratch*' ever since.

FATHER, what do printers live on?'

'Why, child?'

'You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week?'

'Take the child out of the room, what does he know about right and wrong?'

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Feb. 7.

FLOUR	$5 44 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 87 a 2 94
RYE FLOUR	3 25
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a —
CORN	54 a 64
OATS	35 a 42

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	58 a —
OATS " do	30 a 32
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	62
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 21
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	11
EGGS per doz.	18

MARRIED.

At the Wheat Sheaf, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Charles D. Imbrie, William H. Seaton, of Elizabethtown, to Pamelia Kelly.

DIED.

Near this Village on Friday Feb. 2nd Joseph Reckless, aged about 60 years.

At Short Hills, near this place, Jan. 31. Mr. Jotham Meeker, aged about 85 years.

VALENTINES!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

AS cheap as they can be had elsewhere. For sale by

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, AND LOT

CONTAINING a quarter of an acre of Land, situated in Water st in this Village; The house is in good repair, and filled in with brick, there are two rooms on the first and one on the second floor all finished, a good well of water by the door, with an abundant variety of excellent fruit, consisting of

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries,

and Grapes, now in maturity of bearing.

Terms very easy, only $125 in cash required, the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage a term of years by paying interest punctually.

Price $475, for further particulars enquire of H. A. H. MARTIN, on the premises, or at this Office.

Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c. For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE

Feb. 1849.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of ROSES, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8ej2m.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with 200 Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,

Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,

Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)

The History of Palestine,

View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,

Information for the People,

New Pictorial Family Library,

Pictorial History of the American Revolution,

Pictorial Sunday Book,

Bible Biography,

Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)

New and complete History of the Bible,

New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1848. 1 y.4.

A book for every Man, Woman, and Child in the United States.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY

ANNUAL FOR 1849.

An illustrated work, comprising a fine series of embellishment, with interesting descriptions, in one hand-some large octavo of about 400 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, and lettered in the most finished style of modern book making.

Price only Two Dollars.

This splendid volume comprises within itself a Complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, condenced in form, familiar in style, copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects. The Engravings (over 200 in number) are strictly illustrative being representations of actual Scenery, Costumes, Manners Monuments, &c. &c.

On examination the above work will be pronounced by every intelligent person, under whose observation it may come, as one of the most suitable presents for a father to present to his family, as regards both the quality and number of its embelishments, and the pure character of its contents. In preparing every article for its pages, the greatest caution has been used, to admit nothing but of an amusing and instructive character.

A cheap edition has been prepared, for the mails, in paper covers. Two copies will be sent for Three Dollars; five for Five Dollars: amd ten copies (and one to the person getting up the club) for Ten Dollars. The postage will not exceed 25 or 30 cents on each volume when sent by mail.

*** Clergyman, Superintendants of sabbath Schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, Postmasters and Booksellers throughout the country are respectfully requested to act as our Agents. Should you order any copies of the Pictorial Family Annual to sell again you will please send for them without delay, as each order will be attended to according to the date of its reception. Our fixed terms for the volume will be as follows; and under no circumstances will there be any deviation—the cash in all cases to accompany the order, TEN Copies in elegantly gilt binding, for $15. ONE HUNDRED Copies for $ 100.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

*** Newspapers coppying this Advertisement, entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice.) and giving it two inside insertions, shall receive a copy of this work, (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the Publisher.

No letter will be taken from the office unless po tpa d.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1848.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call, before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

ALBRO, HOYT, & CO.

72 John street,

ARE now receiving into store from their Factories, at Elizabeth-Town, N J. a variety of new and original patterns of

HEAVY FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

in widths 18, 21 and 24 feet. They are also receiving from the Albany, Lansingburg, and Utica factories, in sheets of 18 feet in width, a large assortment, embracing many new patterns of their

Medium Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, from the Newburgh, Albany, Lansingburgh, Utica and Maine Factories, every variety of patterns manufactuing by them, of their 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th, 7-4th, 8-4th and 12 feet wide

Light Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood and figured 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4th English, German and American

Table Oil Cloths.

Also, a great variety of new patterns of

Carriage Oil Cloths.

All of which they offer to the trade on liberal terms.

Jan. 1849. m8.

The Axe-Thrower.

Not long since, on board a Mississipi steamer there were many passengers, among whom was an athletic model of humanity, hoosierly dressed, who boasted of his high social abilities' and his skill in throwing an axe—a gymnastic amusement, now nearly obsolete. During a promiscuous conversation by the crowd in the social hall—the centre of which was the consequential axe-man, who was relating personal anecdotes of sundry great men, upon his individual authority—it was suggested that he might be acquainted with Henry Clay.

'Clay!' said he—Henry Clay—know him—why, gentleman, him and me's in correspondence; I expect a letter from him at the next town.'

No particular inquiry was made as to the nature of his correspondence—whether it related to the tarriff or to throwing an axe—but the crowd enjoying the character, followed with the names of other luminaries, and that of Tom Benton was mentioned.

'Tom Benton—big-nose Tom—huh! he drives two horses that I sent him.' He uttered this with an air, that was brookless of all dispute, and when Tom Corwn's name was mentioned, a smile lit up his face, and a wink darkened up one of his eyes, as he said.

'Now you've hit on the man. We were chidren together—smoked the pipe that Gen. Jackson sent me, together, and went to the same school. I was counted on as being as smart a boy as him, and when spelling took us at the head, I was there, as often and sometimes oftener. Then when we got all the education out of that school, we went to the College together, and both on us graduated on the same day. All the difference, gentleman atwixt me and Tom was, he went to Congress, and I went down the river; but I'll bet a thousand, that I can throw an axe further than Tom Corwin, Tom Benton, or any other white man on this boat.' So saying, he strode to his bunk.

Landlord and the Dog.

We were travelling through Canada, says a contemporary, in the winter of 1839, and after a very long day's ride, stopped at the Lion Inn, and the contents of the stage, numbering about nine persons, soon gathered around the cheerful fire. Among the occupants of the room, we we observed an ill-looking cur, who had shown his wit by taken up his quarters in so comfortable an apartment. After a few minutes, the landlord entered, and observing the specimen of the canine species, remarked—

'Fine dog, that!—Is he yours, sir?' appealing to one of the passengers.

'No, sir.'

'Beautiful dog!—Yours, sir?' addressing himself to a second.

'No!' was the blunt reply.

'Come here, Pup!—Perhaps he is yours, sir?'

'No,' was the reply

'Very sagacious animal!—Belongs to you, I suppose, sir?'

'No he doesn't,' was the answer.

'Then he is yours, and you have a trea ure,' (throwi g the animal a cracker.)

'Nothing of the kind.'

'Oh! (with a smile,) he belongs to you as a matter of course?' addressing himself to the last passenger.

'Wouldn't have him as a gift'

'Then you dirty, mean, contemptible whelp, get out!' and with *that*, the host gave the poor dog such a kick, as sent the animal yelling into the street, amid the roars of the company!

SHARP SHOOTING.—'Down East,' observed a Southerner to a Yankee, 'a cow, a calf, and a calico frock, is said to be a girl's portion—and thats the place you come from.'

'Well,' replied the Yankee, 'people have to be born pretty much as other people say, barrin' accideuts, and you're from the place, ain't ye, where a potatoe patch with cracks in it so wide that grasshoppers are picked up at the bottom by handfuls, their necks broke in trying to jump over—is a portion for the eldest son. My father told me,' continued the Down-Easter, 'he was once riding by one of your great farms. Observing the wretchedness of the land, he said, 'that fellow must be plaguy poor.' 'Not so poor as you think for!' answered a voice from the blackbery bushes, 'for I don't own but one third on't—my father gin away one-third to get a man to take t'other.'

THE NUPTIALS.—A young Scotchman having wooed a pretty buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish Justice of the Peace, to have the ceremony performed. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under the obligations to obey her husband. 'Say no more about that, sir,' said the half-made husband, 'if this band remains upon this body, I'll make her obey me!' 'Are we married yet?' said the exasperated maiden to the ratifier of covenants between man and woman. 'No,' said the wondering justice 'Ah! very well,' cried she, 'we will finish the remainder to-morrow!' and away skipped the damsel congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

A TAILOR 'DONE BROWN.'—The N. Y. 'Spirit,' that perennmall fountain of good things, has the following nice little story by a Boston correspondent, showing just how it was, 'once on a time,' that a certain knight of the shears in this city was 'done brown.' A most beautiful 'brown' it was truly.

Not many years since there lived in the 'moral' city of Boston, two young bucks, rather waggish in their ways, and who were in the habit of patronizing, rather extensively, a tailor by the name of Smith. Well, one day, into Smith's shop these two young bloods strolled. Says one of them—

'Smith, we've been making a bet; now we want you to make each of us a suit of clothes—wait till the bet is decided, and then the one that loses will pay the whole.'

'Certainly, gentlemen; I shall be most happy to serve you,' says Smith, and forthwith their measures were taken, and in due course of time the clothes were sent home.

A month or two passed by, and yet our friend, the tailor, saw nothing of his two customers. One day, however, he met them in Washington street, and thinking it *almost* time the bet was decided; he made up to them, and asked them how their clothes fitted.

'Oh! excellently, 'says one;' 'bye the bye Smith, our bet isn't decided yet.'

'Ah!' says Smith, 'what is it?'

'Why, I bet that when Bunker Hill Monument *falls*, it will fall towards the *South!* Bill here took me up, and when the bet is decided, we'll call and pay you that little bill.'

Smith's face stretched to double its usual length, but he soon recovered his wanted good humor, and says he—

'Boys, *I'm sold;* let's go to Brigham's and take a '*snifter*,—and I'll tell you what, boys, say nothing about it, and I'll send you receipted bills this afternoon.'

JOHN SMITH LOST.—We mention this gentlemans cognomen with some reluctance' for the same reason that there were *two* persons of the same name in Gotham. John Smith was returning to town on one occasion about midnight, in a dark snow storm. He was 'full of new wine,' and was quite unable, after riding for an hour to find his own dwelling; but he drove up to a house which he thought must be at least in his neighborhhood, and almost wrenched the bell-pull off with his hurried and repeated ringings. At length a neighbor's head peered from an upper window.

'What do you want, down there?' said not the best-natured voice in the world? 'what the deuce do you *want!*—ringing the bell as if the house was afire! *what do you want!*'

'Can tell me where John Smith lives?'

'J-o-h-n S-m-i-t-h [illegible]' answered the recognizing neighbor, with a kind of exclamatory interrogation, 'why, *you* are John Smith yourself!'

'I know *tha'*, as well as *you* do,' hiccupped John, 'but I don't know where I live!—want to know *w-h-e-r-e I l-i-v-e*.'

Somebody show'd him.—*lb.*

TO NEWSPAPER READERS.—Stop, consider, reflect upon what you are doing! Are you a subscriber, a borrower, or a grabber? Is the paper you hold in your hand yours, or the property of some person less able than you are to subscribe for it? If you are a borrower, or have stepped into some store or house for the express purpose of reading it, let us advise you to rid yourself of the habit, and subicribe for it at once. Now is the time; don't delay, but come along at once.

Learn to be easily pleased. This lesson, thoroughly acquired, will save much discontented feeling and sadness of countenance.

The mind of a young creature cannot remain empty; if you do not put into it that which is good, it will be sure to receive that which is bad.

Society had better be hurried forward on the wings of the tempest, than stagnate in a deathlike calm.—[Prescott.

A GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE.—Grocer.—Well, Augustus, you have been apprenticed now three months, and have seen several departments of our trade—I wish to give you a choice of occupation. Apprentice. Thank'ee Sir.—Grocer—Well now what part of the buisiness do you like best? Aug.—(With a sharpness beyond his years)—Shuttin' up Sir?

Money or credit, neither produces by habit, or creating labor, played off from one to another, is simply gambling, and nothing else.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.
Jan. 10. 1848.

Leading Periodical in America.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, 1849.

G.R. GRAHAM, J.R. CHANDLER, J.B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

Terms.—Great inducements to Postmasters and clubs, unequalled by those of any other establishment. For Three Dollars in advance, (par money, in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and Mezzotint Portraits on proof sheets, of Gen. TAYLOR, Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. WORTH, and Capt. WALKER. These pictures properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are, of themselves, worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber, remitting $3, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent Print, from the burin of a celebrated English Artist. For $5, Two Copies yearly, and a set of the Portraits above named to each subscriber. For $10, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the Postmaster or other persons forming the Club. For $20, eleven copies, and a set of the Portraits, to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the Club.

☞ For the convenience of those desiring to form clubs in connection with other publications we will send one copy of the Magazine, and one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, for $4. One copy of the Magazine, and two of the Post for $5. Three copies of the Magazine, and four of the Post for $10. Four copies of the Magazine and two of the Post for $10. Six copies of the Magazine, and nine of the Post for $20.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to Graham's Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December, 1849, (the Magazine to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, GRATUITOUSLY, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid. The Magazine will be continued on either to the subscribers themselves, or to the agents, through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should both in the same town as the case may be. ☞ Postage on all letters to be pre-paid. Address.

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.
98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
December 12.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher
No 128 Nassau, st. New York.

☞ Newspapers copying the above, (including this notice,) and giving it eight insertions, shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from $2,50 to $3,00 per volume. Send only one paper directed as above.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.
Dec. 1848. f3.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, Corner of Barclay St. New York.*

Importer and dealer in American, English, and German,

HARDWARE,

Has just received by the late arrivals, an extensive variety of Foreign Goods, together with a complete assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE, well adapted for Builders and Cabinet Makers, and every other department of mechanical labor, Agricultural Tools, &c., all of which Country Merchants and other purchasers, are requested to examine previous to making their Spring purchases, as they are offered on *the best terms*. f4.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD.
At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books, in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine-Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu *The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.*

Paintings and Engravings framed; Books bound; Portfolios made; Periodicals served; and every thing connected with the Business executed and furnished upon the most equitable terms. Designing and Engraving on Wood executed by the best Artists.

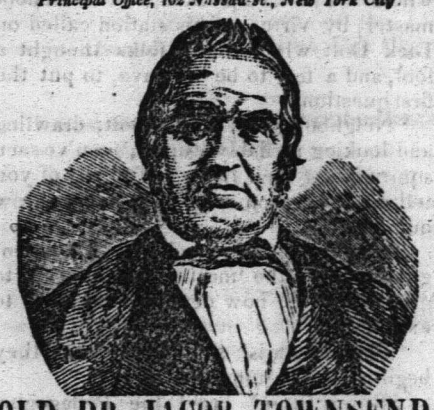
Those having a single book, print, painting, or curiosity for sale, will meet with the same liberality and attention as those having whole Libraries of books, Portfolios of engravings, Galleries of Paintings or Museums of Curiosities to dispose of.

TALBOT WATTS, *Appraiser.*
THOMAS WATTS, *Librarian.*
BAUKE, CRISTOPHER, & Co.
Dec. 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park: thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill. dt31

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked,"—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,
Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples*, &c &c always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, 416 *Broadway*.
1td. H. DALLEY

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1849. | NO. 9.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz :—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December, 1848

Interesting—to have your new hat blown off, and see a *friend* stop it by putting his foot on it.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The Cot of the Christain Painter and Infidel Poet.

Within this cot a Painter dwelt,
Who touched with magic brush;
Within this cot a Poet felt
The stream of fancy rush.

The Painter sough another home
To try his skillful hand;
To make burst forth the steepled dome,
To trace the flowery land

And well that Painter plies his art,
And bids the scenery rise;
Sends a thrill thro' every heart,
A pleasure to the eyes.

The Poet keeps his steady place,
Seeking Appollo's stream.—
Nature hath denied the grace,
To make his fancy gleam.

Low and languid is the sound,
That should immortal be—
No fibres of the heart rebound,
At his minstrelsy.

At midnights sad and solumn hour
Burns the taper low and dim;
But hovers round no mystic power
To make immortal him.

When peeps Aurora in the east
With mantle bright and clear,
Gazing on the slumbering rest,
Of this our sinfull sphere.

The Poet walks with languid eye,
Viewing the burst of day—
Attempts to paint the flushing sky,
Bright in his saddened lay.

'Tempt to catch the brilliant glance
Flashing from Aurora', eye,
Like lightnings in the wide expanse,
That smoothly onward fly.

He cannot! from his inert gaze
The beauties dart away;
Aurora swiftly upward plays,
Nor aids his tuneless lay.

He to his room again returns,
Dips deep in Grecian lore;
Within his spirit fiercely burns
But cannot upward soar.

Oh could that spirit take its flight
And mount the cloud clap'd sky;
Dwell with Cherubims of purest light
On wings ambrosial fly!

Or roam the Paradisal grove
Where forms angelic tread;
Where playfull darts the spirit love
With golden wings outspread.

Or dips within the silvered stream,
Where groves are mantled round;
Where glances of the Saviour gleam—
Dip life-everlasting's found.

'Tis only, on this earthly sphere
"Enfranchised he can roam;"
His spirit must not seek to stear,
"Unto yon starry dome."

'Tis only forms of purest dye
That join the immortal train;
Their antheus shake the vaulted sky
Of him the Saviour slain.

There freely the harp-sichord is strung
Unto a Savior dear—
Loudly the living lyre is rung
In hallujahs clear.

The Painter he may seek the bower
Dwell in eternal light;
But Poet hapless be thy hour,
To sink in forgetful night.

Perhaps futurity will break
The spirit from its cell;
Then its glad flight high upward take,
On wings celestial dwell.

As yet the Painter draws the scene
And pleasure with it flows;
Waving round the living green,
Blushes the beauteous rose.

The Poet trembling strikes the lyre,
No ecstacies break forth;
Still grows the soul that should aspire
To stir the hearts of North.

W. W. I.

Plainfield Feb. 6. 1849.

How does grass feel when it is mowed? It feels very much *cut down*.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

A sick bed, though one of the greatest afflictions to which man is subject, is often, to the philanthropist and christian, a cause of good.

There are very few (if any) persons who—while they are in perfect health and strength—live entirely a just life; who live in the discharge of *all* their duties to their Creator, and to their fellow creatures; who continually do to others as they would that others should do unto them; who feel it a duty and esteem it a privilege to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and instruct the ignorant. There are daily many temptations to omit some duty; perhaps when the opportunity offers of doing a good action we feel indolent, and by the time we feel like doing it, the chance is gone. It may be, a poor neighbor wished us to do him some favor, which to be of any service to him, required immediate attention. We are very apt to overlook the fact that any good act we may perform, is doubled in value if promptly done. We perhaps generally mean well, and when we see something that we should do to benefit our fellow man, we think we will certainly do it—perhaps in an hour or two; or at any rate, in a day or two, when some apparently desirable object is gained, then we will attend to the higher and holier aspirations of our souls. But, alas! perhaps some new object takes possession of our mind; and our consciences—which would always lead us in the path of duty if we would but heed their teachings—having been wronged before, now make a less effectual warning, and we are more than ever absorbed in our own selfish schemes; while the great duties of life are slighted and neglected as of minor importance.

But when we are prostrated by an illness which we know will bring us near, if not quite, to the borders of the grave, we feel it is high time to arouse ourselves from the apathy which has so long oppressed us. The sophistries which have, perhaps for a long time, perverted our better judgment are now dissipated. We feel forcibly that the transient things of time and sense will not satisfy the cravings of our spirits, and we turn from them to thoughts of immortality and eternal life. We now see the vanity of many objects on which we had placed our affections; we feel how far they were incapable of rendering us happiness. We realize that we can be permanently happy only by living in such a manner that the end of our creation will be attained. Thoughts concerning the manner in which we have discharged the duties of life—inquiries addressed to our souls as to whether we have fulfilled the object of our creation—reflections on the opportunities of doing good we have enjoyed but have not improved—the want of charity we have manifested in our intercourse with our fellow men, children of the same heavenly Parent—throng our aching heads; and strongly do we feel how far short have we fallen in imitating the example of our Savior. The harsh word we have hastily spoken—the unjust thought we have entertained—the jealous suspicion—the cruel, unfeeling indifference—the want of sympathy—the cold neglect—the scornful contempt—the wicked answer we have returned when the Master has inquired of us concerning one of his subjects, who is our erring neighbor. "Am I my brother's keeper?"—all these and other sins have we committed against our brother; and our common Father, we now feel, has brought them forcibly to our minds that we may be reconciled to our brother ere our Father assumes the character of the Judge.

If the sick bed is the means of awakening thoughts like these, the individual who is prostrated with illness, though he may suffer much in body, if he resolves henceforth to live imitating the example of his Savior, is greatly blessed. The vows he takes to live in future as a christian and philanthropist *should* live, give peace to his troubled soul. The wild waves of passion which but recently dashed violently against his happiness, now subside; the fierce strife of the world, in which he formerly delighted, no longer pleases his ear, but jars upon his feelings if he hears it at a distance. He now looks forward to days which, if his probationary state is continued, he will spend in a rational manner—in doing good to the souls and bodies of his fellow men, which he now feels to be the great duty of life. He looks upon all men—no matter how ignorant and depraved they may be—as brethren; accountable to the same Master, having the same race to run, animated by the same hopes and fears, feeling the same aspirations after happiness, suffering the same ills, encountering death in the same frightful forms; with souls as deathless, and having bodies with the same infirmities With thoughts like these, if the sufferer is restored to bodily health, he will be a blessing to himself and to the world. It is true he may not occupy a commanding position in society; he may be neither learned nor great, as these phrases are generally understood; he may not be eminent in the pulpit, at the bar, nor on the bench; he may not, perhaps, be a leader in church or state; nay, he may even be among the poor and humble of the earth—yet with the views of duty he possesses he will find means of accomplishing much good. He cannot, of course, build hospitals for the sick, but he can occasionally minister at the bedside of a sick and dying neighbor, who may not have friends and means to make him comfortable; and while he may hold the cup of cold water to cool the feverish lip, he can speak of that country whose inhabitants sicken not, and where there are springs which are eternal. If his spirit is properly affected on occasions like this, he will not only wipe the cold sweats from the brow of the dying, but he will speak of that Hand which is able and willing to wipe away the tears from all faces. Nor will the Christian philanthropist at such a time as this, if his suffering brother does not realize his critical state, fail to warn him in a proper spirit of his rapid approach to the borders of the grave, and urge him to put his house in order that he may be prepared to die.

Yes, the character we are endeavoring to describe will seek opportunities of doing good. If he cannot clothe all the naked he may encounter, he can at least spare a garment to some destitute brother and solicit from his wealthy neighbor a few articles for the relief of the more needy. If he has not the opportunity, or the talent, to address in eloquent strains his fellow men on subjects of temporal or eternal importance, he can at least teach the ignorant, and excite in their minds a taste for the sublime and beautiful.

It is not always the most learned and eloquent who are the most useful. The philanthropist is rarely an orator. While we may admire the eloquence of a Sheridan, our hearts are most affected at the quiet and unostentatious labors of love of a Howard, or a Mrs. Fry The self-denying and arduous exertions of these devoted philanthropists, among the most abject, ignorant, and degraded of our race have won for them names more imperishable than adamant, and are glorious illustrations of our capability of doing good If but one in a hundred of those who call themselves christians would only make one-quarter the effort that these worthies did, to relieve the miseries of mankind, vice and its consequence, suffering, would be almost entirely banished from our world; and "the good time" of which we sometimes dream, and for which we occasionally pray, would burst upon our vision in all the glories of the perfect day If this period ever arrives—as I fully believe it will, and that speedily—it will not be till they leave the cold dogmas which they now cherish, and cease the controversies in which they now so much delight—it will not, *cannot* take place till christians become so in *fact* as well as name; and embracing with all their souls the precepts of Him who "went about doing good," be willing to be guided by his Spirit, and devote themselves to the work of banishing misery from our world This is all the return we can possibly render to our Creator for all his goodness to us. He is holy and happy in and of himself, without any service of ours; but he has many children on his footstool who are poor and needy; and although he could by a word supply all their wants, yet in his infinite wisdom he has left them to the care of his more fortunate brethren; and has enjoined upon them in the most emphatic manner to regard their necessities. Nor has he required this duty without promising us his blessing if we comply, and he regards every act of kindness to his creatures—if performed with a proper motive—as done to himself. "Inasmuch," says our Savior, "as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." What greater inducement could we have for discharging our duty?

J. A.

BUTTON HOLDERS.—Some years ago there was a religious revival not a thousand miles from Owego, under the preaching of a certain celebrated and somewhat eccentric clergyman. One evening, at the close of the sermon, the awful solemnity which pervaded the congregation, was suddenly changed to uncontroleable merriment by the following incident:—The choir rose to sing that beautiful hymn, 'I love to steal awhile away,' &c, the chorister repeating the first four words three times in succession without getting the pitch to suit him, stopping adruptly and additional emphasis each time at the word steal. When he came to a dead halt the third time with, 'I love to steal———,' the clergyman becoming impatient looked the embarrassed chorister full in the face and said, 'I am very sorry to hear it—let us pray!' The investigation to 'mourners' found few responses that night.—*Owego Gazette.*

COOL.—Admiral Howe, when a Captin, was once hastily awakened in the middle of the night, by the lieutenant of the watch, who informed him with great agitation that the ship was on fire near the magazine. 'If that be the case,' said he, rising leisurely to put on his clothes, 'we shall soon hear another report of the matter.' The lieutenant flew back to the scene of danger, and almost instantly returning, exclamed, 'You need not be afraid; the fire is extinguished.' 'Afraid!' exclaimed Howe, 'what do you mean by that, sir? I never was afraid in my life,' and looking the lieutenant full in the face, he added, 'Pray, how does a man *feel*, sir, when he is afraid? I need not ask how he *looks*.'

PRETTY GOOD.—An Arkansas hero was lately convicted of horse-stealing, and when sentence had peen passed on him he took a survey of the court room, and gave vent to his feelings after the following manner: 'Well, this is rather the briskest place I ever did see. Traveled fifteen miles this morning—stood an election, and unanimously voted by twelve men, to be maintained at the public expense for ten years.'

PRETTY GOOD.—The sacetious editor of the Yankee Blade gives the following among other 'Hints on Matrimony,:

Don't be suprised, if, after you have sailed smoothly eight or ten months on the voyage of matrimony, you are suddenly overtaken by *squalls*.'

VERY AMUSING.—The thieves are getting funny—A gentleman in Cincinnati had all his champagne stolen the other day by one of them, who left this note:—Dear Mr. S.—I tried your wine. *It wasn't hard to take!*'

A wag of our acquaintance sawing with a saw saw that was not the sharpest saw in the world, after vainly trying to saw with it, broke out at last, as follows: 'Of all the saws that I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw like that saw saws.'

There can be no christianity where there is no charity; but the cencorious cultivate the forms of religion that they may more freely indulge in the only pleasure of their lives that of calumniating those who to their other failing add not the sin of hypocracy.—*Ladon.*

'Why don't your father take a newspaper?' said a man to a little urchin whom he caught pilfering his paper from the door-step. 'He sends me to take it,' cried the little boy.

A Yankee praising the climate away down east, said it was so healthy that people had to move some where else to die.

'John, I fear you are forgetting me,' said a bright-eyed girl to her lover, the other day. 'Yes, Sue, I've been for *getting* you these two years.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, February, 15, 1849.

USURY.—Considerable debate has been had in the Legislature on the subject of Usury. With all due deferance to the superior wisdom of our Legislators, we say abolish all laws on the subject, as all the laws that ever have been, or ever will be passed on the subject, will never prevent parties from giving and taking more or less than six per cent, according as money is plenty or scarce. Why not pass a law to prevent a man's taking more than fifty cents for a bushel of corn, or twenty five cents for a bushel of potatoes, the one is just as absurd as the other.

And while their hand is in just abolish all laws for the collection of debts hereafter contracted, as the rogues are the only persons who receive any benefit from it, except a few drippings to the lawyers.

We subjoin a few quite important facts from official documents, which seems to show the operation of the Tariff of 1846 in a way impossible to be misunderstood by the lowest capacity

In the year ending the 30th of June last the last fiscal year, there were imported into the United States, not including specie, goods to the value of $148,637,644, under the Tariff of '46. In the same year, we exported goods not including specie, to the value of $138,186, 615; leaving a balance against us of $10,451,029!—*Plainfield Union.*

We would like to know from *what* official documents the above is copied, as from the tabular statements marked F. of the imports and exports during the year 1848 accompanying the secretary of the Treasury's report signed Daniel Graham Register the reverse is the fact, we cannot make ourselves believe the Union would mistate facts to sustain its argument.

The table marked F. above referred to makes the

Exports exclusive of specie for the year 1848.	$130,203,709
Imports exclusive of specie for the year 1848.	127,490,012
Exports exceeds our imports for the year	2,713,697
To wich add foreign merchandize exported	7,986,806
	10,700,503

Wich makes the exports exceed the imports by $10,700,503 a little more than the Union has it the other way; we must suppose he has taken the exports for the imports.

And if we take it for three years back 1846, '7 and '8, we shall have

Exports exclusive of specie	$382,496,595
Imports in the same time	353,797,181
Which leaves a balance in our favor of	28,699,414
To wich add foreign merchandize exported	22,018,051
	$50,717,465

Which leaves a ballance in our favor of nearly $17,000,000 annually.

As we stated in a former number, assumptions and assertions are not arguments, cannot the Union find some *facts* to base its assertions on in future, if not we can lend some. Which are the best friends of the people, facts or assumptions.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton for a copy of a Geographical Memoir and Map in illustration of Oregon and Calfornia by J C. Fremont.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. P. Hale for important Public documents.

We would call attention to a communication on our first page signed J. A. Surely no man can read this in the right spirit who will not be benefited thereby, how much better calculated are such sentiments than those of the sectarian, to awaken man to his true interests, to induce him to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. Christ nor his apostles were neither Methodists Baptists Presbyterians Quakers nor Catholics, but went about feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, healing the sick, and exhorting men every where to repent. Hold, enough, it is so much easier preaching than practising the precepts of the Gospel, if we keep on we shall be like the Pharisees of old who were fond of making long prayers, will J. A. favor us with more on kindred subjects notwithstanding these remarks.

The Ohio House of Representatives has, by a decisive vote, instructed a commitee to report a bill repealing all laws granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Legislature.

Mr ——— gave notice that he should bring in a bill to authorize Exclusive Privilege to exercise the business of Grocer, as the following preambulatory petition would more fully set forth.

Whereas, I Exclusive Privilege of the Village of Plainfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, being of full age, and possessed of common sense, do wish to enter into business of Grocer in the Village aforesaid. But being a prudent man and wishing to act according to law, and having an idea that by a special act to that effect, I could make an independent fortune, which by the by is only a secondary consideration, it being for the especial benefit of the people that I make this application. I have observed in looking over the applications and laws that have been passed from time to time that no respectable man or company of men enter into any respectable business without a special act to that effect. As witness the application of the inhabitants of——— ———for an act to erect a Temperance Hall and Market, also of the inhabitants of Mount Holly for an act to prevent swine running at large. Also, an act of incorporation to enable the ladies of Newark to be charitable &c.

I also observes thist o be thecase in other states as in the case of citizens of New-York who have a law passed to permit them to save the lives of their fellow men when drowning &c., and as I am of a very benevolent disposition, I would suggest the propriety of a special act in this State to rescue my fellow men from being run over by trains of cars which traverse this State in all directions, and also when they are being drowned if any person being near and by a little exertion could save the life of a person, a special act permiting him to do so. With the above precedents I think your honorable body can have no hesitation in granting the necessary power. I thought it the more prudent course to apply for a special act to suit my particular business of Grocer for the benefit of the people aforesaid. The more particular clause of which I would pray your honorable body to make secure is that I may have the exclusive right in the Village of Plainfield aforesaid, to the benefit of the people aforesaid, to cut up Hams lengthwise instead of crosswise as has been the absurd custom heretofore, to the damage of sundry saws, knives &c. and likewise more especially that I may keep the meat so cut off, and sell the bones to the people as aforesaid, at one shilling per pound to the bettering my fortune, that is as a secondary consideration as aforesaid, it being my whole object to benefit the people of Plainfield as aforesaid, and as in duty bound I will ever pray.

We cannot see any reasonable objection to granting Mr. Privilege the desired power, we certainly have a claim for some act of special legislation, and cannot see why the above is not as good as any other.

We would suggest the propriety of adding a clause to the above to prevent swine and all other four footed beasts running at large in this Village, and also a clause authorizing men to flog their wife's as it is now done without a special act, men feel rather doubtful of the power. While asking for favors we may as well have whatever is desirable.

We have been informed that a number of Colered children have been excluded from a public school in Plainfield, a school supported by a tax levied upon all the inhabitants of that Town, colered as well as white. When the colered children, whose Parents are compelled to help support the school by law, went to the school, they were placed in a seperate room without fire, alone, and an assistant teacher visited them twice a day to instruct them.

It is said their parents took them away on account of the cold, but fire having been provided for them in their seperate room, they have returned again to be kept alone except on occasional visits of the assistant teacher. We hope this may turn out to be a mistake and will withhold our comments until we hear farther. Will the Plainfield Gazette which claims to be a friend of Equal rights give us the particulars.—*N. J. Freeman.*

Will the Trustees or School Superintendent oblige us with the particular facts.

The business of the House of Delegates of Virginia was brought to a close on Thursday by an awful event, which overwhelmed the members wite grief. Col. John W. Thompson, of Botetourt, was on the floor, advocating a bill: Suddenly, after speaking a few minutes, he sunk in his chair, with his head on his desk, and called for water. This was instantly brought, and after an ineffectual effort by Dr. Yerby to bleed him, he fell back and died.

On the admission of California as a State.

It appears to us that it is time California had a government. All must admit this necessity. The question then arises what kind of a government shall it have? Shall Congress pass such laws, and make such appointments as shall be necessary to constitute a territorial government, or shall California be admitted as one of the States of the Union? We think the latter notwithstanding the report of the majority that it is inexpedient.

It certainly is an important matter that it should have a government of some kind. Thousands are flocking thither and a majority of those are from the free states of the Union. It would be the most natural and easy way in our opinion to do away with the excitement of free or slave territory. Our word for it the present inhabitants together with those that are going would never form a Constitution admiting Slavery. With these preliminary undigested remarks we introduce a few extracts from the minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, together with a bill on the subject. We have not the least hesitation in saying admit California as a State. The importance of our trade with California in the future, independant of a single ounce of gold would seem to call for some action on the subject. Gold or no gold, notwithstanding the opposition to its acquisition it will be of more value to the Union than all our previous acquisitions, so we think.

It would appear from the report of the committee that there is not wanting plenty of precedents for its admission as a state.

"As the bill does not propose to create a new State, but merely to admit into the Union as a State, the people inhabiting a certain district, precisely what has been done seventeen times in our history, the undersigned cannot perceive the application and force of that part of the majority report on *the creation of new States.* Certainly neither the author of the bill, nor the writer of this, ever intended to insinuate that Congress could *create* a constitution for California, or a State there, without the action of the people.

The length of this proposed State is about 550 miles, its average breadth about 175 miles, and its area may be estimated at 96,250 square miles, or 61,600,000 acres.

We thus have a State of noble proportions, to bear, perhaps, the proud appellation of the western empire State; unsurpassed in climate, and in mineral wealth, and destined at some future day to rival her eastern empire sister in expanded and active commercial enterprise, with all the internal resources which can contribute to the happiness of man.

It includes nearly all the seacoast and population in Upper California, leaving only a small space on the coast and the town of San Diego and a few missions or settlements, to form an outlet for the vast territory, most of it yet unexplored, which lies to the north and east. It has a well defined natural boundary on every side of mountain and sea, except the north, where the Oregon line is the limit. But if it be deemed proper to include the whole territory on the Pacific in the new State, this can easily be done by a line drawn direct from the southern point of the Sierra Nevada to that point on the Rio Colerado where the river Gila enters it, and the boundary line with Mexico crosses it, as represented on the map from the surveys of Col. Fremont, mentioned in the bill. It avaids all difficulty about a future division of the State, and a still greater difficulty of the boundary of Texas.

It is presumed there can be no serious objection to investing the persons mentioned in this bill with such limited legislative powers as may be found necessary to enable the people of the new State to call a convention to form a constitution. Such powers have frequently been conferred, in the case of Louisiana and in other instances, and was, he believes, contained in a bill which passed the Senate last session. The undersigned therefore submits herewith an amended bill, which he will offer as a substitute for the original one when taken up. S. W. DOWNS.

January 15, 1849.

A *Bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the territory of the United States, acquired by the "treaty of peace, friendship, limit and settlement with the republic of Mexico," concluded February 2, 1848, which lies west and north of a line drawn along the summit of the Sierra Nevada, or California mountains, to the latitude of thirty-four degrees and thirty minutes north; thence due west to the Pacific ocean, as represented on the "map of Oregon and upper California from the surveys of John Charles Fremont," published by order of the Senate, shall be one State by the name and title of the State of California; and the same is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, with the *unconditional resurvation* to the United States of all right of property in the public domain, and other property ceded by the said treaty, free from taxes or assessments of any kind by said State, and also the power of disposing of the same, including the right of adjusting all claims and titles to lands derived from foreign governments, in such manner as Congress shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the laws of the United States that are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California, as elsewhere in the United States. The said State shall form a judicial district. A district court shall be held in said district, to consist of one judge, to be called the district judge. The said judge shall hold three sessions of his court viz: on the first Mondays in June, October and February in each year; and he shall, in all things in his district, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were given by law to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act entitled "an act to establish judicial courts of the United States," and "an act entitled 'an act in addition to an act establishing the judicial courts of the United States,'" approved 2d March 1793, and the act ssupplementary thereto. The said judge shall appoint his own clerk, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive, for services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for said district, a district judge and attorney for the United States, and a marshal. The judge shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to commence from the date of appointment, and be paid at the treasury of the United States. The district attorney shall, in addition to his stated fees, as allowed to other United States attorneys, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars annually, as a full conpensation for extra services. The marshal shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as are provided for and prescribed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the district judge, attorney, and marshal, herein provided to be appointed, and the officer of the United States army commanding in California, and seven such other good and discreet citizens of the United States, residing in said State, as may be selected by him or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay off said territory into election tion districts, for the election of fifty delegates to a convention, to form a constitution for said State of California, and to apportion the number of delegates to said districts according to the number of votes in each, according to the best information they may be able to obtain, to prescribe the time and places of holding the elections, and to designate the persons who shall conduct the same, and also to prescribe the time and place for the assembly of said convention and the compensation of its members.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all citizens of the United States, resident within the limits of said territory, idcluding all Mexican citizens who have become citizens of the United States, under the eighth asticle of the treaty referred to in the first section of this act, shall be entitled to vote at said election of delegates to the constitutional convention: *Provided*, That no person shall vote at said election except white male inhabitants, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census and apportionment, the said State shall be entitled to one representative in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the convention, and other expenses necessary to carry into effect this act, to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States

Supreme Court-Decision Against Tax on Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Justice McLean to-day pronounced the decision of the Supreme Court against the States of New-York and Massachusetts in the matter of the Constitutionality of the Tax on Emigrant passengers. The Court stood 5 to 4, Chief Justice Taney being in the minority.

☞Gutta Percha is being made into bottles, funnels, water pipes, bands and belts for machinery, immitation of carved moulding, ink stands, tumblers, cups, plates, picture frames, busts, &c. It is superseding sole leather for boots and shoes, and vessels made of it are taking the place of glass, earthen and wooden ware, in the kitchen as well as in the chemical laboratory.

'Rousseau's advice to the Poles was, 'if you cannot prevent your neighbors from swallowing you, manage at least that they may not digest you.'

The editor of a newspaper at Perth being chalenged, cooly replied that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The Benefits of Cheap Postage.

For a man to be well informed of the system of his own government it becomes him as a dutiful citizen—to use his influence in establishing a cheap rate of postage—so that the expense of gaining intelligence from the Public Press may be cheap, so that the community at large may profit greatly by this new system.

It is a plain matter of fact, that all information that is gained on political questions is gained mainly through that great National instructor—the Public Press.

The republic of Greece instructed her citizens by collecting a body of them together in their capital which was at the city of Athens, and there they were instructed by Demosthenes and other great orators of Greece. So we can easily perceive by the wisdom of Demosthenes acts, that he thought it was essential to the welfare of all Republican governments, to keep instruction progressing, and be very careful to put nothing in the way that would retard its progress, or by putting on high Postage. W. R. K.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS.—In the New-Jersey Legislature, Thursday, the interesting ceremony took place of presenting swords to several Jerseymen, Officers in the Army, who distinguished themselves in the late war with Mexico. The Officers thus honored were Lieut. Col. Wm R. Montgomery, Brevet Major N. Beakes Rossell, Capt. S. C French and Major Fowler Hamilton. The ceremony took place in the Assembly Room a little before 1 o'clock. The swords were presented by Gov. Haines, on behalf of the State. Col. Montgomery and Maj Rossel received theirs in person, and those for the other officers who were not present were received for them by Gen. S. R, Hamilton and R. P. Thompson, Esq. The scene was highly interesting, and was witnessed by a great crowd of both sexes The swords are all of the same pattern—cut and thrust—the scabcard and guard of solid silver, burnished with gold and beautifully chased. Upon the front side of the guard are the arms of the State in silver, on the inner side a Latin inscription. There are also inscriptions upon the scabbards. Each sword is placed in a neat rose wood box, with brass plates at the corners and centre of the lid.

They say the gas supplied by the New York company is so weak, that it becomes quite *faint* before it reaches the lower end of the city.

Black laws of Ohio Repealed.—The Ohio State Journal gives the following synopsis of a bill which passed the Legislature of that State on the 6th inst:

Sec. I provides for the creation of school districts for colored schools, and creates the office of trustee for them.

Sec. II provides for the election of trustees, by the colored tax-payers.

Sec. III dedicates the taxes paid by colored persons to the support of the colored schools.

Sec. IV provides that the districts for colored persons shall be deemed distinct bodies politic.

Sec. V defines who shall be deemed to be colored.

Sec. VI repeals all laws creating disabilities, or conferring priviliges on account of color.

The blacks under this law have not the right to sit on juries, or the benefit of the poor laws

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CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.—THROUGH IN EIGHTEEN DAYS!—Eight stages are building in the city to run between Vera Cruz and Mazatlan. Steamers on both oceans are to connect with the line, so that passengers can go from New Orleans to San Francisco in *eighteen days!* or from New York in twenty-seven days! This enterprise will completely anihilate the Panama Route. The stages are to be completed in about six weeks and until steamers have arrived out in the Pacific, sailing vessles will be employed to carry passengers between Mazatalan and San Francisco.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A gentleman reading a paper in an Albany Hotel, on Wednesday morning, was accosted by a little half-naked girl, who asked him for a penny. He handed her half a dolllar by mistake. The girl went out was absent a few minutes, and returned with 49 cents, which she handed the astonished man, saying, 'here is your change, sir.' The gentleman immediately took measures to have the little innocent clothed and provided for.

The Savannah Republican, and other papers in Georgia, advocate a law for preventing the introduction of slaves into that State from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. It appears that Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and we may include Missouri are rapidly ridding themselves of their slaves by sending them farther South and preparing to abolish slavery.

Legislative Summary.

TRENTON, Feb. 12.

HOUSE.—Mr. Day, from Elizabethtown, complaining of high charges on the railroads and steamboats to N. Y. and asking authority to erect a free Ferry and Plank road to said city.

Reported.—By Mr. Redmond, the bills to incorporate the Morris Public Hall Association; Joint Resolution to extend the time for completing Belvidere R. R.

Mr. Pickel, from the minority of the Committee, reported a bill establishing a General Banking Law. Ordered 2d reading.

Mr. Redmond gave notice of a bill to incorporate Useful Loan Associations.

Feb. 13.

Reports.—Mr. Grover, from the Judiciary Committee reported the bill for the regulation of Wharves; and for the suppression of railroad travelling on the Sabbath.

Also on the bill for a homestead exemption from executions, that no further legislation was necessary.

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale presented a memorial from citizens of Niagara County reference to the abscence of members of Congress from Washington and asking that deductions may be made from their pay on account thereof.

HOUSE.—Mr. Edward reported a bill to prevent the obtaining of patents for quack medicines, which was read a first and second time, and, pending a motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

Feb. 7.

HOUSE.—Mr Westcott of Fla. submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate the result of the late examinations of the Dead Sea and its vici...y—which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

In the course of the day Mr. Webster offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing State authorities to exact security from emigrant paupers, so as to prevent them from becoming chargeable upon the Public Treasury. The resolution lies over.

Feb. 8.

Mr. Benton's magnificent and stupendous plan of a road from St. Louis to the Pacific, treated of in my letter of yesterday, and based principally upon a conversation had with him upon the subject, has stated up numerous other plans.—Among the speculations in favor is Baxard & Co.'s proposition for building the California Railroad from the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Ohio, to the Pacific. The distance, according to Lieut. Maury, is 1,550 miles, requiring but the finishing of 250 miles between Charleston and the mouth of the Ohio to complete that road, and about 175 miles between Manchester and Williamsburg, to complate the whole line of railroad from New-York to Ohio City, at the mouth of the Ohio River. With an average speed of 20 miles an hour, a person can reach the latter from the former city in 53 hours, and from Ohio City to California in 90 hours, making the whole journey from New York to San Francisco in less than six days!

Feb. 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale presented numerous petitons from Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy and other places in New-York, for abolishing spirits and flogging from the Army and Navy Mr Hale spoke at some length on the subject, enforcing the views of the petitoners, the petitions were then appropriately refered.

Feb. 12.

HOUSE.—Mr. Benton, of Missouri, presented a petition signed by numerous and respectable citizens praying that Congress may authorize the employment of adequate military forces to accompany and protect expeditions to California The petition was referred to the Committee on Military affairs

Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.—The bill contains a provision for the abolition of flogging in the Navy, which the Finance Committee recomend to be stricken out.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, was opposed to this recomendation, and made an eloquent speech against the whole system of flogging

Messrs. Brease, of Illinois, Clayton of Delaware Phelps, of Vermont, and Calhoun continued the debate, and agred in favor of striking out the clause referred to. They were generally opposed to the abolition of flogging. Mr. Hale then moved an amendment to the bill, repealing all laws which authorize flogging in the navy, which was rejected; yeas 17, nays 32. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wallace presented a series of reselutions passed by the Legislature of South Carolina respecting Southern rights, and with the consent of the House proceeded to make a speech upon the subject, concluding with a motion to lay the resolutions on the table to be printed. The motion prevailed.

A Free Press—The Mirror in which Tyranny can see its Deformity.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara.

ENGLAND.

The ratification of the postal convention between the United States and England has been received with general satisfaction by all the trading communities of Europe.

IRELAND.

Case of Smith O'Brien.

Ireland was again attracting no inconsiderable share of public attention. The Queen's Bench had over-ruled the errors assigned in the cases of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoner. The Court was unanimous in its decision, and it remains to be seen whether they will persevere in carrying their hopeless appeal to the House of Lords. It was confidently stated that applications had been made for the requisite permission from the Lord Lieutenant in the case of Mr. O'Brien, but that Mr. Meagher declines to proceed farther, and is resolved to submit to his fate. Any hope of overturning the verdict must prove delusive.

FRANCE.

Dissolution of the Assembly.

The preliminary motion upon the question of the dissolution of the National Assembly, so much admired by the nation, has been carried by a slender majority of 400 against 396, and had been referred to the Bureaux to report upon. The reporters appointed by the various committees upon the question, were almost all adverse to the dissolution, and it was said that they had decided upon moving the order of the day whenever the proposition was moved in the Assembly.

It would be some days before the report was made, and the forms of the Assembly would prevent the question from being carried through so as to allow the election to take place before April.

The Election of Vice-President.

M. Marrast has again been permitted to retain his seat as President of the Assembly, and, to the astonishment of all parties, M. Boulay de la Meurthe had been elected Vice-President of the Republic by the Assembly. M. Vivien and General Baraguay d'Hilliers were the other candidates; and the only inference to be drawn from this strange choice is that the Government is still in a state of Transition.

ITALY.

The Pope asks for an Army.

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to re-seat him in temporal power, and both Sardinia and France strongly remonstrate against this determination.

As for the Roman people, they seem to have lost all reverence for the Pope as an ecclesiastical no less than as a Prince. The spiritual anathemas which he had hurled against them have been treated with complete contempt.

An Interesting discovery has been made in the Artic Ocean, one that may possibly lead to a new tropic. Captain, Boyce a whaleman of Sag Harbor, has recently returned from a voyage in which he explored a new whaling ground and made important discoveries North of Bhering's Straits. During his cruise in July and August he saw no ice, and the weather was ordinarily so pleasant that his men could work in light clothing, and it was so light through the night, that whaling might have been carried on during the entire 24 hours. Capt. B. found the whales numerous, and, of a different species from any he had before seen, and of three different kinds—all very tame. Both the American and Asiatic shores he found inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians; some of whom he saw wading from one continent to the other, in large canoes. Good anchorage was found in most parts of the ocean, from 15 to 35 fathoms. Capt. Boyce was induced to seek this new ocean by the representations of Capt Reechy, who visited this region in 1827, and describes it in his voyages.

A man was seen near a Telegraph station the other day, mounted on a ladder, and pressing his lips close to the wires On being asked what he was doing, he replied that he was kissing his wife in Philadelphia 'by telegraph.'

An aged man living in Oak street, near Rosevelt, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday morning last by opening the veins of his arms. Fortunately he was discovered in time to save his life.

The British Government has just closed a contract for 50,000 gallons of *rum* for its Navy.

☞A select committee of the Senate of the Michigan Legislature has reported in favor of a Convention to revise the Construction of that State.

The bill in favor of granting a right of way through certain public lands for railroads and canals in different States, was read a third time and passed.

Numerous Senate bills were then taken up, read, and referred; among them was one granting preemmption rights of public lands for railroads. The House then, on motion, adjourned.

Message of the President.

In reply to the call of the House of Representatives for the Protocal to the Mexican Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1849.

The following is an abstract of the President's Message, sent to the House to-day, in reply to the call for information in relation to the secret history of the Mexican treaty and the Protocol:—

The President says that he had declined when called upon by the House at the last session, to furnish a copy of the instructions to our Commissioners, because he then deemed it incompatible with the public interest. He did not think it proper to make public such instructions until some time thereafter; but as he was now again called upon for them in connection with the correspondence and other matters appertaining to the treaty, he has deemed it proper to comply with the request.

The instructions to our Commissioners were, that none of the amendments made by the Senate could be modified. They might be explained in conformity with the dispatch of the Secretary of State to the Mexican Minister on Foreign Affairs, but not modified. Their instructions were confined to this, and on this letter of Mr. Buchanan's the treaty, as amended, was submitted to the Mexican Congress, and approved by both houses. The next day the 26th of May, our Commissioners were introduced to the Mexican President, and addresses were made on both sides.

In a subsequent despatch from our Commissioners to the Secretary of State, the Commissioners state that the amendments have been agreed to and ratifications exchanged and enclose a copy of the protocol. The proclamation of the first was made here on the 4th of July last, and the protocol and correspondence were not then communicated, because it was not deemed necessary, as the treaty had been ratified as amended, and it was not competent in the President and Senate to abrogate it and restore war, except by a declaration of war by Congress

The Commissioners did not regard the protocol as part of the treaty; they knew that they had no authority to alter the treaty or modify the amendments, nor could the president of the mexican republic have regarded the protocol as modifying the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States for no reference is made to it by him on its final consummation.

The Message of Mr. Polk, explaining the potocol to the late Mexican treaty as far as received by telegraph, is perfectly triumphant. The conduct of the whig party, in both houses, on this subject, appears not only unneccessary, but completely absurd and ridiculous. What do the whig leaders in Congress want? Do they want to make 'Judys' of themselves? Do they want to break the treaty? Do they want to reopen the war? Do they want to add embarassments to General Taylor's administration? It really would appear as if their object was to establish all these issues.—*N. Y Herald.*

Truth and dyspepsia never yet dwelt together. Fat or lean, young or old, male or female, there was never yet a consumer of tea, or coffee, or tobacco who was not more or less dyspeptic Tobacco and dyspepsia are synonymous. Did you ever see or hear of a tobacco smoker whose pipe or cigar did not serve to settle his stomach, always in an emeute after dinner? Troubled he is with a watery brain. Settle the stomach! Why, without tea, coffee, beer, wine alcahol, tobacco, opium and such deadly drugs, men never would have known they had stomachs. They might have digested ham sole leather, tenpenny-nails and mince-pies with perfect impunity, if they had not scalded and fumigated all the tone out of their digestive organs by hot tea and smoke.

MAKE HOME INTERESTING.—Let parents make the hearthstone more alluring than the bowling-alley, and their children will be found at home, instead of wandering about, seeking street entertainments, which their natures demand but which is not to be found under the parental roof. Intresting, entertaing and useful books and newspapers are the best means of giving employment to the youthful mind. Let children and youth be supplied with instructive reading, and the instances are rare, indeed, where they will not avail themselves of it.

'I like to see the dear creatures amuse themselves,' said Mrs. Brown, when her oldest boy took a visiter's new bonnet and affixed it to the tail of his kite. 'Never fear,' said the good lady to her visiter, when she saw her bonnet in the air, 'as soon as the kite comes down he will give it back to you.'

Boy—'A-x e, axe.'

Teacher—'What is an axe?'

Boy.—'An instrument for cutting.'

Teacher.—'How many kinds of axes are there?'

Boy—'Broad axe, narrow axe, post axe, and—and *axe of the legislature and axe of the apostles,*'

Teacher.—'Go to the head, my boy.,

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Feb. 7.

FLOUR	$5 44 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 87 a 2 94
RYE FLOUR	3 25
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a —
CORN	54 a 60
OATS	35 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	58 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	62
BUTTER per lb.	18 a —
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	11
EGGS per doz.	18

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, AND LOT

CONTAINING a quarter of an acre of Land, situated in Water st in this Village; The house is in good repair, and filled in with brick, there are two rooms on the first and one on the second floor all finished, a good well of water by the door, with an abundant variety of excellent fruit, consisting of

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries,

and Grapes, now in maturity of bearing.

Terms very easy, only $125 in cash required, the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage a term of years by paying interest punctually.

Price $475, for further particulars enquire of H. A. H. MARTIN, on the premises, or at this Office.

Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of Roses, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8ej2m

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with 200 Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the Sta es, &c. &c One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

JUST received a supply of good Hams Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.

Feb. 1849.

A lot of factory girls down in Maine have turned out for higher wages, and have advertised themselves as ready to make any old gentleman a good housekeeper; or any nice young mad a good wife.

'Silence! keep silence in court!' said an angry judge. 'Here we have judged a dozen causes this morning, and I have not heard a word of one of them.'

'Hallo, mister!' said a Yankee to a teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, 'what time is it, and where are you going? How deep is the creek and what is the price of butter?' 'Past one—almost two—home—waist deep—and eleven pence' was the reply.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office,—in Front st opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

VALENTINES!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

AS cheap as they can be had elsewhere. For sale by

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10, 1848.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec. 20, 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," ie. an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicit the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan 11. 1849. 1y.

Col. Crocket in a Quandary.

"I never but once," said the Colonel, "was in what I call a real genuine quandary. It was during my electioneering campaign for Congress, at which time I strolled about in the woods, so particularly pestered by politics, that I forgot my rifle. Any one may forget his rifle, you know; but it isn't every man can make amends for his forgetfulness by his inventive faculties, I guess. It chanced, as I was strolling along, considerable deep in congressionals, the first thing that took my fancy was the snarling of some young bears, which proceeded from a hollow tree, the entrance being more than forty feet from the ground. I mounted the tree, but I soon found that I could not reach the cubs with my hand, so I went feet foremost, to see if I could draw them out with my toes. I hung on, at the top of the hole, straining with all my might to reach them, until at last my hands slipped and down I went, more than twenty feet to the bottom of that black hole and there I found myself hip deep in a family of fine young bears. I soon found that I might as well undertake to climb up the greatest part of a rainbow as to get back, the hole in the tree being so large, and its sides so smooth and slippery from the rain. Now this was a real, genuine, regular quandary. If so be I was to shout, it would have been doubtful whether they would hear me at the settlement; and if they did hear me, the story would ruin my election, for they were a quantity too cute to vote for a man that had ventured into a place that he couldnt get himself out of. Well, now, while I was calculating whether it was best to shout for help, or to wait in the hole until after the election, I heard a kind of fumbling and grumbling over head, and looking up I saw the old bear coming down stern foremost upon me. My motto is always "*go a head!*" and as soon as she had lowered herself within my reach I got a tight grip of her tail in my left hand, and with my little buck-horn-hafted penknife in the other, I commenced spurring her forward—I'll be shot if ever member of Congress rose quicker in the world than I did. She took me out in the shake of a lamb's tail."

A Worsted Tradesman.

An English paper says that a short time since, a "navy," some six feet three inches in height, and of Herculean build, went into the shop of one of the Worcester shopkeepers, and asked if they had got any 'whirlers'—that is, stockings without feet.

'No,' quoth the shopkeeper, 'but we've got some famous big and strong stockings, as will just suit such a man as you.'

'Let's ha'e a look at 'em' rejoined the 'navy.'

The counter was immediately covered with a quantity. Our Herculus, selecting out the largest pair, said—

'What's the price o'them?'

'4s. 9d. was the rejoinder.

'Can you cut the feet off of 'em?'

'Oh, certainly,' was the answer.

'Then do,' was the laconic command.

No sooner said than done. The shears were applied, and instantly the stockings were footless.

'And what's the price on 'em now?' quoth our friend of the pickaxe and spade with all the composure imaginable.

'Price on 'em now?' echoed the worsted merchant, surprised beyond measure at the absurdity (as he thought) of the question, 'why 4s. 9d. to be sure.'

'Four shillings and ninepence!' quoth the navy; 'I ne'er guv more than 1s. 6d. (putting the latter sum on the counter) for a pair of *whirlers* i' my life.'

'Well,' replied the tradesman (chop-fallen, and fairly outwitted) throwing the mutilation at him—"take them and be off with you; you've 'whirled' me this time, but I'll take good care that neither you nor any of your roguish gang shall do it again, as long as I live."

A Good Answer.—A young gentleman who does not live a thousand miles from this city, was in the act of popping the question to a young lady the other evening, when just at the 'wiching time' her father entered the room, and enquired what they were about? 'O?' promptly replied the fair one, 'Mr ——has just explained the question of *an*-nexation to me, and he is for *immediate* annexation.' 'Well,' said Papa, 'if you can agree on a treaty, I'll ratify it.'—*Boston Times.*

To Manage a Sullen Horse.—If a horse lies down and will not get up, drive a stake in the ground and fasten him down ten or twelve hours; then loosen, work him for about an hour, water and feed him; and he will 'know better next time.' Or, apply your hand to the nostrils and stop his breath, and he will soon start.

A book for every Man, Woman, and Child in the United States.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY

ANNUAL, FOR 1849.

An illustrated work, comprising a fine series of embellishment, with interesting descriptions, in one hand-some large octavo of about 400 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, and lettered in the most finished style of modern book making.

Price only Two Dollars.

This splendid volume comprises within itself a Complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, condenced in form, familiar in style, copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects. The Engravings (over 200 in number) are strictly illustrative being representations of actual Scenery, Costumes, Manners Monuments, &c. &c.

On examination the above work will be pronounced by every intelligent person, under whose observation it may come, as one of the most suitable presents for a father to present to his family, as regards both the quality and number of its embelishments, and the pure character of its contents. In preparing every article for its pages, the greatest caution has been used, to admit nothing but of an amusing and instructive character.

A cheap edition has been prepared, for the mails, in paper covers. Two copies will be sent for Three Dollars; five for Five Dollars: amd ten copies (and one to the person getting up the club) for Ten Dollars. The postage will not exceed 25 or 30 cents on each volume when sent by mail.

*** Clergyman, Superintendants of sabbath Schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, Postmasters and Booksellers throughout the country are respectfully requested to act as our Agents. Should you order any copies of the Pictorial Family Annual to sell again you will please send for them without delay, as each order will be attended to according to the date of its reception. Our fixed terms for the volume will be as follows: and under no circumstances will there be any deviation—the cash in all cases to accompany the order, TEN Copies in elegantly gilt binding, for $15. ONE HUNDRED Copies for $ 100.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

*** Newspapers coppying this Advertisement, entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice.) and giving it two inside insertions, shall receive a copy of this work, (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the Publisher.

No letter will be taken from the office unless postpaid.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock. and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

ALBRO, HOYT, & CO.
72 John street,

ARE now receiving into store from their Factories, at Elizabeth-Town, N J. a variety of new and original patterns of

HEAVY FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

in widths 18, 21 and 24 feet. They are also receiving from the Albany, Lansingburg, and Utica factories, in sheets of 18 feet in width, a large assortment, embracing many new patterns of their

Medium Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, from the Newburgh, Albany, Lansingbugh, Utica and Maine Factories every variety of patterns manufacturing by them, of their 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th, 7-4th, 8-4th and 12 feet wide

Light Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood and figured 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4th English, German and American

Table Oil Cloths.

Also, a great variety of new patterns of

Carriage Oil Cloths.

All of which they offer to the trade on liberal terms.

Jan. 1849. m3.

Why is a ship called "She?" "Because the rigging costs more than the hull."

Leading Periodical in America.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, 1849.

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

Terms.—Great inducements to Postmasters and clubs, unequalled by those of any other establishment. For Three Dollars in advance, (par money, in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and Mezzotint Portraits on proof sheets, of Gen. TAYLOR, Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. WORTH, and Capt. WALKER. These pictures properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are, of themselves, worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber, remitting $3, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent Print, from the burin of a celebrated English Artist. For $5, Two Copies yearly, and a set of the Portraits above named to each subscriber. For $10, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the Postmaster or other persons forming the Club. For $20, eleven copies, and a set of the Portraits, to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the Club.

☞ For the convenience of those desiring to form clubs in connection with other publications we will send one copy of the Magazine, and one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, for $4. One copy of the Magazine, and two of the Post for $5. Three copies of the Magazine, and four of the Post for $10. Four copies of the Magazine and two of the Post for $10. Six copies of the Magazine, and nine of the Post for $20.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to Graham's Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December, 1849, (the Magazine to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid. The Magazine will be continued on either to the subscribers themselves, or to the agents, through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should both in the same town as the case may be. ☞ Postage on all letters to be pre-paid. Address.

Samuel D. Patterson & Co.
98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
December 12.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works,*" universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher
No 128 Nassau, st. New York.

☞ Newspapers copying the above, (including this notice,) and giving it eight insertions, shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from $2,50 to $3,00 per volume. Send only one paper directed as above

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD.
At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books, in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine-Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu

The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.

Paintings and Engravings framed; Books bound; Portfolios made; Periodicals served; and every thing connected with the Business executed and furnished upon the most equitable terms. Designing and Engraving on Wood executed by the best Artists.

Those having a single book, print, painting, or curiosity for sale, will meet with the same liberality and attention as those having whole Libraries of books, Portfolios of engravings, Galleries of Paintings or Museums of Curiosities to dispose of.

Talbot Watts, *Appraiser.*
Thomas Watts, *Librarian.*
Bauke, Cristopher, & Co.
Dec 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

CAUTION!!

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Sarsaparilla*, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit it manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing *many years ago* that he had by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; *because it is prepared on scientific principles* by a *scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many *medicinal properties*, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By *removing obstructions*, and regulating the general system it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire *nervous system. Is not this then*

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs what mischiefs it produces! flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, in deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make sad sell, and invariably worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to *S. P. Townsend's article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old *Dr. Jacob Townsend's* Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the enfeebled and broken frame and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

Dr. Jacob Townsend, New York, Oct. 5, 1848.

Sir:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street; have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4, I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also *nearly recovered* from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ABEX WELSH 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street. N. Y. City.
M F. Cushing, Agent.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill. dt31

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which be added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,

Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples*, &c &c always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or Scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

Proprietor's Depot, 415 *Broadway.*
1td. H. DALLEY.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1849. | NO. 10.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
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One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V B Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A M. and 4 1-2, P M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River at 11 oclock, A M. freight, and 4 o'clock P. M Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A M and 2. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J R. R $1 12 1-2

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R 50 cents N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1 2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound. Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries,** viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M DRAKE.

Plainfield Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

December 1848

There are three hundred thousand bushels of wheat in store at Milwaukie.

Labor.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

'Labor, Labor!' sounds the anvil,
'Labor, labor, until death!'
And the file with voice discordant,
'Labor, endless labor!' saith.
While the bellows to the embers,
Speaks of labor in each breath.

'Labor, labor!' in the harvest,
Saith the whetting of the scythe;
And the mill-wheel tels of labor,
Under waters falling blithe;
'Labor, labor!' groan the mill-stones,
To the bands that whirl and writhe!

And the woodman tells of labor,
In his echo-waking blows;
In the forest, in the cabin,
'Tis the dearest word he knows!
'Labor, labor!' saith the spirit,
And with labor comes repose.

'Labor!' said the loaded wagon,
Moving towards the distant mart.
'Labor!' groans the heavy steamer.
As she cleaves the waves apart.
Beating like that iron engine,
'Labor, labor!' cries the heart!

Yes the heart of man cries 'labor!'
While it labors in the breast.
Hear the Ancient and Eternal,
In the Word which He hath blest,
Saying, 'Six days shalt thou labor,
On the seventh thou shalt rest!'

Then how beautiful at evening,
When the toilsome week is done,
To behold the blacksmith's embers
Fade together with the sun;
And to think the doors of labor
Are all closing up like one!

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The Somerset.

"I have good reason to remember that apple tree, although I have not seen it for some years," observed my companion as we were travelling from Plainfield to Boundbrook one fine day last summer, as he pointed to a very large tree which stood on the hill side below the road.

'It is certainly a noble tree, and appears to be well loaded with fine fruit,' I replied; 'perhaps you may have formerly stopped in your travels and gathered some of it for your enjoyment while you have been on the road?'

'The apples which that tree produces are certainly very good, as I have often had occasion to know,' continued my friend, 'and many a hat full have I picked up as I have been carting on this road; some of which I have considered so fine that I have taken them home to my family; but it is not the fruit which causes me to remember the tree so familiarly as I do.'

I asked my companion if any incident had occurred near the spot, which had associated the tree with some pleasant recollection.

'An incident did occur near this spot in the winter of 1836, in which I was rather a prominent actor; but I cannot say that it is calculated to revive any very pl asant reflections. I had ought to be very grateful, however, that my life was preserved at the time to which I allude, and that in a very singular manner. I was passing this place with a load of lime, and had just got over that little narrow spot, which, at that time, was rather dangerous to cross; when a man with a large load of grain, who was behind, wished me to stop and assist him. I accordingly halted my team on the side of the road, and proceeded to help my neighbor. He had a load of oats, (near a hundred bushel,) and his sled being top-heavy in consequence, we placed the end of a rail under the sled (fastening it with a rope) while I was to set on the other end, which was on the up-hill side. We supposed that my weight on the end of this lever would keep the load steady and upright, while my companion was to drive over the spot. Unfortunately for our calculations, the sled had no sooner started than the lower runner slipped into a small rut. This sudden jolt caused the load to tip, and before I could think, I found myself flying through the air at a fearful rate. You can easily judge what a *start* I got from the position I had on the end of the rail, aided by the momentum given to it by a heavy body falling over. Singular as you may deem the story, I was thrown down hill and lit on my back on the top of that apple tree. Its flat top, which you can observe is composed of a great mass of fine limbs and succors, broke my fall; and except a few scratches and having my clothes torn a little, I escaped unharmed. I think you will agree with me that I have good reason to remember the apple tree, as had it not caught me I must have fallen on the frozen ground, which was but lightly covered with a thin coat of snow and sleet. In that event I could hardly have escaped with a whole frame, even if it had not cost me my life.'

I assured my companion that I thought his escape a remarkable one, and promised to communicate the particulars to you for publication. I need hardly assure you that my friend is above fabricating a story about himself or others J. C.

Mrs. Scruggins on Cows.

Mrs. Scruggings has recovered! She has been quite unwell ever since New-Year's day. She caught an 'orful' cold on that day, while sitting in the front parlor. It is whispered that she is rheumatic but she stoutly denies it. When the fat with green spectacles is within hearing, she boasts loudly of her activity. Her private opinion of the stout spectacles is highly complimentary Spectacles is a nice young man, 'only a little wild'—Spectacles does own to forty years, and a slight rheumatisun; and people say—but never mind what people say. Mrs. Scruggins has had great experience in house keeping, and in the matter of keeping cows, she is learned as a pundit. Hear her!

We used to keep a cow, when we lived in Cincinnater, and sich a cow! She used to come up as regular to milk as clock-work. She'd knock at the gate with her horns, jest as sensible! Her name was 'Rose.' I never know'd how she got that name for she was as black as a kittle. One day Rose got sick, and wouldn't eat, poor thing! and a and after, she died, I do b'lieve I cried, when she was gone. Well, we went a little while without a cow, but I told Mr. S. it wouldn't do, no how—we must have another—and he gin in. Whenever I said must, Mr. S. knew that I meant it. Well a few days after, he came home from market with the finest cow and young calf I ever seed. He gave thirty dollars for her and the calf, and two levies to a man to help bring her home. They drove her into the back yard, and Mr. S. told me to come out and see her, and I did. I went up to her jest as I used to do with Rose, and when I said poor Sukey, the nasty brute, would you b'lieve, she kicked me! Her foot caught in my dress, a bran span new one, which cost two levies a yard, and she took a levies' worth right out of it, and then how wicked she struck her head at me. I screamed right out. Mr. S jumped and caught me jest as I was dropping—I wasn't quite as heavy, then—and he carried me to the door, and I went in and sot down. I felt faintish, I was so abominably skeered. Mr. S. said he'd learn her some manners; so hd picked up the poker, and went out; but I hadn't hardly begun to get a little strengthened up afore in rushed my dear husband flourishin' the poker at the wicious cow, who, with her head down and tail up, was running at him, like mad.—Mr. S. jumped into the room, but before he had time to turn round and shut the door, that desp'rate cow was in, too. Mr. S. got up on the dining-table, and I run into the parlor. I thought I'd be safe there, but I was skeered so bad that I forgot to shut the door; and would you b'lieve it, after hooking over the dining-table, and rollin' Mr. S off, in she walked into the, parlor, shakin' her head, jest as much as to say, 'I'll give you a tech, now'

I jumped up on a chair, but thinkin' that not high enough, I got one foot on the brass knob, on the Franklin stove, and put the other on the mantel-piece. I was safe there—she couldn't reach me. You ought to haved seed that cow in our parlor—she looked all round as if she was 'mazed. At last she looked in the large mirror and saw another cow, as she thought, exhibitin' passion like herself. She shuck her head and pawed the carpet, and would you b,lieve it, the orful brute went right into my mirror—the big new one I only had two months. I boo hoo'd right out. I s'pose she thought she heered the calf, for she tried to get out, and in going round the room she poked her head in Mr. S.'s book case—no doubt she smelt the calf-skin covers All this time I was getting agonized. The brass knob on the stove got so hot that I had to sit down on the narrow mantel-piece, and hold on to nothin' I dassint move for fear I'd slip off. Mr. S went round to the front door, but it was locked, and he then came to the window and opened it. I jumped down and run for the window, and hadn't more than got my head out afore I heard her comin' after me. Gracious, but I was in a hurry! 'Mere haste less speed,' always, for the more I tried to climb quick, the longer it took me; and would you believe it, jest as I got ready to jump down, that brute of a cow caught me behind, and turned me clear over and over out of the window. Well, dear, when I got 'right side up,' as they put on lookin'-glass boxes, I looked up at the winder and there stood that cow, with her head jest between the red and white curtains, and with another piece of my dress danglin' on her horns.

Husband and me was just starting for the little alley that run alongside of the house, when that cow giv a bawl, and out of the winder she came. Whiskin' her tail about, it caught fire in the Franklin stove, and it sarved her right. Mr. S. and me run into the alley in such a hurry that we got wedged fast. Husband tried to get ahead, but I had been in the rear long enough, and I wouldn't let him.—Would you b'lieve it, that dreadful cow no sooner seen us in the alley than in it dashed, but thank goodness, it stuck fast, too, and there was nobody inside the house or yard to open it. Mr. S. wanted to climb over and unbolt, it, but I would't let him—I wasn' going to be left alone again with that desp'rate cow, if she was fast, and so I told him. I made him help me over the gate. Ah, dear, climbin' a high gate when you are skeered by a cow is dreadful, and I know it. I got over, left husband in, and then it took him, and me, and four neighbors, to get that dreadful critter out of the alley. She bellowed and kicked, and her calf bellowed and kicked to get at her, and she bawled back agin; but we got her out at last, and sich a time, ah, dear—I had enough of her Husband sold her for twenty dollars, the next day. It cost him seventy-five cents to get her to market; and when he tried to pass one of the five dollar bills he got—would you b'lieve it--the nasty rag was a counterfeit. Mr. Scruggins said, to his dying day, that he b'lieved the brother of the man that sold that cow, bought it back agin. I b'lieve it helped to worry my dear husband to death. Ah, child, I know what cows is!

The old lady's agitation was so great at this point of her story, that she dropped a stich in her knitting — *St. Louis Reveille.*

CAN ONE NEGRO STEAL ANOTHER NEGRO.—A western paper gives an amusing account of the trial before a Cherokee Judge of a negro for stealing a slave. The counsel for the negro made a very long and irresistable speech of which we give that portion which probably did the business for the accused:

'It is impossible,' said he, 'for one slave to steal another; yes gentlemen of the jury, I say it is impossible for one negro to steal another negro. Suppose, gentlemen of the jury, my horse should get out of the lot and run away, and go by the house of John A Bell, and his horse shoud follow mine off—would you hang my horse for stealing John A. Bell's horse? No-o gentlemen of the jury; you wouldn't do no such thing.'

The President of France is called Prince Louis, and Prince Louis Napoleon, as though the title of Prince were more desirable than that of President!

FALLING FROM GRACE.—Zebekiah Broadhead was a man somewhat less of stature than Golith of Gath, though posessing perhabs as much phisical strength. So the village wrestlers thought wen out of sport, he took up a whole handful of them and dashed them on the ground. During a religious revival, Zebekiah was converted and joined the Methodist church. One evening while on his way from class meeting, he was assailed by half a dozen of his former companions, authorizing:

'Now Zeb has become a Chaistian, and cannot fight; let's give him a thrashing.'

'Hold a moment,' interposed Zeb, putting forth an arm as long as a rail, 'I know a christian connot fight' but I belong to a denomination which believes in *falling from grace*—and,' continued the new convert, planting his foot more firmly on the earth, and towering up like a giant in the moon-light, his arm falling back to an angle of forty-five degrees. 'If I should fall from grace,' here he lowered his voice to a tone of omnious solemnity and advancing three paces towards his retiring assailants—'If I should fall from grace, *wo be to you!*'

The scamps, overawed by a doubt of the saint's perseverance decamped with precaution, leaving Zeb as Appollyon let Christian, to go on his way rejoycing.

AND WHAT NEXT?—'And what,' said a gentleman to a young stranger, 'are your plans for the future?'

'I am a clerk,' replied the young man, 'and my hope is to succeed and get into business for myself.'

'And what next?' said the gentleman.

'I intend to marry and set up an establishment of my own,' said the youth.

'And what next?' continued the interrogator.

'Why, to continue the business, and accumelate wealth.'

'And what next?'

'It is the lot of all to die, and I, of course, cannot escape,' replied the young man.

'And what next?' once more asked the gentleman; but the young man had no answer to make—he had no purpose that reached beyond the present life How many young men are in precisely the same condition?

A PRETTY CUTE BOY.—The following dialogue actually occurred between a clergyman and a small lad:

'Well, my lad, what's your name?'

My father's name is W———

'And where do you live?'

'I live with my father.'

'And where does your father live?'

'He lives with mother.'

'And where does yor mother live?'

'Oh! she lives where my father does.'

'You little rogue, where do you all live?'

'I know—we all live at our house, when we are all home.'

It is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the theory and principles of true democracy to a lamp post. It is also a bad sign to see a fellow lie down in the gutter supposing it to be his bed, and commence calling a poor innocent hog all sorts of hard names, mistaking it for his wife.

The Dayton Bulletin asserts it as a curious fact that new born infants weep only in two tones, the boys in A and the girls in E They are said to weep for Adam and Eve, and the commission of the first sin. Grown up girls, it is said weep only in L H, that is for *Lovers* and *Husbands.* All old bachelors wail in W W.—for a *Wife* with *Wealth.*

Lazy rich girls make rich men poor, while industrious poor girls make poor men rich. Remember this, ye affected fair ones, whose antipathy to putting your hands into cold water is always getting your husbands in hot.

A lady, in the modern acceptaion of the term, is a female with her head stuck into a bonnet, her waist puckered into the shape of a junc bottle, and a hole in the heel of her stocking. A gentleman in the same acceptation, is a fellow with a cigar in his mouth, a sword-cane, two cents in his pocket, and no sense in his head.

QUESTION ANSWERED.—'What is love, Kate?' said a young man to his 'bright particular, the other night. 'Love, Frank, I declare I do not know—unless it is getting married and kissing little babies?' Frank fainted.

BAPTISTS IN MICHIGAN.—A late report gives 10 associations, 178 churches, 81 ministers, 317 baptisms, and 8,079 members.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, February, 22, 1849.

Why is it that those who labor almost incessantly cannot command the comforts and conveniences, and but barely the necessaries of life? All must admit that those who thus labor should realize a comfortable and permanent home. But is this so? Have those whose best energies have been exhausted in bringing this country from one vast wilderness to it's present proud state, received their due share of its prosperity? We think not. If this is so, what has beeen the cause, and what is the remedy? The causes no doubt are various, but one great cause is, that they have been cheated out of their rights and earnings by a class who are too proud and too lazy to labor for their own support, and therefore use all kinds of deception to live on the labor of others. They patronize, yes that's the word, they patronize the mechanic, the farmer, the laboring man, and the store-keeper. They generally wear better clothes, have whiter and softer hands, occupy better houses, have better furniture than those they make their dupes. These are the vampires who suck the life blood of the laboring men. They eat and drink up, wear out and run away with the hard earnings of the honest and industrious working men. We appeal to you all if this is not so, and if you could not if you had received from this class your just dues promptly, enjoy the comforts and conveniencies to which your labor justly entitles you. This is an evil of great magnitude, and one of which all complain.

How shall we remedy this evil? We believe an important step towards it would be to *abolish all laws for the collection of debts!* Let every mans credit stand upon it's own bottom, all who then *deserved* credit would obtain it then with the same facility they now do, this would do more towards making these bloodsuckers earn their own bread and butter than any other plan which can be adopted. Abolish the law for the collection of debt, and the united credit of the whole of these gentlemen would not be sufficient to buy a loaf of bread, and the consequence would be that they would have to go to work and earn it. This evil extends throughout society.

We are having laws passed in our own and many other States exempting certain amounts of household property from the law, some that the homestead to the value of a certain amount, others that the property of the wife should be free from the debts of the husband &c. In our opinion they will never arrive at the matter more certainly than by abolishing all laws on the subject. Most men know from experience that a law for the collection of debt is only a premium for dishonesty, no honest man would ever suffer a debt to be collected by law, and a rogue all know will not. A man who through misfortune is unable to pay a debt, which he was able to pay when it was contracted for, would not be enabled to pay any sooner by any compulsory law, and by distressing such a man you put it out of his power of ever paying it, hence the application for and passage of the above relief laws. Another branch of this fruitful source of evil growing out of the repugnance to labor is the passage of special laws. Give the honest man an equal chance with the rogues, abolish all laws for the collection of debt, enact none but general laws, on all subjects, let them like the rains of heaven, fall on the just and the unjust, the rich and the poor. But here steps in this powerful interest of these anti-earn-your bread-by-the-sweat-of-your-brow-gentlemen, hence so many after the loaves and fishes, hence our long legislatve and congressional sessions, hence also so many special laws to lengthen out these sessions, when by passing a general law on all subjects requiring legislation, nine tenths of of the necessity for legislation would be done away; but liberal pay and extra mileage, and free rides, and so pleasing an occupation as talking, are strong inducements to neglect or abuse the real interests of the people.

It would not do to give us general laws to keep hogs out of the street, to vote by ballot, for banking and manufacturing purposes, for railroads and canals &c. &c. Oh no! Why there would be nothing to do another year, it be must done in pieces that the time can be lengthened out and create a necessity for more special acts another year, and thus legislation is made a constant round, and what by an act supplement to an act for the better security of the people, none but a lawyer can make a simple charge for a pound of sugar and be sure it is right, i e. legal or according to law.

There are many who advocate the pnblishing of the laws in the newspapers, are they simple enough to think our legislators will thus expose the follies of legislation to the examination of the people, and thus expose its absurdity, it reminds us of the little girl from the city who imagined that cucumbers grew in slices.

Young Men's Lyceum.

We understand the young men have formed a Lyceum in this Village on their own account. We are glad to hear that they have determined to do something for the improvement of their minds, how much better is it to spend time in this way than to be running about night after night forming idle habits; May they live and prosper.

LECTURE —In what way can we gain so much knowledge and in so pleasing a form as through Lectures, we understand those delivered by Dr. Stillman are of a highly instructive and entertaining character, the time and money spent for such purposes will pay compound interest.

We have recieved Graham's Magazine for March, like the two preceding numbers, it is all that talents of the highest order can make it, either in it's literary or artistic departments.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. W. Miller for the Presidents Message and accompanying documents.

Legislative Summary.

TRENTON Feb. 14.

In Senate. The bill to authorize the Easton and Somerville R. R. to purchase the road to Elizabethtown, passed.

The bill to restore the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank at New Brunswick passed, 11 to 5.

Feb. 15.

In Senate. The bill to charter the Somerset Eagle Mining Co. passed.

Assembly. The bill to exempt $150 worth of property from execution was debated at length and ordered to a third reading.

Feb. 16.

In Senate. Mr. Whitehead, from the Judiciary Committee offered a Joint Resolution to appropriate $1500 to defray the expense of the commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Joint Companies.

Assembly. The supplement to the License Law was passed, prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday, not only by tavern-keepers, but in all grog-shops.

A motion to print 1000 copies of a memorial from Mt. Holly for another railroad across the State, was agreed to.

Feb. 19.

Assembly. Mr. Martin presented a petetition from Bernards, Somerset Co. against voting by ballot in that town.

Mr. Van Fleet, from Hunterdon, against annexing part of Tewksbury to Readington.

Mr. Bibble, from Warren, against repealing the law authorizing voting by ballot in Hope township.

By Mr. Smith, from the Municipal Corporation Com., the bills refered to them, and a bill to repeal the law authorzing voting by ballot in Hope. Warren Co.

Passed—Joint resolution to compensate the Commissioners of lands under water in Hudson Co., 36 to 0; to provide for the support of schools in Nottingham, Mercer Co., 32 to 1; relative to schools in Salem Co., 35 to 0.

The bill to charter the Newark Foster Home Society was taken up on its 2d reading.

Feb. 20.

Senate. The Com. on Education reported bill for the establishment of schools in some townships.

Passed.—Bills to charter the New Brunswick and Princeton Gas Light Cos. —that to annex part of Somerset to Middlesex was postponed to the next session.

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 15.

HOUSE.—Mr Vinton's bill creating a Home Department passed, yeas 112 nays 78.

Mr. Rockwell's bill creating a Board of Commissioners for Private Claims, was defeated by yeas 84 to nays 98.

Feb. 17.

SENATE.—The Senate then took up the resolution, previously offered by Mr. Webster, directing an inquiry to be made into the expediency of requiring security from emigrant paupers, in order to prevent them from becoming a public charge. An amendment making provision for printing certain decision of the Supreme Court on the subject, was then submitted and agreed to, and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move to take up the bill providing a territorial government for California.

HOUSE.—M. Buckner of Kentucky; rose and addressed the Committee on the Slavery Question and the Mexican war in general, dwelling particularly upon the territorial view of the subject, and advocating conservative doctrines. He contended that Slavery would never go to California—that Congress had power and ought to exercise it, to keep Slavery out of the New Territories.

Feb. 19.

Mr Yulee submitted a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of his state on the subject of Slavery and wrongs, and moved that the paper be received and printed.

In presenting the resolutions, Mr. Yulee remarked that though they were not addressed to Congress by the Legislature of his State he had deemed it proper to present them, in order to show the views which prevailed upon this important subject in his section of the country. For his own part, he was ready to proceed to extreme measures for redressing the wrongs which had been inflicted udon the South —even to the dissolution of the Union.

The resolutions of the Senator from Florida were read and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—Mr. smith of Ia, moved to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution making the California territorial bill the first business in order in Committee of the whole house, after the disposal of the Mexican Indemnity bill. The motion permitting the resolutions was introduced accordingly, and adopted yeas 139, nays 39.

On motion of Mr Vinton, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr Cabell of Fla. being called to the Chair, took up the bill to indemnify Mexico for her claims against the United States.

The question on the passage of the bill was taken and decided In the affirmative: yeas 188, nays, 8.

THINGS IN KENTUCKY.—An intelligent citizen of Louisville, Ky. writes to the *National Era* as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1, 1849

'Dr. Bailey: I have just returned from the first public Emancipation meeting held in this city. It was very large, and its deliberations characterized by great enthusiasm. The friends of Emancipation are encouraged and reanimated, and will go on with redouble vigor.

'The speakers were Hon. W. P. Thomasson, our late member of Congress; James Speed, Esq. our last year's member to the Legislature; Messrs Balard, Smith and Beard, lawyers; Jacob Walter, an old and influential mechanic; Rev. W. L. Breckenridge and Rev. E. P. Humphrey, pastors of the first and second Presbyterian Churches—*all in favor of Emancipation.*

'Two preambles and sets of resolutions were offered, substantially the same, and one finally disposed of by being referred to a large Committee, to report to an adjourned meeting on Monday, the 12th of Feb. They are also iustructed to report an Address to the people of the State. The resolution will be published in tomorrow's papers, and I will forward you a copy. Yours for the right, &c.

ACITIZEN OF LOUISVILLE.'

PAUPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The number of paupers in Great Britian is about 4,000,000, or a seventh of the population of the whole empire—in Ireland, 2,300,000; England, 1,5000,000; Scotland, 200,000. Since 1816, the people of England have paid £200,000,000 for the relief of the poor.

DURING THE YEAR ending June 39,1848 there were 585 American vessels totally lost at sea. Value of the vessels $2,523,495; and of the cargoes $2,591,771, making a total of $4,528,875. The amount of losses paid by the insurance offices on these vessels was $2,801,319.

The number of passengers from all ports in the Union for California, except New York, amounts to 4339; while those from New York number 4,359, or 20 more than from all other ports put together. The total emigration to California from the United States, amounts only to 5,359 persons, since December last.

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes that the Message of the President in regard to the Mexican Protocol satisfied the House so completely, covered so entirely the national faith and the national honor, that not a single member rose to move its reference to a special committee, or to the committee on the judiciary, or in ffne to the committee on foreign relations, The message was simply laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse!

EIGHTY THOUSAND United States muskets are to be sold at auction on the 27th inst, in New York city.

WITHIN the past two weeks more than five hundred persons have left Lovejoy's Hotel alone for the gold regions.

20 Students, out of the 48 who were elected last July to the Military Academy at West Point, have been dismissed.

Sierra Nevada.

This Sierra is part of the great mountain range, which, under different names and with different elevations, but with much uniformity of direction and general proximity to the coast, extended from the peninsula of California to Russian America, and without a gap in the distance through which the waters of the Rocky Mountains could reach the Pacific ocean, except at the two places where the Columbia and Frazer's river respectively find their passage. This great range is remarkable for its length, its proximity and parallelism to the sea coast, its great elevation, often more lofty than the Rocky Mountains, and its many grand volcanic peaks, reaching high into the region of perpetual snow. Rising singly, like pyramids, from heavily timbered plateaux, to the height of fourteen and seventeen thousand feet above the sea, these snowy peaks constitute the characterizing feature of the range, and distinguish it from the Rocky mountains and all others on our part of the continent.

That part of this range which traverses the ALTA CALIFORNIA is called the *Sierra Nevada*, (Snowy mountain)—a name in itself implying a great elevation, as it is only applied, in Spanish geography, to the mountains whose summits penetrate the region of perpetual snow. It is a grand feature of California, and a dominating one, and must be well understood before the structure of the country and the character of its different divisions can be comprehended. It divides California into two parts, and exercises a decided influence on the climate, soil, and productions of each. Stretching along the coast, and at the general distance of 150 miles from it, this great mountain wall receives the warm winds, charged with vapor, which sweep across the Pacific ocean, precipitates their accumulated moisture in fertilizing rains and snows upon its western flank, and leaves cold and dry winds to pass on to the east. Hence the characteristic differences of the two regions—mildness, fertility, and a superb vegetable kingdom on one side, comparative barrenness and cold on the other.

The two sides of the Sierra exhibit two distinct climates. The state of vegetation, in connection with some thermometrical observations made during the recent exploring expedition to California, will establish and illustrate this difference. In the beginning of December, 1845, we crossed this Sierra, at latitude 39° 17′ 12″, at the present usual emigrant pass, at the head of Salmon Trout river, 40 miles north of New Helvetia, and made observations at each base, and in the same latitude, to determine the respective temperatures; the two bases being, respectively, the *western* about 500, and the *eastern* about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the Pass, 7,200 feet. The mean results of the observations were, on the *eastern* side, at sunrise, 9°; at noon 44°; at sunset, 30°; the state of vegetation and the appearance of the country being at the same time (second week of December) that of confirmed winter; the rivers frozen over, snow on the ridges, annual plants dead, grass dry, and deciduous trees stripped of their foliage. At the *western* base, the mean temperature during a corresponding week was, at sunrise 29°, and at sunset 52°; the state of the atmosphere and of vegetation that of advancing spring; grass fresh and green, four to eight inches high, vernal plants in bloom, the air soft, and all the streams free from ice. Thus December, on one side of the mountain, was winter; on the other it was spring.—*From J. C. Fremont's Geographical Memoir upon Upper California.*

'Mr. Robert Napier is at present building, in his yard at Govan, a floating railway, for the Edinburgh and Nothern Railway Company. It is being built of iron, 180 feet in length and 35 in breadth. It is to have three lines of rails on deck, so as to enable it to take on a railway train of 500 feet in length, and is to be propelled by engines of 250 horse power As the main line of railway on each side of the Tay is considerably above the level of the sea, stationary egines on either side of the Frith are to be employed to draw up or lower the trains. This railroad steamboat is expected to be launched in a few weeks.'

A READY RULE FOR FARMERS.—A 'quarter of wheat' is an English measure of eight standard bushels—so if you see wheat quoted fifty-six shillings, it is seven shillings a bushel. A shilling is twenty-four cents—multiply by seven and you have $1 68c per bushel.

A HOME-MADE VAPOR BATH.—For a person ill in bed, a small lump of unslacked lime, wrapped in a very damp towel, and this put in a dry one, will make as good a vapor both as can be desired.

Several friends were conversing a few evenings since, when the clock struck eleven. 'It is time,' said one, 'that honest men were abed.' 'That may be,' said another, 'but *you* need not be in a hurry on *that* account.'

A FEMALE DOCTOR.—Miss Elizabeth Blackwell has received a diploma, from the Geneva Medical College, conferring on her the degree of M. D. She said, on receiving it, 'I thank you, sir. With the help of the Most High it shall be the effort of no life to shed honor on this diploma.'

From the New-York Tribune.

Extract from Mr. Atherton's Lecture on California.

First—The face of the country, climate, productions of California, its healthfulness, River Sacramento and branches, price of freight, launches, government of the country, &c. &c.

Second—The mines, manner of procuring the gold, average quantity per man, probable supply, wet and dry diggings compared, and some instances of success within my own personal observation.

Third—Advice to Emigrants to California, articles necessary for an outfit, &c.

Fourth—The different routes to California, the expenses of each, with full particulars of the route through Mexico (over which I traveled on my return from San Francisco,) with distances, expenses and manner of traveling in Mexico, and which is the most advisable route.

Under the first general division of my subject, I will remark that the soil is generally good and capable of producing all the ordinary grains. It is a good wheat country. The red worm, which destroys so much of the wheat here, is unknown in California, so far as my knowledge extends. When I first went to California, in the month of January, 1847, land at Bodage, which is about thirty miles north of San Francisco, was worth two dollars an acre only—when I left, it was worth $20 an acre. San Francisco, or Yerba Buena, as we call it, stands, as you know, on the large and beautiful bay of San Francisco, and contains the most magnificent harbor in the world, and the only safe harbor in all Upper California, except San Diego. All the navies of the world and its commercial marine could ride in perfect security and repose on its bosom. The harbor is entered from the ocean by a narrow passage about one or two miles wide, with high bluffs on each side. This bay extends about sixty miles to the east of the town of San Francisco, and about one hundred miles to the north-west, and is from five to fifteen miles wide. The town is four or five miles from the ocean. In January 1847, there were about six hundred inhabitants in San Francisco. In April last, just before the gold placers were discovered, there were about one thousand inhabitants there. There were, in May and June, only a few women and children, the majority of the population having gone to the mines. When I left, many had returned. The town was filled by emigrants arriving from Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, and all neighboring places. There are several other towns on this bay. The principal ones are Sonoma, San Raphael, Santa Clara and San Jose. I have visited all these places, but my residence has been at San Francisco from January 1847 up to the 10th day of Dec. 1848.

In relation to the climate of California, I can safely say that it is not an unhealthy country. Fever and ague is somewhat prevalent along the banks of some of the rivers; but I hazard nothing in saying that the valley of the Sacramento is much more healthy than the valley of the Mississippi, or the State of Illinois. I am often asked about the "sickly season." There is what is called a "rainy season," which lasts about four or five months—from November to April—and continued exposure, want of food and irregular habits would, of course, in a rainy or dry season, strongly predispose to disease, and during all seasons it is necessary to exercise ordinary prudence and care in relation to health.—During the "dry season" as it is called, the climate is clear and delightful. The atmosphere is bracing, and though sometimes warm, is not weakening to the system, as it is in some of the Southern states. I would remark, however, that in the summer season heavy fogs are prevalent on the coast. The River Sacramento and San Joaquin are the great rivers of Upper California. The Sacramento is a most beautiful stream. At its mouth it is about two-thirds as wide as the East River at Fulton Ferry. There is a small island in the middle of the River, at its mouth. It has a middle bed, and is navigable for three or four hundred miles above its mouth. I have never been on that river above Sutter's, which is about one hundred and fifty miles above San Francisco. It is navigable for ships drawing eight feet, to the mouth of the American Fork, and a small steamboat drawing two or three feet of water could go two hundred miles still farther up. A branch of the Sacramento called the "American Fork" empties into the Sacramento, about 150 miles from its mouth. Capt. Sutter's Mill is 40 miles above the mouth of, and on, the American Fork. This is the place where the gold was first discovered. The discovery was made by some of Capt. Sutter's men who were employed to dig a race to discharge the waste water from his mill. All articles of merchandise are carried in what are called launches, which are large boats that will carry from eight to fifteen tons. It takes about a week or ten days to go from San Francisco to Sutter's, and back, in one of these launches, and when I left the freight on a barrel of flour was $14. A common steamboat could make the trip in two days.—When I left California, a launch which but a short time before could have been bought for $500, could not be hired for one trip to Sutter's for that sum. The price of passage was $10—each passenger to carry his food and bed with him, if he had any to carry. Nothing is found for the passengers, except passage. Every man has to do as the Irishman did, 'eat himself,' on the passage.—It is quite

unnecessary for me to allude to the political regulations of California. You are well aware that, as yet, we have no government there. Congress neglects to provide a Territorial Government for the country, and although the Alcaldes are obeyed, the people are not obliged to obey them.

I now approach that portion of my lecture which will probably be of the greatest interest to you, to wit.: The mines, manner of procuring the gold, average quantity per man, probable supply, wet and dry diggings, and some instances of success within my own personal observation. I may very safely tell you that the accounts you have in the papers, from California, are not exaggerated, however well they may be calculated to stagger belief in them. Gold is found in great abundance over an extent of country 300 miles by 1,000. I have explored only a small portion of this vast area, and new discoveries are constantly being made. The captain of the vessel in which I came from San Francisco to San Blas (Capt. Blanchard) gathered in three weeks gold dust of the value of $10,000, and of this sum $3,000 were gathered by him in the last three days he was at the mines. This amount he had on board the vessel (the brig Laura Ann.) He informed me that in washing out the last, he must have thrown away 2 or 3 ounces from each tin-pan full of earth, as it would pay better not to wash it carefully. The largest lump of pure gold I ever saw weighed seven pounds. It was obtained by some Indians in the employ of a man by the name of Weaver. I saw it weighed, and it was pronounced 19 1-2 carats fine. Those of you who have read the official communication of Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the 22d Dec. 1848, twelve days after I left San Francisco, may have observed the following remark, "Incredible quantities of gold are yet daily collected, and scarcely a week elapses without some new discovery of the precious metal, more startling than any previous one." The Commodore also alludes to the fact that a few days previous to the date of his dispatch a small party of five or six persons obtained, in two days, $30,000 worth of pure gold. I have no more doubt of the truth of the statement by Commodore Jones than I have of the fact of my existence. The gold region, part of which has been explored, embraces as you have observed, a larger area than the State of New-York, and new discoveries are being made daily. There are, I am told, a little less than 50,000 square miles in the State of N. York, and if two persons only were digging on each square mile, you would have 100,000 persons. Now it is possible though hardly probable, to my mind, that during the next summer there may be 100,000 persons in the gold region digging for gold. But they will be scattered over a large extent of territory, and you may depend upon it, gentlemen, that there will be room enough for all. If a Government and a Mint could only be established in California the gold would be as valuable there as in N. York. But such is not the case at present. As an evidence of this, I may say that lots in San Francisco when I left were held and actually sold at prices higher than lots of the same size in Wall-st. Those who fail are generally those who go in too large companies, or those with delicate constitutions, who break down under fatigue and exposure. It is something of a lottery to find good "diggings." When a person or a company has found a right spot, others are not allowed to dig in the same hole, but they may dig near it. The exclusive right to dig in the spot selected is, however, only allowed while actually occupied by the digger. There are but very limited facilities for storing goods at San Francisco. I should by all means recommend that materials for a fire proof building or storehouse be sent around Cape Horn.

I will now speak to you of the articles necessary for an outfit to California. In the first place, an India Rubber Tent is, I consider, indispensable. This can be procured in San Francisco at a less price than it would cost to buy it here and transport it there. Every man who is going to *dig* wants a pair of India Rubber long stockings. These can be had in San Francisco; also in this City. A pair of thick shoes should be worn over the India Rubber stocking, to prevent the gravel from cutting the feet of the stockings, and thus admitting the water. The India Rubber stocking would prevent perspiration from being checked too suddenly as the labor of digging up the earth will necessarily cause perspiration, which if checked too suddenly, would certainly produce colds and fevers. Every emigrant should take or send furnitue sufficient for his own use but not more than is necessary, for freight is very high to San Francisco and up the River. I would not advise any man to go to California who is doing well here. If he is doing well enough, let him stay. The inconveniences will be very great, such as always attend the settlement of every new country. There will be a great many privations and difficulties; but to such as have good health, who are accustomed to labor and are doing nothing here, or are laying up nothing, I say by all means go to California. The laboring man will succeed best in California.

The following questions were then asked by the audience:

Q. Are the streams small? A. Yes in summer; in Winter they are generally swollen.

Q. Is there any danger of attack from the Indians? A. There is very little where there is a large party.

Q. How is the timber about the Sierra Nevada? A. There is blenty of oak, pine and cypress, and of excellent quality, which can be floated down to the American Fork very easily

Q. How cheap is travelling from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan? A. By providing your own horse and mule your expenses will not exceed $2 per day.

Q. What is the price of horses and mules at Vera Cruz at the present time? A. I don't know; when I left, they were about $30, and saddles and bridles can be bought at any price.

Q. Is there much land sold in California? A.—I understand there was a lot of land sold at $60,000, or as much as the same surface would sell for in Wall-st.

Q. What is the value of horses and mules at the mines? A. Good horses cannot be bought at less than $200, while others may be purchased for $100 or $80; saddles and bridles are very high.

Q. Is it possible sir, to buy any amount of provisions at Mazatlan. A. No, sir; they cannot be procured; you cannot rely on obtaining provisions at Mazatlan.

Q. Which is the best way of ascending to the mines from San Francisco? A Either by the river or by the land; the best route is by the river.

Q. Is the river navigable all the way to Sutter's Fort? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the horses which you buy at the mines broken? (laughter) A. No; but they are very easily broken in.

Q. What is lumber worth? A. $100 a thousand.

Q. Are there any saw-mills? A.—Yes; there is a steam saw-mill about 30 miles above San Francisco.

Q. Is the timber fit for trimming the inside of a house? A. Yes, I should suppose so.

Q. Is it worth while to carry arms exposed? A It is; and you can get permission from the authority to carry arms.

Q. Is that necessary, sir? A. It is absolutely necessary.

Q. Are there not many articles contraband, or that you are not allowed to carry—for instance, is a man allowed to carry his own tobacco? A. No sir.

Q. Can a man carry his own liquor? [Laughter—and some one cried, "Go it boots."] A. Certainly, sir.

Q. What is the difference between the wet and dry diggings? A. From the wet diggings the fine gold is generally taken; it is necessary to wash it out of the earth. There are other sections of the country where lump gold is found.

YOUTHFUL "JEROMES."—We are informed by Mr. Post, late publisher of the Jersey City Advertiser, that he is indebted to two youths for the preservation of the life of a daughter. So noble an act he considers should not remain unpublished, nor their names unassociated with the names of the noble and daring who have periled their lives in the preservation of the lives of others.

A number of school-children had ventured upon the ice in the river at Rahway, among whom was the above little miss, about twelve years of age. In consequence of the force of the current in one spot the ice was there thin, gave way, and she fell in. She had twice descended, and when about to descend a third time a youth of about sixteen, JOSEPH FOLSOM, notwithstanaing the severe coldness of the weather on Wednesday of last week, jumped in to her rescue. She immediately seized him in such a manner as to prevent the free use of his limbs, but by his being an expert swimmer he sustained her weight by *treading* water, "determined," as he has since declared, "that she should not again go down unless he went with her." His brother THEODORE a younger lad, was also disposed to follow, but Joseph, with unusual presence of mind in his condition, advised his brother that he could be of no service by so doing, but that by bringing them a rail he might save them. This was as quickly done as possible, and both were saved, not however, without Theodore having ventured some depth into the ice and water to use the rail to advantage. Thus have these two lads secured to themselves an eternal debt of gratitude, and the merit of deserved praise as long as they live. Their father does business in New-York, while they assiduously discharge the duties connected with his farm. With their clothes frozen to their bodies they were compelled to travel probably three quarters of a mile.—*Jersey City Sentinel.*

American fabries are in good demand abroad. The value of those exported from Boston alone, in 1848, was over $2,266,000. About 5,900 bales of domestics were sent to South America, the East Indias, and various other parts of the world.

Dr. Leonard, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, says that he has used charcoal as a manure during the last forty years. He takes the dust found in the beds of charcoal pits, and places it near the manure heap. As the manure increases, he throws on a layer of charcoal for every layer of manure. Thus he saves all the ammonia and gases—the essences of the manure—wich would have otherwise escaped. This system greatly increases the fertilizing power of the manure.

There are 779 banks in the United States.

FIRE IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—We learn by the Eveving Post that the Union Hotel, in Elizabethtown, kept by A. Gale, took fire on Saturday evening last, in the basement, and got well under weigh before it was discovered and one time threatened to destroy the whole building, After destroying or injuring all the furniture, carpets, &c. on the first floor and in the basement, the fire was fortunately reduced. The loss is estimated at five or six hundred dollars, The premises belonged to Mr. Gibbons, of Madison.

Mr. Drum, the newly elected Senator from the District lately represented by Gov. Jonston, took his seat in the Pensylvania Senate on the 16th inst. The official, at this special election, is as follows: Johnston, Whig, 4,311; Drum, Loco, 4,517: majority for Drum, 206.

☞We lose another veteran Jersey Blue of the Revolution, in the death of Philip Bevan, of Sargentsville, Hunterdon Co., on the 12th, aged 92 years.

THE LITERARY AMERICAN,

VOL. II., COMMENCING JANUARY 6, 1849.

With the most decided success hitherto, and with the most brilliant prospects for the future, the proprietor of the Literary American announces

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The form is most convenient for binding, and those who preserve the paper in this way, will have, at the end of the year, *two fine volumes, of twelve hundred and forty eight pages*—a quantity and quality of reading matter that they would find it difficult to obtain in any other way for the same price.

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The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

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New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

A TALL WEDDING.—The Giant and Giantess were married on Saturday evening at the Museum, where they have been exhibited for two weeks past. A great crowd witnessed the interesting ceremony, which was performed by Justice McGrath. They have been reengaged by Barnum for a few days, and will spend the first portion of their 'honeymoon' at his popular establishment.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Feb. 22.

FLOUR	$5 56 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 87 a 2 94
RYE FLOUR	3 44
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a 1 30
CORN	54 a 60
OATS	35 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	58 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	11
EGGS per doz.	18

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday Feb. 11th. EDWARD RYNO an indented apprentice to the Shoe Making business, all persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, under the penalty of the law.

STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

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THE subscribers have for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for persons going to California, such as

White Mackinaw Blankets, weighing 5 to 10 lbs.
Colored do do scarlet, blue, green, drab, moose, mixed brown.,
White Blankets, for Ships' Berths.
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Cotton and Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up.
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DAY, 23 Courtlandt street, offers for sale of his own Manufacture—

15,000 dozen Elastic Suspenders.
3,000 yards India Rubber Cloth.
6,000 lbs. Railroad Rubber (discs)
15,000 feet India Rubber Hose—Day's Patent.
100 Day's patent India Rubber Houses, for California.
2,000 Camp Blankets.
25 Portable Boats—Day's patent.
1,500 lbs. Stationers' Rubber.
1,000 pairs India Rubber Boots.
— cases India Rubber Shoes.
1,500 Coats, Capes, and Spanish Ponchos.
300 India Rubber Beds and Pillows.
150 dozen Riding and Money Belts.
5 tons Steam Packing, a superior article.

Those, and a general assortment of Rubber Goods adapted to every climate, for sale, and being constantly manufactured, by the advertiser. The trade supplied on most liberal terms.

New York Feb. 20. 1849. p4

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Terms very easy, only $125 in cash required, the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage a term of years by paying interest punctually.

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Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

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Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and tritnming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

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Jan. 11. 1848. 1 y.4.

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FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of ROSES, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8ej2m

The Opinions and Reflections of the Widow Greene.

The Widow Greene had a fit of the South Carolina 'high strikes,' last Monday: and was half inclined to get up a meeting for the dissolution of the Union.

As she sat in her arm chair; by a sea coal fire, her petticoats slightly raised, either to keep them out of the way of the Maltese kitten, or for some other purpose, she threw her spectacles back, rested her head on her hand, and gave away to philosophical reflection. A strong pinch of Mrs. Miller's Scotch snuff faded to withdraw her from her mental destruction.

As she thus 'resigned herself to thought,' our fair and blue-eyed cousin Julia—God bless the dear creature! how we do love her!—who had been reading the morning Gazette, suddenly dropped the paper, and, at the top of her voice exclaimed:

'Goodness gracious! mercy on us! What a monster! Did you ever! Oh, dear me, aunt, did you ever hear of such a wretch, in all your born days?'

'Dear a-me, child! dear a-me child!' returned the widow, as she rubbed her eyes with one hand and seized her snuff box with the other; 'what is the matter! Pray tell me, Julia, what is the matter?'

'Matter, matter! Matter enough, I can tell you aunt! Only listen, and I'll read to you!'

'Do so, my darling child,' rejoined the widow, 'and let's know all about it!'

Whereupon cousin Julia picked up the offending paper, and read as follows:

'We are credibly informed, and we repeat it boldly, that Gen. Zachary Taylor said to Mrs. Richard Lumpkin, widow of the late and lamented Stephen Lumpkin, at a ball given him at Baton Rogue, that it was his opinion that no one ought to be married but once; and that he agreed with Cobbett, that she who married twice, did little better than commit adultery!'

'What an awful wretch!' exclaimed Julia.

'What an *abominable* wretch!' exclaimed the widow.

'And that isn't all, dear aunt,' continued Julia 'Listen and I'll read to you:

'And we are further informed, that the General also said that no young woman ought to be married before she was five-and-twenty.'

'Good lord of mercies! did you ever? No, I never!' screamed Julia.

'He's an infidel, and worse than a Camelite,' said the widow; 'and if he's the President the next four years, I kinder guess there'll be a falling off in the census for 1850. The man's mad—he's a fool, and I know it.'

'He's more than a fool—he's a cannibal, a barbarian, a Fegee Islander, a great ugly Shaking Quaker,' continued the excited Julia.

In the meantime the widow wiped her specs, took up the paper, looked it carefully over; and whilst a smile played upon her countenance, she handed it to Julia, and said to her: 'There, child, read that are paragraph. There's comfort in it.'

Julia did as she was bid, and read the following:

'The foregoing is a vile slander. We have it from the best authority that Gen. Taylor loves the ladies, all of them, most dearly. He's a friend of early marriages; and, for those ladies who have lost their lords, why, God bless you, if he had his way, he would imitate the example of Robin Roughhead, and marry all the widows and father all the orphans!'

'I stick to the General after all,' said the widow.

'So do I,' said the blushing Julia; and if the old General were here, wouldn't I kiss him—wouldn't I! I'd smother him with kisses!'—*N. Y. Atlas.*

SHEEP.—These animals though a source of much profit to the farmer when rightly managed, and of approved breeds, ought never to be permitted to run with cows Their early habits of rising, and the inclination they manifest to rove, are adverse to an equitable 'division of herbage,' as the cow being rather fastidious in relation to her diet, will refuse to partake of the grasses over which they have passed. Every sheep grower should therefore provide a seperate enclosure for his sheep—well and securely fenced, and provided with suitable building as a protection against rains, especially during spring and fall.—*Ger. Tel.*

Feed no grain to your animals without grinding, and no roots without they are cooked.

REMEDY FOR BURNS SCALDS.—From the number of accidents which have lately taken place, and by which several persons have been so dreadfully burned as to cause death, we reccomend the following simple remedy, by which the pain from either a burn or a scald is instantly relieved. Let clarafied honey be applied on a linnen rag, and in one moment the pain will cease. This remedy has been tried several times, and it always relieved the moment the honey was applied.—*Newark Times.*

Mr. Lerow of Boston has invented a machine which will sew a yard a minute with the 'fast stitch' made in sewing the seams of pantaloons, &c. The workmanship is excellent; and unlike that of other similar machines, the stitch will not pull out. It seems as strong and perfect as the best sewing by hand.

A book for every Man, Woman, and Child in the United States.

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ANNUAL, FOR 1849.

An illustrated work, comprising a fine series of embellishment, with interesting descriptions, in one hand-some large octavo of about 400 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, and lettered in the most finished style of modern book making.

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This splendid volume comprises within itself a Complete Library of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, condenced in form, familiar in style, copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects. The Engravings (over 200 in number) are strictly illustrative being representations of actual Scenery, Costumes, Manners Monuments, &c. &c.

On examination the above work will be pronounced by every intelligent person, under whose observation it may come, as one of the most suitable presents for a father to present to his family, as regards both the quality and number of its embelishments, and the pure character of its contents. In preparing every article for its pages, the greatest caution has been used, to admit nothing but of an amusing and instructive character.

A cheap edition has been prepared, for the mails, in paper covers. Two copies will be sent for Three Dollars; five, for Five Dollars: and ten copies (and one to the person getting up the club) for Ten Dollars The postage will not exceed 25 or 30 cents on each volume when sent by mail.

*** Clergyman, Superintendants of sabbath Schools, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals, Postmasters and Booksellers throughout the country are respectfully requested to act as our Agents. Should you order any copies of the Pictorial Family Annual to sell again you will please send for them without delay, as each order will be attended to according to the date of its reception. Our fixed terms for the volume will be as follows: and under no circumstances will there be any deviation—the cash in all cases to accompany the order, TEN Copies in elegantly gilt binding, for $15. ONE HUNDRED Copies for $100.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States.

*** Newspapers coppying this Advertisement, entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice.) and giving it two inside insertions, shall receive a copy of this work, (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the Publisher.

No letter will be taken from the office unless postpaid.

Leading Periodical in America.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, 1849.

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

Terms.—Great inducements to Postmasters and clubs, unequalled by those of any other establishment. For Three Dollars in advance, (par money, in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and Mezzotint Portraits on proof sheets, of Gen. TAYLOR, Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SCOTT, Gen WORTH, and Capt. WALKER. These pictures properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are, of themselves, worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber, remitting $3, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs Grey's popular works, or a magnificent Print, from the burin of a celebrated English Artist. For $5, Two Copies yearly, and a set of the Portraits above named to each subscriber. For $10, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the Postmaster or other persons forming the Club. For $20, eleven copies, and a set of the Portraits, to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the Club.

☞ For the convenience of those desiring to form clubs in connection with other publications we will send one copy of the Magazine, and one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, for $4. One copy of the Magazine, and two of the Post for $5. Three copies of the Magazine, and four of the Post for $10. Four copies of the Magazine and two of the Post for $10. Six copies of the Magazine, and nine of the Post for $20.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to Graham's Magazine, during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December, 1849, (the Magazine to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, GRATUITOUSLY, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid The Magazine will be continued on either to the subscribers themselves, or to the agents, through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should both in the same town as the case may be. ☞ Postage on all letters to be pre-paid. Address.

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.
98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
December 12.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E RUM "	50	to	75	"

J H WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works,*" universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher
No 128 Nassau, st. New York.

☞ Newspapers copying the above, (including this notice.) and giving it eight insertions, shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from $2 50 to $3.00 per volume. Send only one paper directed as above

---

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS
Dec. 1848. f3

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

ALBRO, HOYT, & CO.
72 John street,

ARE now receiving into store from their Factories, at Elizabeth-Town, N. J. a variety of new and original patterns of

HEAVY FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

in widths 18, 21 and 24 feet. They are also receiving from the Albany, Lansingburg, and Utica factories, in sheets of 18 feet in width, a large assortment, embracing many new patterns of their

Medium Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, from the Newburgh, Albany Lansingbugh, Utica and Main Factories every variety of patterns manufacturing by them, of their 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th, 7-4th 8-4th and 12 feet wide

Light Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood and figured 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4th English, German and American

Table Oil Cloths.

Also, a great variety of new patterns o

Carriage Oil Cloths.

All of which they offer to the trade o liberal terms.

Jan. 1849. m3.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, ladies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.

Feb. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD
At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu

The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.

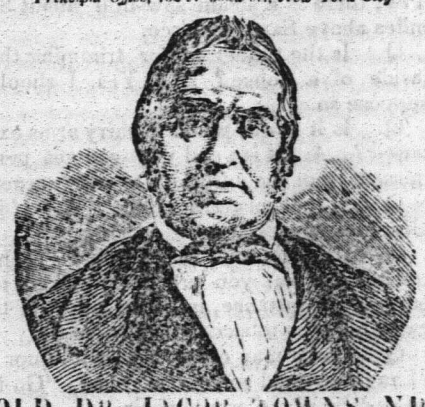
Paintings and Engravings framed; Books bound; Portfolios made; Periodicals served; and every thing connected with the Business executed and furnished upon the most equitable terms. Designing and Engraving on Wood executed by the best Artists.

Those having a single book, print, painting, or curiosity for sale, will meet with the same liberality and attention as those having whole Libraries of books, Portfolios of engravings, Galleries of Paintings or Museums of Curiosities to dispose of.

TALBOT WATTS, *Appraiser.*
THOMAS WATTS, *Librarian.*
BAUKE, CRISTOPHER, & Co
Dec 1848.—f *Proprietor*

[illegible] by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, demonstrating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr. for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA"*. Being poor he was compelled to limit it manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sale circumscribed to those only who have proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who have been healed of more diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago* that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of deterioration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry and the latest discoveries of the art have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *coal*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they are lost, evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give it its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this liquid, or vapid liquid, sweeten with our molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE, OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medicinal virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *indigestion, from debility of the stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills, and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds and Coughs*; and promote easy expectoration, and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity*, or the menstrual periods, and the like; and is efficacious in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Somnolency, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It circulates the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the blessing perspiration; relaxes all stiffnesses and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is said to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* or staining it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must no this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs what mischief it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic and corruption of the blood? What is scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

---

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *known as far apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to serve a fraud upon the unfortunate to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor unto the shattered and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND, NEW YORK Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847 I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself* or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself* though still incapable of getting in or out of bed or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Dorlejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4, I poured another bottle to day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH 36 Spruce st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street. N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S REDFIELD,

Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples*, &c &c always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, 415 *Broadway.*
1td. H DALLEY.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1848.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1849. | NO. 11.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz :—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

☞ Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

The old Love, and the New;

Or, the Sequel to a Bachelor's Vow.

BY MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER.

"Sure there's some wonder in this handkerchief!"—*Othello.*

A snug bachelor's domicil was the neat two story dwelling, No.—, Hudson St., and there, in all the enjoyment (?) of single blessedness, dwelt Jonathan Everleigh, Esq., a hale, hearty bachelor, on the shady side of forty. With him lived his nephew Walter Lincoln, and a faithful old African rejoicing in the name of Tunis, as black and shining as Day & Martin's best, and who, in his own individual capacity, constituted the factotum of the establishment—namely, cook, scullion, chambermaid, and waiter—for Mr. Everleigh never employed any of the 'woman-kind' about his stronghold of Bachelor-dom; even his clothes were regularly forwarded to his washerwoman by the milkman, as he passed her door every Monday morning, and as regularly returned on Saturday, by the same conveyance. Indeed, the 'oldest inhabitant' could not remember of ever seeing a female either ascend the nicely swept steps to the front door, or descend into the basement below. There was to be sure, one old decrepit woman, who for a time spread her unseemly garments upon the flagging in front; but even she, soon deputized a dirty little urchin all 'tattered and torn,' to receive her daily dole from the well-spread table of the bachelor.

Yet, notwithstanding this more than Monkbarns exclusion of the softer sex, Mr. Everleigh was by no means of the *genus* morose and crabbed—attributes supposed to belong to the bachelor class of bipeds—but on the contrary, was of a cheerful, generous nature, rejoicing in the happiness and prosperity of others, which he was ever ready to promote as far as he was able. He was not however, a wealthy man in the worldly acceptation of the term, but had enough for all his own wants, and to spare, if need required, for the wants of a friend.

To his nephew he was fondly attached, deeming no expense too great for his education. Young Lincoln graduated with honor from Columbia College, and Mr. Everleigh, averse to his studying a profession, had then admitted him as a partner in the house of Everleigh & Co.

'Well, Walter,' he would say, 'when we have made a little more money, we will wind up business and enjoy ourselves—yes, yes, my boy, we will see a little more of the world, and not spend all our days cramped within the walls of this modern Babel! I am rich enough for both of us; and thank God Walter, when we travel forth, we shall neither of us be encumbered with a *woman!*'

Now, our bachelor reckoned a little too confidently upon this latter point; for during all these conversations with his uncle, Walter had very pleasing visions of a pair of soft blue eyes, which somehow or other, whenever this journey was spoken of, seemed to be fixed upon him with such a sweet confiding look—nay, he almost felt as it were, the pressure of a dear little head upon his shoulder, and saw, or fancied he saw, long ringlets of the most beautiful golden hair floating around him.

But he took very good care not to reveal these visions to his uncle!

After business hours, Mr. Everleigh and Walter regularly walked home together, where the skill of Tunis had meanwhile prepared the only meal in which Mr. Everleigh indulged, save breakfast—for at such a woman's fol-de-rol drink as *tea*, the bachelor turned up his nose, although he greatly relished the cup of excellent coffee which Tunis was wont to bring him after dinner, when throwing off his boots and assuming his dressing-gown and slippers, he yielded himself to the indulgence of hit of back-gammon, or a game of all-fours with his nephew.

Assuming the privilege of an old servant, Tunis usually stood by upon these occasions, marking the progress of the game with much apparent interest, and displaying his shining rows of ivory to great advantage. Sometimes he would break out with—

'*Hi*—Massa Everleigh take care—young Massa he get ebery ting!' or, '*Golly* Massa Walter, you not get off dis time—hi—dere go de Jack!'

Sometimes Walter would venture to express his surprise, that one so fond of domestic life as his uncle appeared to be, should have omitted that choicest blessing—a wife; but such a remark never failed to draw down, not only a shower of invectives upon the sex, but also to put Mr. Everleigh into such an exceeding bad humor, that Walter was always glad to withdraw from the scene. Fond of reading, the centre-table was always well supplied with the new publications, and files of daily papers—they also dipped a little into politics, always however espousing different sides for the sake of the argument.

Thus it will be seen, that for a season our two friends lived very cozy and comfortable—but it will also be seen that such happy times could not last. Pity they should. For we should like to know, in the name of woman-kind, whom he so much affected to despise—what a bachelor like Mr. Everleigh has to do with comfort!

Walter began gradually to estrange himself from these family *tete-a-tetes*, and after allowing himself to be handsomely beaten by his uncle at his favorite games, would plead some trifling errand, or engagement, to absent himself, leaving his respected relative to wile off the hours alone. These absences grew more and more frequent, still Mr. Everleigh contented himself with remarking: 'You were out late last night, Walter;' or, 'I waited until ten for you, boy!' to which Walter would answer hurriedly and in much confusion, that he was very sorry, but had a particular engagement, or was unavoidably detained—while Tunis, chuckling and grinning as he descended into the obscure regions of the kitchen, would remark for his own especial edification, '*Hi!* young Massa Walter give old Massa de slip one of dese days—see if he don't!'

Noting, at length, the more growing abstraction of his nephew, that he was more given to the perusal of poetry, that he sighed often, and moreover carried about him very suspicious missives, in the shape of delicately-folded notes, Mr. Everleigh grew uneasy, and resolved to question Walter upon the subject, a resolution that was perhaps the more speedily carried into effect, by observing one evening upon the little finger of the delinquent—*a small gold ring!* This was enough.

'Puppy!' he muttered, 'it is just as I thought—yes, yes, I'll wager he is playing the fool!'

Then working himself up to the degree of wrath required for the purpose, he began:

"Put down your light, sir—you are not going off in this way—put down your light, I say, young man—we must have a little talk together before we separate!"

And blushing like a girl, Walter placed the lamp upon the table. He saw the hour had come, and that the storm he had so long dreaded, was about to burst upon his head:

'Now tell me, sir,' continued Mr. Everleigh, 'where you have been, and where you spend your evening—*hey*, Walter, tell me that? You shan't run blindfolded into ruin if I can stop you—speak, sir!—I asked you where you had been!'

'I have been visiting at Mrs. Nesmeth's this evening' uncle,' answered Walter dutifully.

'And who the devil is Mrs. Nesmeth?' asked the bachelor seizing the poker, and thrusting it into the grate.

'A—a particular friend of mine, whom I often call upon,' said walter.

'The deuce you do! hey—what—and why have you not told me this before, you scamp—how old is she, I say?' exclaimed Mr. Everleigh.

'I should judge her to be nearly forty, uncle, although it is difficult fo decid upon a lady's age,' answered Walter.

'Difficult to decide upon, a fiddlestick! Forty is she—wh-e-w! she has a daughter then, I suppose, also a *particular friend* of yours?'

'Yes, sir. A most charming, amiable girl, sir, only about seventeen,' replied Walter.

With a vigorous poke between the bars of the grate Mr. Everleigh now fixed his gaze upon the countenance of his nephew:

'Well.'

'Sir.'

'I say, why don't you speak, you—you young jackanapes?'

'What shall I say?' said Walter smiling.

'Say—why that you are in love with the girl—that you mean to make a fool of yourself—that you mean to marry her!'

'Well, my dear uncle,' replied Walter firmly, 'then I do say, that I love Miss Nesmeth most tenderly—that our faith stands plighted to one another, and that please God I shall mrrry her.'

Please God you shall marry her! repeated Mr. Everleigh, in a tone of cutting contempt—'I say please God, you shall do no such thing! a pretty fool you'd make of yourself, *eh!* What business had you to fall in love, I should like to know, without my consent—your faith stands plighted does it?—O you puppy!—well, I'll find a way to un-plight it that's all! don't speak—go to bed—*married*—wh-e-w!' And seizing a lamp, the excited bachelor bounced out of the room.

When he wreached his chamber, Mr. Everleigh for some moments paced the floor with rapid strides, giving full vent to the passion which agitated him—now bestowing all sorts of invective epithets upon his nephew, now upon the arts of woman-kind. At length throwing himself into a chair, he gradually suffered his anger to abate—his features relaxed—a shade of melancholy stole over them, and finally burying his face in his hands, he remained for a long time in deep, and as it would appear, painful thought. Then slowly rising, he opened a small escritoire which stood upon a table, at the head of his bed, and drew forth the miniature of a young girl, upon which he gazed long and sorrowfully. A hot tear rolled down his cheek, and fell upon his hand. This aroused him, and as if in anger for allowing himself to be thus overcome, he thrust the picture back into its case, turned the key of the desk, and hurriedly brushing his hand across his eyes, exclaimed:

'Fool, fool that I am! Well, God grant that poor Walter may not be made the dupe I was!'

Several days passed, and no further allusion was made to the subject so near the hearts of both uncle and nephew. Walter, it is true, would have gladly introduced this most interesting topic, and essayed at various times to do so—but Mr. Everleigh, perfectly comprehending his object, and willing to punish him, invariably walked off, leaving the lover to his own not very pleasant reflections—for the thought of his uncle's displeasure, who had ever been to him as a father, even the love of his charming Emily could not entirely overbalance.

Now, the truth must be owned, that Mr. Everleigh was quite as unhappy at the state of affairs as Walter; and when he noticed the pale cheek, and sunken eye betokening a sleepless nigt, and the dejected, almost penitent air of his nephew, he could hold out no longer—pity took the place of resentment, and much to the astonishment of Walter, he was the first to introduce the forbidden subject; and expressed his readiness to hear what the 'silly boy,' as he termed him, had to say for himself.

Thus encouraged, Walter opened his his heart freely—Mr. Everleigh listening at first quietly and silently—then, as Walter proceeded, he gradually grew more wrathy—fidgetted upon his seat—kicked the fender—muttering like Squire Burchell, 'Fudge!' and 'Pshaw!' and finally, in the very midst of a most glowing description of his fair inamorata, which Walter was pouring forth, he bade the ardent young lover hold his tonge and not be such a fool!

'But uncle,'' persisted Walter, "I am sure if you once saw Emily, you would no longer rail at my love, but acknowledge how very inferior to her real charms are all the descriptions I would fain give you.'

'Psaw—beauty is but skin deep, you silly fellow, and for the rest, she is just like all her sex, false and fickel as the wind!' said Mr. Everleigh. 'She will jilt you depend upon it.'

'I would stake my life upon her truth!' replied Walter, warmly—'if you knew her, you would be ashamed of such injustice to an angel!'

'Wh-e-w! we are in a passion, are we—*eh* Mr. Fire-brand—now Walter take my advice, and don't get married. What the —— do you want of a wife, I should like to know—have not you got a pleasant home, you dog, and an old uncle that humors you like a pet monkey! and what on earth do you want to bring a woman into the concern for!'

'Uncle,' replied Walter so long as I was in no condition to support a wife, marriage of course would be highly injudicious; but as, thanks to your kindness, my dearest uncle, I am now established in a good business, with all reasonable prospect of success, why should I longer delay my happiness! No, my dear sir, do not ask it—nothing but your consent is now wanting to make me the happiest of men.'

'The silliest of fools you mean!' interrupted Mr. Everleigh, impatiently. 'Now depend upon it, Walter the moment you put yourself in the power of a woman, you are ruined, body and soul—I would not give a straw for you a mere puppet pushed hither and there, at the will of an artful little hussy! Just look at me, Walter—here I stand six feet in my shoes—a happy, hearty bachelor of five-and-forty—look at my head—not a grey hair in it—my teeth—sound as a roach—think you I should be what I am, had I saddled myself with a wife and a brood of squalling fat babies?—no, no!'

Bnt uncle,' said Walter, rather mischievously, 'if report says true, you were once in a fair way for such a misfortune, for I have heard you were at one time engaged to be married.'

'*Hey*—what? nonsense—nonsense,' answered the bachelor, stooping suddenly to pick up something from the carpet—'to be sure I was a fool once, a deuced fool—but I was never caught again, ha-ha-ha—never again—and Walter, it is precisely because I know the deceitful sex, that I am so urgent to warn you against them.'

'Then you do admit you were once in love?' said walter—'then how can you blame me, for the passion, which a lovely and amiable girl has inspired!'

Mr. Everleigh arose and walked several times hurrtedly around the room, then approaching Walter, he regarded him seriously and said:

'Walter, you shall now hear from my lips that of which no one person has heard me speak. To you I will confess my folly. Yes walter,' he continued, seating himself and nervously playing with his watch-guard—'when I was of your age, I was silly enough to fall in love with as arrant a piece of coquetry and mischief, as ever Nature turned out. She was a school-mate and intimate friend of your poor Mother, Walter, and came home with her to pass the holidays at the Grange. This was our first meeting. She was then only fifteen—as gay and wild as a young deer, and the most beautiful creature I had ever beheld—nay, that I have ever yet seen. It was my fate to be spending the holidays at the Grange also, and a most fortunate circumstance i then felicitated myself that it was—but it proved otherwise, as you will see. Those six happy weeks flew by as moments—the remembrance even now causes my blood to course more rapidly—and then we parted, with mutual regret, and with mutual wishes that we might soon meet again! And I was such an ass, Walter as to think and dream of nothing else but—but—ah! I cannot speak her name boy!' said Mr. Everleigh his voice trembling wite agitation; 'No matter—she was my star—my idol. All I did all I hoped, was in reference to her and I penned more sonnets to her than would fill a folio. At length we met again. She was again at the Grange. My love became idolatry Walter, nor had I any reason to complain of her coldness. She read with me, sang to me, walked with me, and rode with me—indeed, we were scarcely for a moment separated. Thus encouraged I at length declared my passion, and she—false and perfidious as she proved—she, Walter, fell on my bosom and wept her love!' Mr. Everleigh paused, and wrung the hand of Walter: 'Boy, boy, may you never be deceived as I have been My happiness was 'brief as woman's love.' A few weeks after our engagement witnessed the arrival of a gay, dashing lieuteaant—her cousin, she said—and from that moment my bliss declined. Her attention was no longer given to me—her smiles were for another—walking or riding—at home or abroad, the puppy never left her side. If I remonstrated, she lauged in my face, or turned angrily away from me. He called her by the most endearing names, and one day—yes, boy, one day I found her in his arms—her head resting dove-like upon his glittering epaulette—her little soft hand clasped in his. I saw—yes, I who had never dared to press mp lips upon her snowy brow—I saw it and survived! I could have shot the fellow dead upon the spot, but to save my soul from the sin of another's blood, there was providentially no weapon at hand. That evening I sought an interview with the false one. I accused her of her perfidy and bade her explain, if she could her conduct. This she positively refused to do—angry and bitter words ensued between us, until with consummate boldness she bade me mind my own concerns, and not trouble myself any further about her movements! I then asked her if she loved young Marchmont. Never shall I forget the look she cast upon me. 'Love him!' she exclaimed—'love him!—yes with my whole heart do I love him!' 'It is enough I answered—and although my brain was on fire, and every vein swollen with jealous rage, I coldly bowed, and turning on my heel walked leisurely away humming the air of a fashionable song. I then mounted my horse, and rode over to the house of a relative, some six or eight miles distant, where I remained for near a week, racked it seemed to me by all the torments of the damned. When I returned to the Grange she had gone—yes, gone with the lieutenant. I never saw her after! Now Walter I ask you, have I not reason to heap maledictions upon the faithless sex!'

'No, uncle,' answered walter, 'with all due deference to you, and with all the sympathy I feel for you, pardon me for saying, that if what you have just told me, is all you have to allege against them, your argument is a poor one.'

'*Hey*—what?—why, what the deuce would you have more?' exclaimed Mr. Everleigh.

'I would have calmness and deliberation uncle,' returned Walter. Allow me to say that judging from your own words, I consider yon were too hasty in codemning the young lady. There may have been reasons—strong palliative reasons why——'

Continued next week.

There is a man on Cape Ann who splits his lucifer matches, to make them go father. There's nothing like economy.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, March, 1, 1849.

We observe in the N. Y. Tribune Feb. 24th, an acknowledgment of money received by the N. Y. Cheap Postage Association, to the amount of $225, in sums of $10, and upwards, that that was the fifth acknowledgment for the same object. It states that the Association have two agents at Washington, laying before Members of Congress valuable information, and have issued publications both at Washington and N. Y. City, full of facts in relation to the beneficial effects of cheap postage in England.

Now we protest against using any such influence at Washington or on any other legislative body, even for so beneficial a purpose as cheap postage, there has been too much of this thing done heretofore not only at Washington, but at Trenton also. It forms a precedent to justify an interference with legislation in favor of unworthy and unjustifiable partial and exclusive objects. There has been *facts* enough published all over the country by the public press of all political parties uninfluenced by any interest save that of the people; if any thing should influence Congress to do their duty in this matter this should be sufficient This using money and personal influence by lobby members on Members of Congress and in our Sate Legislatures to corrupt legislation to private and special purposes, should be frowned down by all men who have the purity and stability of our government at heart. Is it just, is it democratic, is it for the benefit of and demanded by the people; these are the only considerations that should have any weight.

The only serious objection that we have yet seen brought forward, was by the Member from Ga. who stated that he condered the circulation of coppers which would necesarily follow this cheap postage bill demoralizing to the people of the South. Now if Members could only overcome this only serious objection, the people might have hopes that the bill would yet pass.

Whig Editors.—What is the matter with the Whig Editors? Seconded perhaps by those who are seeking for the loaves and fishes; for in these parts we believe the people go alcng smoothly with the curreut; but the Editors some how or other appear in disposition somewhat akin to the dog in the manger. There is but few whig papers that we receive but what displays more or less of this disposition; they have been tinkering at Cabinet Making for some time and cannot seem to fix it to suit themselves, and are also continually speculating as to whether Gen. Taylor will proscribe men for opinion sake or not; before the election this of course was not to be thought of, now the whistle blows more shrill music.

Many, aye most of them still continue to harp on the old thread bare subject of the countries ruin, by the subtreasury and the tariff of '46. Now gentlemen try and suit yourselves about these things if you can, aye there's the rub, the dog in the manger would not eat neither let any other, so it appears to be with the Whig Editors.

They have one thing however to comfort themselves with, their old pet is dead and buried, thankful they certainly are notwithstanding it was the idol of their hearts; so also with a prohibatory tariff, this also is one of the things that were, they have themselves repudiated it: thus also will it be with their protective tariff, they are now glad that it was not made one of the questions of the late election, they doubtlessly will like sensible men that we know a majority of them about these diggins to be, think a revenue tariff sufficient to protect, any thing worthy of protection, and best calculated for the interest of the *whole* country.

The democrats have ruled and ruined the country for twenty years, they say and if the whigs pursue the same policy they have heretofore done when in power, the democrats will be called on to ruin it once more.

Pursue your own policy gentlemen if you know what that is, for our part we shall commend whatever we discover worth commendation, in the administration of Gen. Taylor, and condemn whatever we believe to be anti-democratic or opposed to what we conceive to be the best interests of the whole people.

Whenever you cannot get along gentlemen call once more on that party whose princples have ruined the country so often and so long. This little episode in their history doubtlessly was and is for the peoples good, they were going a little astray; continued prosperity has been the ruin of thousands of individuals, and the democratic party was composed of individuals who by this will learn that they are not infalliable.

But the fundamental principles of that party were and are right, as is evidenced by the peoples always adopting them, but as we observed before this little episode in their history will tend to prune off whatever was anti democratic.

We are in no hurry gentlemen; take things coolly among yourselves, try hard to unite on some bond of union; we cannot constitutionally resume the helm under four years: you have got a brave old soldier for your captain, a fearless and we trust an honest man; you also have men of the highest talent, suitable as far as that goes to govern any country; but principles gentlemen, without the right principles, the principles of the immortal spirits who have heretofore governed our country you cannot succeed. With all sympathy for whatever you may do in accordance with that charter of our rights, the Constitution and its preamble the Declaration of Independence we bid you God speed.

LEGISLATURE.—It will be perceived by a reference to the proceedings of the Legislature of New Jersey that they have passed a bill to authorize the Easton and Somerville R. R. Co. to purchase the Road to Elizabethtown, and changing its name to Central R. R. Co. requiring them to pass the *Legislature, State officers &c. free*, was passed, 40 to 0.

By what authority do our legislators take unto themselves the use of others property without compensation? Or do they thus boldly publish to the world that this is the price at wich they do that wich should not be done, to the neglect of that for wich they were sent expressly by the people to do. What a nice sense of honor our legislators must have when on the very face of a bill they publish to the world a most outrageous condition by wich that act was allowed to pass; making use of other peoples property without any compensation therefor, thus declaring to this company and to the people of the State of New Jersey unless we are allowed a free passage on this road in addition to our per diem pay, we will not pass the bill.

What is a poor man called who appropriates to himself a loaf of bread the property of another when on the point perhaps of starvation? Why, a thief! But these gentlemen can appropriate as much of other peoples property as they choose, and give it the sanction of law and still continue to be Honorable Gentlemen.

This kind of legislation is most contemptable, we care not who, nor what they are; not having the yeas and nays by name or we would give them for the benefit of their constituents and posterity! O shame where is thy blush; such legislation is a disgrace to the Legislature wich passed it, and to the State at large.

The Plainfield Lyceum

Will meet in J. W. Laing's Hall on Tuesday Evening March 6th. The question for discussion is as follows: "Is Slaveholding inconsistant with Christian duty."

The question was most ably debated last tuesday evening, and the interest manifested in the debate and the importance of the question, decided the members to continue it next Tuesday Evening. We understand Doct. Stillman will give some interesting experiments in Chemistry at the close of the debate. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

Altered Notes of the Somerset County Bank.

One dollar notes altered to *five*, of the Somerset County Bank, are in circulation. The cheat is well done, but may easily be detected, as the genuine fives have red backs, while ones are white.—*Somerset Messenger*.

BAPTIST LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The constitution of the New Jersey Baptist Literary Institution, at N. Brunswick, has been so altered as to conform it to the joint stock plan. The $25,000 required, is divided into 1000 shares, and when a certain part shall have been subscribed for, the location is by the stockholders to be determined, and the erection of the buildings is to commence.

☞ **The Legislature have resolved to adjourn *sine die* on Friday of this week.**

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

HOUSE.—Mr. Talmage of New-York offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the next House the amount of money in his hands belonging to deceased seamen and deserters from the United States Navy, which was adopted.

The House then took up the bill relating the mileage of Members, and providing that the distance for which mileage shall be allowed be computed by the shortest continuous mail route; and likewise restricting the amount to be appropriated to the purchase of books for Members.

After some debate, the yeas and nays were called for and taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: yeas 157, nays 16.

Feb. 21.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ashmun moved an amendment providing that after the 1st July next postage rates should be uniform for all distances at 2 cents per half ounce if prepaid and double that rate if not prepaid, and directing stamps to be prepared by the Postmaster General.

Mr. Cobb of Ga. said he had opposed the reduction which was made in the rates of Postage, four years ago. He now acknowledged he had done wrong, and was in favor of a farther reduction to a uniform rate of five cents, but he nor the Southern members would never consent to the introduction of rates below the smallest denomination of silver coin, for he thought the circulation of copper coin was demoralizing. He should therefore forever oppose that.

Feb. 22.

SENATE.—The General Apropriation bill being before the Senate—

Mr. Webster rose and submitted a few remarks, principally with reference to the Territorial question, He concluded by exhibiting a paper, which he proposed to offer hereafter, as an amendment to the General Appropriation bill, authorizing the President to mantain posession of New-Mexico and Califarnia and, for the purpose of preserving authority and order in those Territories, directing him to employ such force as may be necessary of the Army and Navy. The existing laws to remain in force there, and officers to be appointed to see that they are properly executed—(martial law not to be broclaimed at any time)—and an appropriation to be made for this object.

The Secretary having read the paper, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dayton then rose and offered a paper of a similar purport, which was also read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, took up for consideration the joint resolution in favor of furnishing emigrants to California with arms and ammunition from the Public Stores, on certain terms.

After a few explanatory remarks, the bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to extend the Revenue laws of the United States over the Territories acquired from Mexico was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Duer of N. Y. moved to lay the bill on the table, which was decided by yeas and nays in the negative. Yeas 38, Nays 145. The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

Feb. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Rusk offered a joint resolution for the establishment of a Branch Mint at San Francisco, California. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate took up the bill allowing payment for certain horses lost during the late war, the property of the prisoners taken at Encarnation, Mexico, and after due consideration passed the same.

The Senate next resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expense of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year.

Mr. Dayton now rose and submitted as an amendment to Mr Walker's amendment, the proposition of which he gave notice on Wednesday last. It provides for a temporary Government to be extended over New-Mexico and California.

Mr. Webster spoke about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Foote followed in reply to the remarks of the Senator from New-Jersey. His topics of discourse were Slavery cessation, abolitionism, Southern wrongs politics of the day—all of which he treated in his characteristic style.

Without taking any father action upon the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton of Ohio, moved that the business upon the Speaker's table be proceeded with—which was lost by Yeas 110, Nays 74: a two-thirds vote being requisite. Mr. Vinton next moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—which being taken by Yeas and Nays was agreed to—Yeas 118, Nays 63.

Mr. White being called to the Chair the bill for the support of the Post Office Department was taken up.

Mr. Goggin proposed an amendment for the reduction of letter postage to the uniform rate of 3 cents if prepaid or 5 cents if otherwise on all letters weighing not over half an ounce.

The Chair decided that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Goggin appealed from the decision, when the Chair was sustained by the House.

Mr. Turner of Ill. made a speech, dwelling chiefly ubon the Territorial and Slavery questions.

Mr. Tallmadge of N. Y. called him to order for irrelevancy, observing that they had had enough of the Slavery discussion.

The Chair decided that the gentleman could go on, and Mr. Turner accordingly resumed his remarks and, stated his views upon the subject at full length.

Mr. McDowell was the next speaker, and gave an elaborate argument in favor of the principles of the California bills of Mr. Douglass in the Senate, and of Mr. Preston in the House. He assumed a conservative position, and called upon all sections to remember and obey the counsel of Washington, and come up to the settlement of the Territorial question like brethren and patriots. The House listened attentively to his remarks. When his hour had expired the House, by acclamation, urged him to go on. He bowed thanks and proceeded in eloquent strains to dilate upon the revolutionary compromises of the Constitution, and the necessity of carrying out the country's destiny like brethren of one mighty Republic. His concluding observations brought tears down many a manly cheek.

Mr. Putnam next obtained the floor, and amid much confusion the Committee rose—but finally, to carry a motion for adjournment, went back into Committee, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Putnam and Mr. Horace Mann in able speeches upon the Nothern side of the question.

At 5 o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 24.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Harmanson of La. the House took up the bill for draining certain swamp lands in the State of Louisiana

Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived, by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 45, Nays 100.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, when Mr. Vinton again obtained the floor and proceeded to oppose the final passage of the bill, in an earnest and cogent manner.

Mr. Harmanson replied, with much ability, adducing strenuous reasons for the passage of the bill.

The question on its final passage was then put and carried.

Feb. 26.

SENATE.—The Vice-President announced the appointment of Mr. Webster as a member of the Standing Committee on Finance, in place of Mr. Clayton.

The bill providing a temporary Government for the Territories of California and New-Mexico was taken up and, together with the various broceedings which have taken place on the subject, was discussed by Senators Downs, Bell, Berrien, Dayton, and Underwood.

Legislative Summary.

TRENTON Feb. 20.

Senate.—The bill to annex part of the city of New Brunswick to Middlesex county, coming up on its second reading.

Mr. Craig moved its postponement to the next Legislature. The bill, said he, has been twice defeated in the other House and it seems like coercion to bring the matter up here at this time. He was not opposed to the bill, but under proper circumstnces was prepared to vote for it. The interests of the petitioners could not suffer greatly by its postponement, and by the next session a reconciliation between the advocates and opposers of the bill would probably take place.

The motion to postpone was agreed to.

Passed.—Bill to divide the township of Shrewsbury, in Monmoth county.

Assembly.—Mr. Martin presented a note from E. F. Cooley, Chairman of the Managers of the Lunatic Assylum, stated that they had expended for fixtures, furniture, &c, $35 334,30 and have incurred debts to the amount of $22,420 66; and for completing fixtures &c. the further sum of $4,500, and asking that the Joint Committee would visit the assylum.

Passed.—Act to prohibit swine running at large in Medford, 39 to 1; joint resolution making an additional appropriation of $10,000 for support of Puclic Schools, 48 to 2, supplement to act respecting Public Schools, authorizing townships to raise more than double, and not exceeding four times the amount given them by the State, 42 to 9; act to annex Petty's Island to Deleware township, Camden, 36 to 6; supplement to act to preserve deer, &c, to increase penality for killing grouse out of season, 40 to 2; Senate supplement to act directing notice of applications for incorporations, providing that the six weeks notice required shall terminate on the first day of the session, 31 to 20; to extend the lien law to Lower township, Cape May, 41 to 1; to authorize freeholders of Salem to bridge Alloway's Creek, 50 to 1; supplement to act respecting executions, exempting $150 worth of goods, 39 to 8; act to set off Hoboken township from North Bergen, in Hudson county, 51 to 0.

The bill to authorize the Easton and Somerville R. R. Co. to purchase the Road to Elizabetown, and changing its name to Central R. R. Co. requiring them to pass the Legislature, State officers, &c. free was passed, 40 to 0.

The bill to restore the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, was passed, 36 to 13, being its final passage in both Houses.—Its character has yet 5 years to run.

Feb. 21.

Assembly.—The Joint Resolutions against the extension of Slavery, were passed, 39 to 15.

The bill to incorporate the Newark and New York Plank Road Co. was passed.

Feb. 23.

Senate.—The bill appropriating $1500 to the commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Joint Companies, and to allow them $5 per day compensation, was passed.

Assembly.—several Plank Road Cos. and to reconstruct the bridge over the Raritan river at New Brunswick, were passed.

Feb. 26.

Senate.—Passed, the supplement to the Hudson Manufacturing Co.; to incorporate the Bridgeton Town Hall Association; to incorporate the Williamstown and Camden Turnpike or Plank Road Co.; to incorporate the Westfield and Camden Turnpike Co.; the further supplement to the charter of Newark; the supplement to the act consisting courts for the trial of small causes; to annex part of the township of Upper Freehold to Plumstead in Monmouth.

Assembly.—Passed, the bills to ascertain the boundaries of certain lands of Stephen Vreeland of Hudson county, 37 to 0; Pavonia Ferry Co. 36 to 0; to authorize inhabitants of Milleville, Cumberland Co. to raise money for Schools, 34 to 0; to incorporate the Bordentown Water Co. 38 to 0; to incorporate the Public Hall Association of Morristown, 36 to 0; supplement to Orphans' Court act and relative to the authority of Surrogates, 37 to 0; Jersey City Gas Light Co. 37 to 0.

Feb. 27.

Assembly—Mr. Martin, from the Lunatic Asylum Committee, reported that they have examined the accounts, and there is due for furniture, work and labor, &c. about the institution, $22,886 19.—They reccommend an appropriation of $24,288 28 to pay debts, and $4,000 to complete grading the grounns, additional furniture, &c. The purchases of the Managers have been made on the most favorable terms for the state, &c.

COLUMBUS, O. Feb. 22.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase was elected by the Ohio Legislature, to-day, to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Allen, whose term expires with the present Congress. He was elected at the 4th ballot, and had 4 majority on the joint ballot.

Mr. Chase is a Liberty party man. He is an able debator, and will be felt in the Senate. Mr. C. is a son-in-law of Judge McLean, is a native of Hopkinton, N. H. a graduate from Dartmouth College, and studied law with William Wirt.

P. P. Spaulding and Wm. R. Caldwell, Democrats, were elected Supreme Judges on first ballot, each receiving 54 votes. Phileman Bliss, Free Soil, elected presiding Judge XIVth Judicial Circuit, receiving 66 votes on first ballot.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Senate on Wednesday in executive session, confirmed the following nominations of the Governor:

For Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals—Garret D. Wall, for Burlington.

Prosecutors of the Pleas.—For Gloucestor County, Soshila S. Thompson, of Swedesboro.

For Essex County—Benjamin Williamson.

For Camden County—Wm. N. Jeffers.

Commissioners of Deeds—For Pensylvania, at Philadelphia—Morris R. Hamilton.

For Ohio, at Cincinnatti—Wm. H. Lytle, vice Ezekiel S. Haines, resigned.

For Virginia, at Richmond—Wm. M. Fulton.

For South Carolina, at Charleston—Henry. H. Baker.

For Michigan, at Pontsac—Josiah. W. Crain.

NEW INVENTION FOR PEGGING BOOTS.—The Lawrence (Mass.) Messenger says, that Mr. J. Robison, of that place, has invented a patent machine for pegging boots and shoes, with which one man can drive one hundred pegs in a minute. At every revolution it cuts pegs from the sheet, makes the holes, and leaves them neatly and firmly set in the leather.

It is said that our Minister at England Mr. Bancroft, on a recent visit to Paris, succeeded in negotiating a postal treaty with the French Government.

The Free Soil Democracy of Indiana at their recent State Convention, reccommends a mass Convention at Cleveland on the 15th of July next, to commemorate the passage of the ordinance of 1787.

THE cocoa-nut tree supplies the Indians with bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles clothes, thread, spoons, cups, basins, baskets, paper, ship masts, sails, cordage, covering for their houses. etc.

Col. Fremont says that in upper California he has seen cypress trees nine and ten feet in diameter, above two hundred feet in height, and the bark 16 inches thick.

The name of the 'Split-Rock' Post-Office in Essex Co. N. J. is changed to Whallonsburg, by order of the Postmaster-General.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.
FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europea.

Commercial Intelligence.

In nearly every Department of Trade and Commerce increasing activity prevails, and greater buoyancy and hope abound. Cotton is still advancing slowly, but all the more surely. Sales to a large extent have been going steadily forward during the last two weeks. The Grain trade has been more than usually steady the last fortnight, and prices have been well supported.

Cured Provisions, Ashes, Naval Stores and other articles of American production are in fair demand at remunerating prices.

Iron and Tin Plates continue in very active demand and have farther advanced in price. From the manufacturing districts the accounts are decidedly encouraging.

Holders of goods are firm in their operations and are sanguine as to a good Spring trade.

The Stock and Money markets are unusually buoyant. Public Securities and Railway Shares are on the advance. The demand for United States Six per cent still continues at advancing rates.

Money Matters.

The Bank of Englands accounts do not exhibit any particular featuure worthy of notice. Money continues plentiful, and first-class bills have been readily discounted as low as 2 per cent. Money at call may be said to range at about 1 1-2 per cent. The peaceful tone of our Government, the improved condition of the public revenue, and perhaps the increasing prospects of large remittances of gold from California, have tended to this result.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell said in debate that "he had been formerly in favor of a fixed duty on corn; but the House not having chosen to adopt that mode, and having chosen to set corn entirely free, I hope that no attempt, above all I hope that no successful attempt, will be made at renewing any duty upon that main article of sustenance." This settles at once all speculation upon the course and conduct likely to be adopted by the present Administration.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, R. C. B. recently English Ambassador to Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Packenham, as British Minister in the United States.

A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjaub, and the Governor General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents; but the tranquility of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturdances.

House of Commons, Feb. 7.

Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland for a limited time, reading to the House a letter to the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject.

The House divided. For the motion 221; against it 18. Majority 203.

The Chancellor of the Exchequor moved for a vote for the relief of the distress in certain Unions in Ireland.

He asked for a vote of £250,000 from the Consolidated Fund, not pledging himself that this would be all he should require; but he was unwilling by requiring a large sum at once to excite extravagant expectations and eager demands.

Case of Mr. Duffy.

A new bill against Mr. Duffy was presented by the city grand Jury of Dublin on the 6th inst. His trial will probably take place at once.

BE FIRM.—The wind and the waves may beat against the rock, planted in a troubled sea, but it remains unmoved. Be you like that rock, young man. Vice may entice, and the song and the cup may invite. Beware. Stand firm at your post. Let your principles shine forth unobscured. There is glory in the thought that you have resisted temptation and conquered. Your bright example will be to the world what the lighthouse is to the mariner on the seashore. It will guide hundreds to the point of virtue and safety.

ETIQUETTE.—A lady who was a strict observer of etiquette, being unable to go to church one Sunday, sent her card.

Only, two ladies have left New York since November last for the Gold Mines.

Why is a benevolent man like a cart horse? Because he stops at the sound of *woe.*

News Items.

John Wales, Esq. of Wilmington, was chosen U. S. Senator from Delaware to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John M. Clayton.

The Wisconsin Legislature have passed a law making legal any rate of interest which may be agreed upon between contracting parties, and in case none is fixed, seven per cent. is the legal rate.

The Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions opposed to the free territory principle, and declaring it a violation of the Constitution, and therefore void.

The Senate of Indiana, on the 6th ult., adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the civil and ecclesiastical laws of the State as to render the marriage covenant void at the option of the parties. The mover of this resolution was Mr. Evans, of Henry county.

A bill has been reported to the House of Delegates of Virginia doing away with public executions, and directing them to be inflicted privately, as in some other State of the Union.

A petition from Portland and Stark Cos. for the dissolution of the Union on account of Slavery, caused some excitement in the Ohio Legislature of the 11th inst.

Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to abolish imprisonment for debt under the law of the United States, in all cases where it is abolished by the state laws.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.—The *Savanah Republican* says of the late snow-storm in that region, that it is the first since March 1837—nearly twelve years.

DEATH-BED CONFESSION.—We learn from the *Buffalo Express*, that Joseph Kelsey, for twenty years a resident of Buffalo, and for most of the time keeper of an inferior tavern near the foot of Main-st on his deathbed, the other day, confessed a murder, for which he had some years previously been tried and acquitted. He also acknowledged having robbed a number of his guests at different times.

POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS.—The Census of this city, just completed, shows the following results; Total number, 63,381; in 1846, 47,984—increase in two years, 15,397. The population of the city alone exceeds that of the city and county as taken by the late State Census.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—Gen. Darcy, of Newark, intends to head an overland expedition for California, proposing to start this month We know not that man who possesses the qualities of a good leader, bravery, generosity, and prudence in a greater degree than Gen. Darcy.

The new mill of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which will partially go into operation next month is 350 feet long, and six stories high. The cost of the building alone is said to have been $176,000, and the total cost, when ready for running, is near $4000,000.

WEAR OF RAILS.—The Syracuse and Utica Railroad is fifty-three miles long forming part of the central line from Albany to Buffalo. The track was originally laid with flat bar-iron, two inches and a-half wide by three quarters of an inch thick. This iron, after being in use nine years, was taken up and sold, and was found to have lost in weight, by wear, 800 out 2,000 tons.

Mr. Abraham Marland, a large woolen manufacturer of Andover, Mass. died in that place on the 20th, at the age of 77. Mr. M. was a native of England.

We understand that a drove of 200 fat cattle from Michigan passed over the wire Suspension Bridge, bellow the Falls, yesterday afternoon. [Buff. Ex.

An Aerolite fell lately at Fishertown, Md. and burst into fragments, which were like iron stone, the external radiating from many centers.

The Springfield Republican says that there was once a man in that town who was so polite as to say, as he passed a hen on her nest, 'don't rise. ma'am.'

A gentleman in New York, who contemplated going to California, died suddenly from the excitement at seperating from his family.

A Turk was publicly beheaded at Constantinople, lately, for the crime of having, while in a state of intoxication, said that 'he did not care a straw for Allah or the prophet.'

A young lady, tried in the State of Alabama for firing a pistol at her false lover, as he was escorting another fair one to church, was acquitted, on the ground that there was no malice, but, on the contrary, an excess of love.

When a poor loafer is cooped up, with an empty rum-bottle by his side, the papers say: 'Another victim of intemperance.' When a respectable citizen eats a dinner that kills him in a few hours, with or without the help of the doctors, the same papers head their obituary notice, 'Mysterious Providence.'

Fifty years ago, Mrs. Washington knit stockings for the General; now there are not fifty ladies in the city who can play that part, and hundreds know not how the apple gets into the heart of the dumpling.

MARRIED.

In Washington Valley Feb. 21st. by Rev. D. T. Hill, Mr. Elias Allen to Miss. Elizabeth Spencer.

DIED.

In Washington on Friday Feb. 23d Sarah Drake, wife of Jonathan Drake.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at
W. M. DRAKE'S

THE LITERARY AMERICAN,

VOL. II., COMMENCING JANUARY 6, 1849.

With the most decided success hitherto, and with the most brilliant prospects for the future, the proprietor of the Literary American announces

A SECOND VOLUME.

Emphatically A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, this periodical will be as hitherto devoted to Poetry, Popular Tales, Sketches of Travel, Extracts from New Books, Reviews, Religious and Scientific Matter, articles of Biography and Natural History, a Ladies' Department, a Juvenile Department, the Spirit of the English Magazines, Editorials on the leading Topics of the day, Notices of works of Art, Original Correspondence, and General Intelligence. A great portion of the contents will be original, and all so varied as to suit every taste. It is intended to make it a MODEL FAMILY NEWSPAPER, of the most elevated, instructive, and interesting character.

The Proprietor would particularly call attention to the features which distinguish the Literary American from all other journals, and, he believes, add materially to its value. First, it contains all the Literary Intelligence of the day—all reliable information about authors and their works. Secondly, under the head of the City Chronicle, it records all the events of our city history, gives an abstract of meetings and remarkable occurrences, and all of importance that is current in the daily papers through the week. Thirdly, it contains a list in every number of all the Marriages and Deaths that are published by the city Press, and also obituary notices of the distinguished men of our own and other lands. These three characteristics, it will be perceived, will not only impart a temporary interest to the paper, but will also afford to each subscriber a valuable record for preservation. The large size of the paper, 24 pages in each number, enables us to attend fully to the above, without encroaching on the Literary Departments.

The form is most convenient for binding, and those who preserve the paper in this way, will have, at the end of the year, *two fine volumes, of twelve hundred and forty eight pages*—a quantity and quality of reading matter that they would find it difficult to obtain in any other way for the same price.

TERMS.—Three dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars. Clubs of ten, who receive the paper by mail will be served one year for twenty dollars. *Advance payment in all cases required.* City subscribers who prefer, may pay the carrier each week 6 1-4 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted conspicuously and reasonably.

Address all communications to
G. P QUACKENBOS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Office, 105 Nassau st., New-York.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

SEARS'
PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
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Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
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New and complete History of the Bible,
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Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Feb. 28.

FLOUR	$5 56 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 87 a 2 94
RYE FLOUR	3 44
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a 1 35
CORN	54 a 62
OATS	39 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel,	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	58 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	10
EGGS per doz.	15

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on
STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday Feb. 11th. EDWARD RYNO an indented apprentice to the Shoe Making business, all persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, under the penalty of the law.
STEPHEN HAFF.
Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

CALIFORNIA OUTFIT.

THE subscribers have for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for persons going to California, such as
White Mackinaw Blankets, weighing 5 to 10 lbs.
Colored do do scarlet, blue, green, drab, moose, mixed brown,
White Blankets, for Ships' Berths.
White and Colored Counterpanes, for Ships' Berths.
Cotton and Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up.
Table linen and Towels.
Gold Digger's Shirts, Matrasses and Pillows.
Heavy Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Mosquito Bars.
Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, expressly suited to the California Trade.
DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 39 Nassau Street, corner of Liberty,
Opposite the Post Office.
New York, Feb. 20. 1849.
☞ Somerset Messenger and Whig please copy 1mo.

CALIFORNIA GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

DAY, 23 Courtlandt street, offers for sale of his own Manufactue--
15,000 dozen Elastic Suspenders.
3,000 yards India Rubber Cloth.
6,000 lbs. Railroad Rubber (discs).
15,000 feet India Rubber Hose--Day's Patent.
100 Day's patent India Rubber Houses, for California.
2,000 Camp Blankets.
25 Portable Boats—Day's patent.
1,500 lbs. Stationers' Rubber.
1,000 pairs India Rubber Boots.
— cases India Rubber Shoes.
1,500 Coats, Capes, and Spanish Ponchos.
300 India Rubber Beds and Pillows.
150 dozen Riding and Money Belts.
5 tons Steam Packing, a superior article.

Those, and a general assortment of Rubber Goods adapted to every climate, for sale, and being constantly manufactured, by the advertiser. The trade supplied on most liberal terms.
New York Feb. 20. 1849. p4

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE, AND LOT

CONTAINING a quarter of an acre of Land, situated in Water st. in this Village; The house is in good repair, and filled in with brick, there are two rooms on the first and one on the second floor all finished, a good well of water by the door, with an abundant variety of excellent fruit, consisting of
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries,
and Grapes, now in maturity of bearing.

Terms very easy, only $125 in cash required, the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage a term of years by paying interest punctually.

Price $475, for further particulars enquire of H. A. H. MARTIN, on the premises, or at this Office.
Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

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STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of
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A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.
E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of
Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,
of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.
Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.
Dec, 20. 1848.
N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made; of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,
MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.
Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.
J. W. S. MARTIN.
Jan. 11. 1848. 1 y.4.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,
NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of
FRUIT TREES,
Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of ROSES, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.
Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.
N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing *elsewhere*, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. f8ej2m

The Song of the Socialist Sisters.

(As sung at the Ladies' Democratic Clubs in Paris, with great applause.)

Like Muffs the men to work have gone,
And Europe's sad to see,
With kings a-tottering on the throne,
And empires all a-gee.
The world must be 'got up' again,
Its creases smoothed away;
Uprouse ye the, merry women,
It is our mangling day.

Our husbands they may scold or snore,
Or band, or fry, or stew;
While we this man-spoiled world restore
And make as good as new,
Lords of creation—*vice* men,
At last we have our way;
Uprous ye then, my merry women,
It is our mangling day.

No husbands mission own we now,
To bully or to bore;
'Obedience' of the marriage vow,
Shall form a part no more.
Till now we've ruled by stratagem,
Henceforth we'll rule by sway;
Uprouse ye then, my merry women,
For this is Lady-day.

The Right of Labor we'll proclaim
In favor of the male;
Our new *coleur de rose* shall flame
The Red Republic pale.
Latch-keys or Clubs, who dares to name,
With life shall forfeit pay;
Uprouse ye then, my merry women,
For this is lady-day?

Punch.

HOURS OF SLEEP.

Nature requires five,
Custom gives seven!
Laziness takes nine,
And Wickedness eleven.

HARD OF HEARING.—'I have a small bill against you,' said a pertinacious looking collector, as he entered the store of one who had acquired the character of a hard customer.

'Yes, sir, a very fine day, indeed,' was the reply.

'I am not speaking of the weather, but your bill,' replied Peter in a louder key.

'It would be better if we had a little rain.'

'Curse the rain,' continued the collector, and raising his voice, he bawled: 'have you any money on your bill?'

'Beg your pardon, sir, I am a little hard of hearing. I have made it a rule not to loan any money to strangers—and I don't really recognize you.'

'I'am collecting for the Philadelphia Daily Extinguisher, sir, and have a bill against you,' persisted the collector, at the top of his voice, producing the bill and thrusting it into the face of the debtor.

'I've determined to endorce for no one, so put your note in your pocket-book--I really cannot endorse it!'

'Confound your endorsements—will you pay it?'

'You'll pay it! No doubt, sir,—but there is always some risk about these matters, you know, so I must decline it, sir.'

FULL MEASURE.—A Quaker alighting from the Bristol coach, on entering the Inn, called for some beer, and observing the pint deficient in quantity thus addressed the landlord:—

'Pray, friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month?'

'Ten'sir,' replied Boniface.

'And thou wouldst like to draw eleven?' rejoined Ebenezer.

'Certalnly,' excaimed the smiling landlord

'Then I will tell the how, friend,' added the Quaker. 'Fill the measure.'

AN ODD MISTAKE.—An apothecary's boy was lately sent to leave at one house a box of pills, and at another six live fowls. Confused on the way, he left the pills where the fowls should have gone, and the fowls at the pill place. The folks who received the fowls were astonished at reading the accompanying directions; swallow one every two hours.

TO PREVENT A COW FROM KICKING.—An exchange paper states, that a piece of wood in the shape of the hind leg of the cow, and made to fit the gambel or hock joint, may be strapped and buckled on the leg so as wholly to prevent her from kicking.

A Gipsey woman promised to show to two young ladies their husbands' faces in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed,

'Why, we only see our own faces.'

'Well,' said the Gipsey, 'those faces will be your husbands,' when you are married.'

'What are political platforms,' said an old lady.

'O,' said her worse half, 'they are platform scales where they weigh Presidents.'

A young widow who edits a paper in a neighboring state, says: 'We do not look so well to-day as usual, on account of the non-arrival of the *males*.'

THE

AMERICAN METROPOLITAN,

Devoted to American Literature and Art.

Edited by WILLIAM LANDON.

And composed of Contributions from the most Eminent Writers of the Country; Together with

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

Executed by the first Artists, from Original Designs made expressly for this Periodical, by celebrated American Painters, generally illustrative of some point in the History of our Country, or peculiar feature in American character.

THE LETTER-PRESS

Will be profusely illustrated by *numerous wood Engravings*, executed in the best manner by Engravers of note from ORIGINAL DESIGNS. These Wood Cuts will not be caricatures of the Art so often presented, which have served to create a distaste for this artistic style of engraving; but will be executed by eminent engravers who have been employed at liberal prices to ensure the production of the best specimens of their skill.

A new feature in this Magazine will be a Serial Illustration of

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON;

To be continued through twelve numbers. The pictures to be made expressly for this Magazine, by T. H. MATTESON, whose "Spirit of '76," "First Prayer in Congress," &c. &c. have already stamped him pre-eminent as an Historical Painter.

The text descriptive of these paintings will be from the powerful pen of J. T. HEADLEY, the well known author of "Napoleon and His Marshalls," "Washington and His Generals," &c. &c. making when completed, the

Most Beautiful Illustrated Life of the Father of his Country

ever given to the Public.

The determination to produce a monthly periodical which shall be eminently American and exclusively original in every department, we feel assured will meet the approbation of a liberal Public, and its practical fulfilment secure a patronage indicative of the warm interest which is universally taken in this country for the advance of American Literature and Art.

The names of some of those from whom we have received contributions, or are encouraged to expect assistance, will be found in the following list:

MRS. L. MARIA CHILD,
MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,
MRS. E. C. EMBURY,
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
MRS. FRANCIS S. OSGOOD,
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EDGAR A. POE,
E. A. DUYCKINCK,
ORVILLE DEWEY,
GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL,
H. P. GRATTAN,
RALPH HOYT.

The first number of the "Metropolitan" will be published on the first of January, 1849, and regularly on the first of each month. Dealers in Periodicals throughout the Unitedd States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the "Metropolitan," will please apply to the publisher immediately. All Post-Masters are desired to act as agents for it—The usual discount will be made to them.

A SPECIMAN NUMBER

Will be sent to any one wishing to see it, on application to the Publisher, *post paid.*

Terms of the American Metropolitan.

One copy one year, in advance,		$3 00
One copy two years,	"	5 00
Two copies one year	"	5 00
Five copies "	"	10 00
Eight " "	"	15 00
Twelve " "	"	20 00

Address (post paid)

ISRAEL POST,
259 Broadway, New York.

REBELLIOUS HENS.—A neighbor of our State says that hog's lard is the best thing he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says that one cut of this fat as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she had been broken up from setting, and thus his hens lay through the whole winter.—*Poughkeepsie American.*

If a man will reap 'whatsoever he *soweth*,' what a harvest of coats and breeches the tailors will have, one of these days!

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75 to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75 to	1 75	"
WINES "	75 to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50 to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher
No. 128 Nassau, st. New York.

☞ Newspapers copying the above, (including this notice,) and giving it eight insertions, shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from $2,50 to $3,00 per volume. Send only one paper directed as above.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

ALBRO, HOYT, & CO.
72 John street,

ARE now receiving into store from their Factories, at Elizabeth-T[illegible] N. J. a variety of new and original patterns of

HEAVY FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

in widths 18, 21 and 24 feet. They are also receiving from the Albany, Lansingburg, and Utica factories, in sheets of 18 feet in width, a large assortment, embracing many new patterns of their

Medium Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, from the Newburgh, Albany, Lansingbugh, Utica and Maine Factories, every variety of patterns manufacturing by them, of their 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th, 7-4th, 8-4th and 12 feet wide

Light Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood and figured 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4th English, German and American

Table Oil Cloths.

Also, a great variety of new patterns of

Carriage Oil Cloths.

All of which they offer to the trade on liberal terms.

Jan. 1849. m3.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c. For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.

Feb. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD.
At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books, in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine-Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu,

The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.

Paintings and Engravings framed; Books bound; Portfolios made; Periodicals served; and every thing connected with the Business executed and furnished upon the most equitable terms. Designing and Engraving on Wood executed by the best Artists.

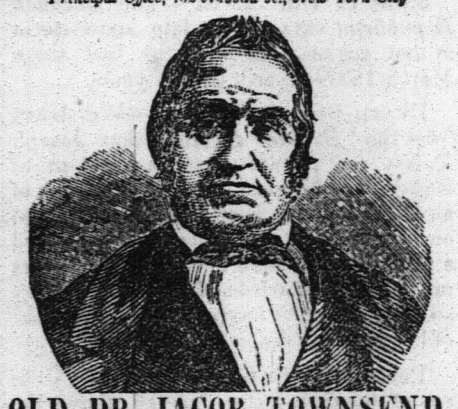
Those having a single book, print, painting, or curiosity for sale, will meet with the same liberality and attention as those having whole Libraries of books, Portfolios of engravings, Galleries of Paintings or Museums of Curiosities to dispose of.

TALBOT WATTS, *Appraiser.*
THOMAS WATTS, *Librarian.*
BAUKE, CRISTOPHER, & Co.
Dec. 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

CAUTIONARY NOTICE.

[illegible] by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND, NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street. N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD STREET; MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,

Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples*, &c &c always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, 415 *Broadway.*

1td. H. DALLEY.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1848.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1849. | NO. 12.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles..

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

6 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

The old Love, and the New;

Or, the Sequel to a Bachelor's Vow

BY MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER.

"Sure there's some wonder in this handkerchief!"—*Othello.*

Continued.

'Pshaw, Walter! stuff—stuff!' interrupted the bachelor—'*reasons*—there were no reasons but those to be traced to the fickle nature of women. And of this I will convince you—for my folly, Walter, did not end here. Time cooled my resentment, and caused me to doubt my proceedings, and the more I reasoned upon the subject, the more I blamed my rashness. At last I resolved to write to her—to acknowledge my error—entreat her forgiveness, and once more offer her my love—yes, fool dolt that I was—I penned one of your puling, sighing, *lack-a-daisical* love-letters, and sent it to her address. Well—the answer came—and it was such as my engregious folly deserved—saucy, spirited, insulting, and unfeeling!' A few days previous I had been offered a situation in a West India house, and I now gladly and without the least hesitation accepted it. I embarked for Porto-Rico—yes, Walter, that bad, heartless girl drove me an exile from my friends and country! I was absent twelve years. When I returned I casually learned she was married—but I never made any further inquiries about her. Your poor mother, too, dear Walter had paid the debt of nature, leaving you a mere child; and soon after my return your father died also. I swore to be father and mother both to the child of my only treasured sister—and, although but a rough nurse, boy, I kept my vow!'

'Dearest uncle,' interrupted Walter, seized Mr. Everleigh's hand and kissing it, while grateful tears filled his eyes—'dearest uncle, I owe you everything—how can I ever repay such kindness and love!'

Eh! very grateful you are, to be sure, you dog—going to bring a woman here to break up our hapiness!' exclaimed Mr. Everleigh.

'Not so, uncle,' said Walter; 'believe me, it will only render it more secure. Ah, when you once know Emily, for her sake you will renounce all your prejudices against women.'

'Nonsense!' returned Mr. Everleigh; 'however, if you will be such a fool as to get married, why I can't help it. I believe I should be doing you a much greater kindness to give you a halter to hang yourself with, than to consent to such folly as you propose. But you will never see your mistake until it is too late; so there's no use wasting any more breath upon you—get married, then, in heaven's name!—poor fellow!'

'Thank you, thank you, my dear uncle!' cried Walter, his countenance evincing all the joy he felt.

'And, Walter,' continued Mr. Everleigh, speaking slowly, and as if half ashamed at the confession he was making in favor of a woman, 'I can't spare you altogether; though I suppose, at the best I shall have but little of your company; therefore bring your wife home. My house shall be yours—there is room enough for all of us, and for your sake, puppy, I will try to like your—*wife*—pshaw!'

Walter smiled and shook his uncle warmly by the hand; 'And now, uncle, you will give me the happiness of introducing my beloved Emily to my more than father. You will go with me and see her, uncle!'

'*Eh!* what—I go to see her—no, no, that is asking too much,' replied Mr. Everleigh. 'I will do no such thing! I will neither go to see her, nor will I go to your wedding; so don't ask me. I will never sanction, by my presence, the sacrifice of a fine, handsome young fellow like yourself to a woman—not I! Draw as much money as you please—go and come as you please—get married when you please—and leave me to do as I please!'

Thus saying, Mr. Everleigh was about to leave the room—already his hand was upon the knob of the door, when, suddenly turning, he walked up to Walter, seized his hand, and pressing it fervently, cried:

'God bless you, my dear, dear Walter, and make you a happy man?'

From this night, there seemed to be a tacit understanding between uncle and nephew, that each should do as they please, without question or remark.

Although professing great indifference, it was easy enough to see, that Mr. Everleigh was more interested in Walter's movement than he would care to make known and as the time approached, when the "sacrifice of this fine handsome young fellow to a woman" was to be completed, it seemed to be his chief desire and study to promote the future comfort and happiness of the young couple.

A suit of rooms were newly and handsomely furnished, and the bachelor even endured uncomplainingly the flitting and rustling up stairs and down stairs of women's garments; the scrubbing brushes, and white-wash brushes, and window brushes, wielded by several respected female friends of old Tunis, who, by the way, chuckled greatly over this invasion of the bachelor's territories.

In looking over the morning papers, Mr Everleigh one day noticed a very fine collection of plants were to be disposed of at auction, in the upper part of the city; and thinking a choice little conservatory would be just the thing for Walter's young bride, he jumped into an omnibus for the purpose of attending the sale.

When he first took his seat there were several passengers. These however, gradually dropped off, until, as they reached Fourth street, there remained but one person in the stage besides himself. This was a young man of dashing air, most fashionably attired, with hair enough on his face to have rendered the clippings quite an object to an upholsterer. For a short distancs they rode on alone, and then the driver suddenly reigning up his horses to the curb stone, a young girl sprang lightly within, and took her seat in the fartherest corner of the stage, but on the same side as the exquisite. She was evidently very young, and the slight glance obtained of her countenance, as she brushed past him, convinced Mr. Everleigh that she was also uncommonly charming.

Yet this dangerous fact, did not in the least disturb his bachelor stoicism; and he would probably have left the omnibus without bestowing another thought upon her, had not his attention been suddenly drawn to the movements of the fashionable fop, who changing his seat to the opposite side of the vehickle, seemed intent upon annoying the young girl with his bold, rude glances. By degrees he had edged himself into the corner directly facing her, and in such close proximity, that the blushing girl could not raise her eyes, without encountering his libertine gaze.

No sooner did Mr. Everleigh note the bearing of this polished blackguard toward the young unprotectod girl, than with all that kindess which marked his character, he resolved he would not leave the omnibus without her; or at any rate, that he would retain his place until the presence of other passengers should prove her safeguard from the fellow's boldness. He had previously ordered the driver where he wished to be set down, and accordingly the stage drew up at the given place. He saw the exalting look of the young man, supposing himself about to be rid of his presence, and met at the same time the appealing look of a pair of soft blue eyes which the young girl bent upon him, as half rising, she seemed prepared to follow his movements.

'I shall ride further,' said Mr. Everleigh to the driver; 'drive on, I will tell you when to stop.'

The exquisite muttered a curse, while, as if divining the motives of Mr. Everleigh, the young girl bestowed such a sweet grateful look upon him, as would have taken captive the heart of any younger man—but 'Joey B—— is tough, sir!'

The driver whipped up his horses, in wrath at the bright sun, which drew the feet of his quondam passengers to thread the gaily bedizzened flaggings, and the stage rattled furiously the length of several squares.

'Is this ——— street?' timidly asked the young girl of Mr. Everleigh.

His reply was cut short by her tormentor, with—

'It is, beautiful creature—allow me the happiness of handing you to the sidewaik, and of seeing you safe home.'

'Puppy!' exclaimed Mr. Everleigh, leaning over and shaking his good-sized fist in the face of the officious scoundrel 'Dare to rise from that seat, or intrude your insults further upon this young girl, and I will pitch you under the horses' hoofs—do you hear me?' and with another flourish in the very teeth of the discomfited Lotharia, he pulled the check rein, and taking the hand of the trembling girl, saw her safely upon the flag-stones.

'Thank you, sir, thank you,' said the young girl, with a sweet smile; 'this is my residence, sir. I will not trouble you further.' Then with another smile and bow, she tripped up the steps of a small two-story house and rang the bell.

Our gallant bachelor waited hat in hand, until he saw his fair charge safely within doors, and then turned to hail some down-town carriage, for his benevolence had led him many squares from his original destination. Now, dear reader do not think that Mr. Everleigh had put himself to all this trouble, merely because the object of his kindness was young and pretty. He would have done the same for any unprotected female in like circumstances, no matter her age or condition, whether she wore a robe of velvet or the homely garb of a washerwoman.

Turning, therefore, as I have said, to persue his original purpose, the boot of Mr. Everleigh came suddenly in contact with a delicate cambric handkerchief. Lifting it from the pavement a small steel purse dropped from it, which he remembered to have seen in the hand of his fair charge, and immediately ascending the steps, in order to restore the prize to its rightful owner, he rang the bell.

While awaiting the answer to his summons, he mechanically turned over the handkerchief. It was of the finest linen cambric, apparently quite old, it was much worn, and in several places bore the marks of skilful darning. It was certainly a pardonable curiosity in our bachelor to cast his eye upon the left hand corner of this delicate *mouchoir*. There was a name, although nearly effaced.—Why mounts the blood so swiftly to his countenance—and why does an almost ghastly pallor as suddenly succeeded? Why do his hands tremble, and his limbs almost refuse their office? It is because, in those pale, time-worn characters he traces the name of Myra Grey—of Myra Grey, his false, perfidious mistress!

O, the thoughts which swept through his brain, like a rapid, rolling river! the years that were lived over in that one brief moment! That name—how came it there! to whom belonged that fatal handkerchief, which thus, like Othello's had 'magic in the web of it!'

'Did you ring the bell, sir?' asked a little servant-maid, who had stood for some moments holding open the door, yet until she spoke wholly unnoticed by Mr. Everleigh in the deep absorption of his feelings.

Recovering himself by a violent effort he bade the girl ask her young mistress to come to the door, and the next moment, from a back room, with a light step and a smile of pleasure, the young lady came tripping through the hall. Mr. Everleigh bowed; he could not trust himself to speak, and tendered the purse and handkerchief.

'Oh! thank you, thank you!' she exclaimed. 'I had just missed them, and was fearful I had dropped them in the omnibus and of course had little expectation of seeing them again. Indeed, I am very much obliged to you,' she continued artlessly, 'for I would not have lost the handkerchief for the world; it is mama's, and one which she highly values as the gift of a friend, since dead.'

Still Mr. Everleigh spake not a word, and the young girl, now for the first time noticing his agitation and the pallor of his countenance, said;

'You are not well, sir; do walk in, pray do!'

And hardly knowing what he was doing Mr Everleigh followed her through the hall and into a small parlor, where, at a little side table, sat a lady engaged in writing. She might have passed her fortieth year, but she was still eminently handsome, and as she rose to meet the salute of the stranger, her form and bearing were alike graceful aud dignified.

'Mama,' exclaimed the young girl, 'this is the gentlemen who was so kind to me in the omnibus, and here too is the purse and handkerchief which I so carelessly dropped.'

'My daughter is under great obligations to you, sir,' said the lady bowing, yet evidently a little surprised at the intrusion.

Mr. Everleigh advanced—those still beautiful eyes were upon him; he saw before him the only woman he had ever loved; he extended his hand.

'Myra—Myra, don't you know me?'

That voice! It was now the lady's turn to be agitated. She started and a marble hue overspread her features.

Ah, heavens!' she said, 'can it be Everleigh!' And then, forgetting all, save their early love and their long estrangement, Mr. Everleigh caught her to his bosom, and imprinted a long and fervent kiss upon her pallid cheek.

'It is long, very long, since we met!' said Mr. Everleigh, at length, striving to regain some composure.

'It is indeed, many, many long years,' she replied.

'Yes, more than twenty, Myra,' continued Mr. Everleigh in a saddened tone; and this is your daughter?' he said, turning to the fair girl, who had been a surprised spectator of the scene.

'My only child and comfort!' answered Mrs. Nesmith, extending her arms to her daughter. 'Emily, my love, this gentleman is one of my earliest friends and the brother of that boloved Emily Everleigh whose name you bear.

'Is it possible!' exclaimed Mr. Everleigh, a glow of pleasure mantling his countenance, 'then let that dear name secure my pardon,' kissing as he spoke the blushing cheek of Emily.

'And your husband?' he said, turning once more to Mrs. Nesmith.

'I am a widow,' she replied; 'my husband died in the second year of our marriage.'

This announcement caused a very queer feeling about the heart of our bachelor—such in fact as had stirred his bosom in summer twilight's 'lang syne,' when strolling through the haunts of childhood with the lovely Myra Grey! The silence which ensued was somewhat embarrassing, and then the conversation touched upon topics less dangerous, and in which the fair Emily joined. Indeed they were all very rational, and so rapidly passed the moments, that more than an hour had stolen its flight, ere Mr. Eveleigh thought of the necessity of saying adieu.

Somehow his resentment against the sex, and against the widow, in particular had vanished. The jilt trick she had played no longer affected him. He even forgot there ever existed a dashing lieutenant, with the 'front of Jove himself,' and 'an eye like Mars.' True she was an unprotected widow, while from her conversation, and from what he saw, he could plainly discover not in very good circumstances. When we consider this fact, we must of course agree that it would not have been manly to have indulged in any other than the most kindly feelings, toward one thus unfortunately situated. In short, when at length Mr Everleigh rose to depart, he carried the hand of the widow to his lips, promising he would soon call upon her again.

It would be difficult to define the feelings of our doughty bachelor, as he bent his steps homeward. Such was his abstraction, that although late, he forgot to hail a return omnibus; he forgot the business upon which he had that morning left his dwelling; he forgot all about poor Walter's young bride, although he passed directly in front of the store where those same beautiful plants, whose possession he had so lately coveted for her sake, yet embalmed the air with their fragrance; he forgot everything—even to cry, 'Psha! silly boy!' as Walter exhibited a beautiful little work- box which he had just purchased for his betrothed.

Never had Walter known his uncle so complaisant upon the theme of woman; and at length he ventured once more to request the presence of his uncle at the wedding.

'Pooh, pooh, nonsense, boy, nonsense,' was Mr. Everleigh's reply; 'and yet, if your fair one did but resemble the charming girl I saw this morning, then, indeed, I might perhaps consent to see you put on the fetters of matrimony.'

'Ah, who was this young lady, uncle?' asked Walter.

'She was the daughter of—psha—none of your business. Don't be asking about other pretty girls—a pretty husband you'll make, to be sure!' said Mr. Everleigh.—'Fill your glass, boy! here's to the health of my Emily!'

The next evening saw Mr. Everleigh again in the little sitting-room of Mrs. Nesmeth He found the widow alone, Emily having accompanied a friend to the Art-Union Exhibition. A more confidential and interesting tete-a-tete now ensued, in the course of which Mrs. Nesmeth informed him that her daughter was on the eve of marriage with a fine young merchant, with whom she hoped Mr. Everliegh would soon become acquainted.

'She is very young, to be sure—scarcely eighteen,' added Mrs. Nesmith, 'but it will be a great relief to know that should any accident befal me, I shall not leave my dear child unprotected.'

This was a moving theme, undoubtedly and imperceptably the conversation reverted back to olden times, and to the brief season of their love and happiness. Past injuries, or supposed injuries were all explained, and the 'wrong made right'—all that had appeared to the young lover, so heartless and inexcusable in the conduct of Myra Grey, made clear; how, I cannot say; but as it was perfectly satisfactory to the person most interested, it is useless for us to trouble ourselves about it.

It was indeed a lamentable fact, which struck heavily upon the heart of Mr. Everleigh, that through his own rashness he had cheated himself out of a charming wife for a period, perhaps, of twenty years! Just think of it! No wonder he desired to repair the evil; and therefore he once more offered his hand and heart to the acceptance of the widow.

At this critical and interesting moment, they were interrupted by the entrance of Emily and her lover.

'Uncle!'

'Why—what—eh! Walter—Walter!'

'What does this mean, my dear uncle?' exclaimed the surprised Walter.

'Your uncle! O, Walter, is this gentleman that dear kind uncle of whom you have so often spoken?' said Emily.

'And is this the sweet girl that is to be your wife!' asked Mr. Everleigh. 'Then God bless you both, my dear children!' he cried. folding their hands within his own. Then leading Walter to Mrs. Nes-

meth, he said:

'Myra, look at this boy; he is the child of our dear lost Emily. And now, Walter he continued, turning to his agitated nephew, 'in the mother of your bride, behold that Myra Grey, the first and only love my heart has ever known.'

A happier circle than was gathered in that small parlor the limits of the city did not enclose. Seeing with half an eye how matters were likely to end, Walter fully revenged himself upon his uncle, and sure of toleration, detailed, with gaeat glee, the estimate of 'womankind,' which his uncle had endeavored to instil into his mind from childhood.

'Yes, yes, boy,' said Mr. Everleigh, laughing, 'take your revenge; I deserve it. Here I stand the inveterate enemy of woman, about to assume the ties of wedded life!'

'Uncle, uncle,' exclaimed Walter gravely, 'you had much better procure yourself a halter! I would not give a straw for you after you are married—a mere puppet to be pushed hither and there by'—a little white hand smothered the rest of the rentence, while a hearty laugh burst from the discomfited bachelor in which the trio merrily joined.

Having thus brought our bachelor to that state of subjection to woman-kind, in which (with all due deference to the fraternity) they must sooner or later arrive, I will now briefly state that more extensive altertions and improvements rapidly took place in the bachelor's domicile.—Other apartments than those intended for Walter Lincoln's young bride were prepared; and while the neighbor's were yet puzzling themselves to discover the meaning of such strange proceedings, an evening paper announced:

'Married, this morning, at Grace Church, by the Rev. ———, Jonathan Everleigh, Esq. of this city, to Mrs. Myra Nesmith; at the same time and place, Walter Lincoln, nephew of Jonathan Everleigh, Esq. to Miss Emily Nesmeth.'

New Melting Process.—A gentleman in the upper part of New York says the Com. Advertiser, seeing the notice that salt thrown upon the ice on the sidewalks would rapidly melt it, resolved to rid himself of the annoyance in front of his own dwelling. On reaching home in the evening, after dark, he entered his store room, took a peck measure, and filled it with what he supposed to be finish granular fragments of genuine salt, and without saying anything to the dwellers in the house; slipped out through the area and scattered it finely on the walk, over an event of some two hundred feet He retired to rest in excellent humor with himself, calculating upon the agreeable surprise awaiting the family and domestics when they discovered that the ice was entirely gone from the walk and steps. Judge then of his surprise on being told by one of his domestics, almost as soon as he got down stairs in the morning that some mischievous persons had been sprinkling rice all over the door steps and the side walk,' conplied with the domestic's sagacious remark that she only wished the policeman had caught the rascal.' The gentleman made no reply, but he came down to business rather earlier than usual that morning, and his family remarked that he must have something on his mind, he was so unusually silent at the breakfast table.'

'You are from the country, are you not, sir?' said a dandy clerk in a book store, to a homely-dressed Quaker, who had given him some trouble.

'Yes.'

'Well, here's an Essay on the Rearing of Calves.'

'That,' said Aminidab, as he turned to leave the store, 'thee had better present to thy mother.'

All men are endowed with inalienable rights—except poor men. All men who do not pay their honest debts, are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale. All men are born free and equal—except negroes. All men are sinners—except those who belong to the Church All men are allowed to think and act freely—except those who work for a living. All well dressed and accomplished women are ladies—except factory-girls.

A tailor, who, in skating, fell through the ice, declared that he would never again leave his *hot goose* for a *cold duck*.

A friend accosted an honest Quaker, and inquired if he had got the *fever*. 'Nay, friend,' reblied the Quaker, 'and I fear that those who have now got the fever will have the *chills* ere they get back.

An Irish knight was once disputing with a French courtier as to the age and standing of their families, when the latter, as a finisher to the argument, said that his ancestors were in the ark with Noah. 'That is nothing,' says the Hibernian, with a rich brogue, 'for at the deluge, my forefathers were crusing about *in a boat of their own!*'

The Hazel Eye.—Poets often praise, the *black* and the *blue* eye of woman—seldom the *hazel*. Major Noah says: 'A woman with a hazel eye never sacrifices, never elopes from her husband, never chats scandal, never sacrifices her husband's comfort to her own, never finds fault, never talks too much or too little, always is an entertaing, intellectual, agreeable and lovely creature.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, March, 8, 1849.

The Plainfield Lyceum met Tuesday evening March 6th; and proceeded to discuss the adjourned question "Is Slaveholding inconsistent with Christian duty."

The question was most ably and eloquently argued by Messrs. Marsh, Webster, Crandall, Haff, Mauriac, Coriell, Dunn, Mallison, and others; and decided in the affirmative.

They said in substance that it certainly appeared to them inconsistant with the duty of a Christian to break assunder the ties of nature, to tear the child from its parents, the wife from her husband, and to hold them in bondage, under the lash of the over-seer, which over-seer was generally some person who had forfeited the title of man through some crime, and had fled his own country; these were the only persons who could be found wearing the human form, so lost to the principles of freedom and humanity as to become a slave driver: If this the legitimate result of slavery was consistent with the duty of a Christian who professes to act in accordance with those teachings of the Saviour do unto others as you would have them do unto you; If a person compel you to go with him a mile go with him two; If he would have thy coat give him thy cloak also; and of whose practice as well as teachings were any thing else but holding men in bondage.

It was also shown in the case of a vessel being wrecked, that the white master although having children and friends on board would not risk his life in the small boat through the surf to save his own flesh and blood, yet endeavored to force his slaves to go by the lash, by promises of reward, but nothing would tempt the poor slave to risk his life through such a dreadful sea; finally after exhausting all threats and persuasives the offer of freedom was made to any who would make the attempt, instantly the boats was filled and swamped and the slaves lost their lives in an attempt to gain their freedom, and a second attempt was attended with a like result, and a third also; will any one say after such examples as these by the untaught slave, and therefore unable to fully appreciate the full blessing of freedom that slavery is consistent with christian duty.

The Declaration of Independance declares that all men are born free and equal and have certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness, and that all men having a spark of the democratic principles contained in that instrument would say that slavery is inconsistent with the spirit of that document even though it should be consistent with christian duty.

The gentlemen on the negative, said all that could be said on so one sided a question, they mainly relying on some passages of the Old Testament, wherein it speaks of purchasing slaves of the nations round about them &c. and also of some passages in the New Testament wherein servants are taught to be obedient to their masters &c. They stated that they were as much opposed to slavery as any man on the affirmative could be, and this from the teachings of their own nature; but yet thought that the holding of slaves was not inconsistent with the duty of a Christian.

We have not time or room to pursue the subject farther, suffice it to say that the good seed of the tree of liberty has been sown and is bringing forth fruit sufficient in this place to finally exterminate slavery from the face of the earth, even if it should so turn out that the seed sown in other places does not bring forth fruit.

The Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned, having been in session 53 days and passed 143 bills, one half of which we venture to say had better not have been passed, being of a special and exclusive character, injuriously affecting the interest of the people at large.

Those things that were necessary to be done are in consequence left undone.—Among which is the interest of the New Jersey Pilots, a very useful and merritorious class of men, and who are identified with the interest of the whole people of New Jersey.—Yes while they were passing laws exempting dogs from tax, permitting ladies to be charitable, incorporating public hall associations and preventing swine running at large in some towns, and a proviso to a railroad bill giving themselves a free passage &c. the rights and interests of the people were passed by. While New York is passing laws injuriously affecting the interests of this State, they were passing these special and injurious acts. Instead of calling on Congress through our delegation there to take some action on this matter (though we believe they were also asleep over our rights,) they were riding to and fro on the railroads (the companies of which seem to know how to manage these gentlemen) on business or pleasure of their own.

Thus it will ever be unless the people send men there who have independence enough to attend to what they were sent there for, the rights and interests of the people.

The inaugural address of President Taylor we have carefully read, and as far as that goes is all that any man can ask for. It is short, sensible and to the point, and if carried out in good faith there is no doubt but that General Taylor will make a very popular President. He pays a high though unconcious compliment to the democratic party.

Not having been elected by the Whigs as there never yet was or ever will be enough of them (we mean those professing whig principles) to elect a President. It is to be hoped that Gen Taylor will follow out the sketch which he has given us for the benefit of the whole country, and the people will as assuredly re-elect him.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Among the nice distinctions made by our State laws are those which provide that none but freeholders shall be elected to office, or capable of performing jury duty.

Now what particular qualification the ownership of a quarter acre lot—"be the same more or less"—may confer upon a person who is elected to the responsible office of pound-keeper, or constable, I never could imagine; but, of course—as our laws are enacted by wise men, and as law is called "the perfection of human wisdom"—there *must* be some advantage in it which I have not been able to ascertain.

And how six or twelve men of like qualifications—i. e. owners of quarter acres—can determine the ownership of six old chairs (or any other equally important matter) more correctly than six or twelve men who do *not* own quarter acres, passes my comprehension.

Why should the law make any distinction between our citizens? Or, if there must be a distinction, why not make the ownership of a horse a necessary qualification in the election of a constable?—Why should not a juryman [illegible] feet in height? Why not enact [illegible] no man shall be voted for as a justice of the peace unless he is the owner of a gown and wig?

To be serious: the distinction the laws make between citizens is anti-democratic and grossly unjust, and must be abolished. Every man, whether a freeholder or not, is compelled to pay taxes for the support of our state government; and therefore should be entitled to all the benefits and priviliges of the most favored. If the freeholder has priviliges more than others, or if he is called on to bear more than his share of the burdens, let him be willing to share with his landless neighbor.

The doctrine that an American citizen must own real estate to qualify him to enjoy the privilege and share in the burdens of his country, is unworthy the age in which we live; and must be tolerated no longer. The liberal of all parties unite in desiring to blot this unequal and unjust law from our statute book. The friends of equal rights—those who desire no advantage from oppressive and unjust laws—should insist strenously on breaking down all artificial distinctions created by special laws which tend to benefit the few at the expense of the many. The man who desires nothing but the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of his labor, and the welfare of his conntry, should look with alarm upon the encroachments of wealth and power. Such a man is false to his country and his God if he does not strive to repeal every obnoxious law from the statute book of his country. A. C.

The New Cabinet.

Secretary of State,
JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware,
Secretary of the Treasury,
WM. M. MEREDITH, of Penn.
Home Department.
JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts,
Secretary of the Navy.
W. BAILARD PRESTON, of Virginia,
Secretary of War,
GEO. W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia,
Postmaster General.
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio,
Attorney General.
REVERDY JOHNSTON of Maryland

A Summary of the proceedings of Congress.

Washington, March 3. 1849.

Senate.—Mr. Douglass presented the credentials of his colleague James Shields, elected Senator of the State of Illinois, for the term of 16 years from the 4th of March next.

Mr Walker arose and remarked, that in justice to Gen. Shields, to the Senate, and the community at large, he would move to refer the credentials to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire into Gen. Shields's eligibility.

Mr. Mangum said that the motion was premature, as the present Congress could not bind the next.

Mr. Walker, perceiving the force of the remark, withdrew his motion.

Gold Coin.—The bill providing for gold coins of one dollar and double eagles, was taken up and passed.

The bill for the relief of a poor soldier, named Lawrence Squires, who lost both his legs in the late war with Mexico, was passed.

The Home Department bill passed—31 to 25.

The bill for the Mexican Treaty stipulations became a law.

At five minutes past 12 a Message was received from the President, which was considered in Executive Session, and at half-past 12 the doors were again opened.

Gen. Cass took his seat at 12 o'clock at night.

President Polk was in the Capital all night engaged in signing bills.

House.—The resolution from the Senate in favor of furnishing the Members with 240 copies of certain American Archieves for distribution among the various literary institutions of the country, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Legislative Summary.

Trenton, Feb. 28. 1849.

Joint Meeting—Essex county. Commissioners: S. H. Marsh, Rahway; Z. Webster, Plainfield; W. H. Cleaver, Westfield; John Littel, New Providence.

Middlesex.—Judge: D. F. Randolph.

Somerset.—Commissioner: Daniel Cory, Warren.

March 2.

Senate. The general Manufacturing law was passed.

Assembly.—Postponed till the next Session.—To equalize taxes, and relative to surveys of railroads.

The resolutions to present swords to Gen. Scott and Com. Stockton were reported back, with the latter name stricken out, and finally it was postponed till the next Legislature.

Mr. Van Wagoner presented an abstract of the receipts and expenses of the State (showing that the expenses were $172,-203 74, and the receipts $106,760 27 excess of expenses $65,443 47) and introduced a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $25,000, which was passed, 37 to 0.

Mr. Day, from the Conference Committee, on the disagreement of the two Houses relative to suppressing Sunday travelling, reported that they could not agree.

Mr. D. made a few remaks, expressing his unwillingness to adjourn without doing something to prevent Rail Road cars from running through the State filled with passengers on the Sabbath.

Mr. Van Wagoner from the Ways and Means committee, introduced a bill to assess the township taxes in the same manner, as by the law of 1837, and some discussion he moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was agreed to.

The General Manufacturing bill was taken up, amended, and ordered to a 3d reading.

Passed.—The bill to extend the powers of the Hudson Manufacturing Co., to the Manufacture of Gutta Percha; to appoint Trustees of the Camden insurance Co.

A resolution was received from the Senate to appoint a Joint Committ to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both Houses are ready for the final adjourment, unless he has further business to communicate. Adopted, and Messrs Day and Mayberry were appointed.

Passed.—The bill to defray Incidental Expenses: supplement to the act incorporating inhabitants of townships &c.: to encourage the establishment of Manufacturing Companies, and for other purposes.

Fat pickings have been obtained from the remains of the old United States Bank. Since 1841, when the assets were assigned, $253,788 67 has been paid out in salaries to trustees, clerks, counsel, etc. At this rate the funds will not last many years longer.

The Two Presidents, with the two Vice Presidents, Cabinet ministers, Senators, &c., &c, assembled around the festive board, at the White House, on Friday. It was President Polk's farewell dinner. Much cordiality and good feeling prevailed. President Polk and family left the mansion on Saturday, and President Taylor and family were to move in during the afternoon.

How to Remove Ink Spots from Linen.—Take a piece of tallow, melt it and dip the spotted part of the linen therein. It may then be washed, and the spots will disappear, without inluning the linen.

The Last Day and Night of Congress.

Our Report of the doings of the XXXth Congress during 24 hours of its existence, though lengthy, is in some respects rather blind, but we are obliged to give the account as the Telegraph brings it to us. The main features of the proceedings are, in the Senate, the bill passed for the Coinage of Gold Dollars and Double Eagles; the defeat of the House amendment to confine the appointment of Surveyors of the Line between the United Staes and Mexico to the Topographical Corps; the passage of a bill introduced by Mr. Breese providing for the translation and publication of the Spanish and Mexican Laws of California in effect at the time of the Treaty; passing the House bill providing for taking next Census; the passage of the Home Department bill, after a very animated opposition, by 31 to 25; the recession from its Cherokee amendment to the Civil bill; the killing of the Branch Mint in New-York by the operation of the rules on Mr. Sturgeon's objection; the passage of the General Appropriation bill, after a long contest with the House to fix and finally taking back Mr. Walker's amendment; and last and most shameful of all the scandalous ezhibition of a personal rencontre between Mr. Cameron of Penn. and Foote of Miss.—a family quarrel, indeed, but one which must inflict deep humiliation npon the whole people. We had hoped that such ruffian exhibitions might be confined to the other wing of the Capitol at least, where they were not long since an almost weekly occurrence.

In the House, the New-York Mint bill was passed, to no purpose, however; the Naval Appropriation bill went through slightly amended; the amendment to fix the 10th of March for the day of effect of the Minesota bill was receded from, and the appointment of all officers under the bill placed at Mr. Polk's discretion by a vote of 105 to 70; the District Slave Trade was shoved by with scarce a recognition; the Walker amendment to the General Appropriation bill was disagreed to, 110 to 104; concurring with Senate to establish a Board for Mexican claims; Extra Compensation to Clerks, &c. went through with a rush; a hundred conflicting motions were made, a fight al-la-foote was got up between Messrs. Root, Giddings, Meade and others, and finally, at 6 3-4 Sunday morning, the XXXth Congress came to a stormy end.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Inaugural Ceremonies.

Washington, March, 5th—P. M.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and the ladies' gallery was immediately filled with the fair sex. The Reporters gallery was also crowded to suffocation; there was great strugling and pressing, and thousands were forced to leave without obtaining an entrance. The Senate assembled at 11, and a resolution adopted that Senator Atchinson take the chair. The new members were then all sworn in with the exception of Gen. Shields. A resolution was adopted to refer General Shields' credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Hon. Millard Fillmore and George M. Dallas then came in, arm in arm. Mr. Atchinson swore in Mr. Fillmore, who took the chair and delivered an eloquent address. All the Justices of the Supreme Court and about 40 members of the Diplomatic corps, including the attaches, then came in, the first occupying fifteen seats in the area, at the left of the Vice President, and the latter at the right. Messrs. Buchanan, Johnson, and Toucey, of the old Cabinet, came in and took seats in front of the Diplomatic corps. A lady fainted in the gallery, but in the confusion which prevailed, could not be got out; she, however, soon recovered. It was nearly 12 o'clock, and the President and ex-President had not made their appearance. Considerable impatience was manifested until about half past 12 when the President and ex-President came in, and occupied seats with George M Dallas and R. M. Johnson President Taylor entered into a brief conversation with Chief Justice Sauney and Judge McLean. The President then proceeded to the eastern portico where he delivered the address. The crowd in the Square was immense, and probably numbered 10,000. Great cheering and discharge of cannon, before and after the delivery of the address. It was agreed that a daily hour meeting be held every day at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Gen. Shield's eligibility will be the first business before them after the Cabinet nominations. It is yet doubtful as to the formation of the Cabinet. On motion of Mr. Dayton the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Meredith received the Pennsylvania Delegation this morning. It is not yet known who will be appointed to the secretaryship of the Home Department.—Mr. Meredith is talked of for that office, and Mr. Davis, of Massahusetts, for the Treasury, as the latter is ineligible for the Home Department.

The grand Whig Inauguration Ball is a most splendid affair, and therefore an immense crowd is present. The theatre is well filled also. General Zachary Taylor attended both and was brilliantly received.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the chief magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, having inspired me with the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The legislative and judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments, and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge.

With such aids and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me. In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend."

For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation.

To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer, with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the father of his country."

To command the army and navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties and to appoint ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed,—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution, and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interests, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy lately employed with so much distinction on active service care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathise in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations.

In all dispute between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers.

It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honerable diplomacy before appealing to arms.

In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interest and the true honor of the country. The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make *Honesty*, *Capacity* and *Fidelity* indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removeal. It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress, as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the puelic bebt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures.

But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country.

Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care, which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our counsels; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide spread republic.

On the conclusion of this address, which was received with prolonged cheering by the assembled multitude, the following oath was administered to President Taylor by Chief Justice Taney of the supreme court:

OATH OF OFFICE

"I do most solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the constitution of the United States.'

The President returned into the Capitol amidst prolonged and vociferous cheering.

From Chagres, California, &c.

The Steamship Crescent City, Captain Stoddard, arrived at New York on Saturlast.

The steamship California sailed for San Francisco on the 31st of January, with 350 passengers on board. We give here a list of the vessels which have left Panama, or were about leaving, with the number of passengers laken:

California, Jan. 1.	350
Philadelphia Feb. 9.	209
John Ritson, Feb. 13.	120
Total.	670

Another vessel was about to sail in a day or two, which would increase the number of emigrants to about 800. Panama is still overflowing, however, with contiuual arrivals from Chagres and will be crowded for some time to come.

Latest from the Mines.

Apout 800 souls, it is calculated, will Winter at the 'dry diggins' alone. On Juba and Feather Rivers, preparations are being made to pass the Winter by a great number. Houses are constructed and supplies stored, but a scarcity of provisions for the coming seasons prevails in every camp. At Juba a settlement has been formed near the upper 'diggins' —150 houses have been erected, constructed chiefly of logs, and hopes entertained of passing a comfortable Winter. Upon the Middle Fork, at the newly-discovered 'diggins', the worthy citizens of Drydiggins-*ville* are employed almost to a man, it is said, in mining, and with very fair success. The diggers are mostly of the Oregon emigration. From $5 to five ounces per day is the state yield. The gold is large and extremely beautiful, quite free from sand and pebbles. The usual process of taking it is by throwing up dykes and turning the water from its channel, or draining portions of the river's bed In the eddies of the main stream it can be *seen* in great abundance, and at a depth of 25 and 30 feet in many places. At this aggregating distance it is quite *harmless*. Kanakas have dived with a desperation becoming pearl fishers, but 'no go'—the gold yet remains unfingered. Washing for gold has been generally given up for the season. The water is cold, and Jack Frost regular in his morning visits. As we have before stated, very little gold will be gathered after the commencement of the rains.

Scarcity of Dwellings.

Houses and shanties are so scarce that an occupant of a ten by twelve, who has the shanty on a lease of $10 per month was offered $30 per month to move out, by a recent arrival. In consequence of the large number of passengers arriving from abroad by every vessel, we fear that a vast deal of suffering will be experienced by hundreds without shelter, when the rains commence, which must be close at hand. Lumber is scarce, and at the enormous prices of $125 per 1,000 feet, while quantities are lying ready for shipment at all the Embacaderas on this Bay, at Bodega and Santa Cruz. to say nothing of the abundant supplies we might obtain from Columbia River and Sitka if we had the vessles. Our citizens hope to obtain some relief from Com. Jones, by his throwing open the coasting trade of Oregon and California *temporarily*, to foreign flags, and thereby enabling them to obtain articles of first-rate necessity —lumber and provisions—at moderate cost.

LIVERPOOL, Eep. 10, 1849.

On Wednesday, the 31st ult., a grand banquet was held in Manchester to celebrate the final extinction of the Corn Laws, which terminated on that day. It was held in the Free Trade Hall, which was splendidly and tastefully decorated, and the entertainment was attended by nearly 3000 guests. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Wilson.

From Ireland the news is not of the slightest interests. The trial of Mr. Duffy is undecided. Parliament has voted £50, 000 for the poor of Ireland.

Cincinnati, March 2 1849.—CHOLERA IN INDIVNA.—A report is prevalent, that several cases of cholera have occurred at Madison, Indiana.

COST OL RAILROADS.—It is estimated that the entire expenditure in the construction of railroad in the United States, during the last 25 years, will exceed one thousand million of dollars.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald tells of a German boy, 17 years old, who arrived there on the 17th ult. from New-York, *en route* for California. He walked from New-York to New-Orleans, and thence to Fort Smith, hoping there to find employment to work his passage in the company about to start from that place for the 'diggins.' The *Herald* adds that the young man traveled the whole distance without a single dime in his pocket, working his way as best he could. That boy will succeed in the world; you cant stop such folks.

The Canals of Pensylvania open on the 10th instant.

MARRIED.

In this place, by Rev. Mr. Hill, John G. Carkhuff, of Raritan, to Miss. Maria, daughter of Elisha Runyon, Esq. of Plainfield.

In Washington Valley Feb. 28th. by Rev Mr. Drake, Mr. Israel Moore, to Miss. Sarah Ann Allen.

DIED.

On Sunday last, of Consumption, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. John W. Craig, Miss. Ellen Ludlow.

In Newark, Feb. 25th, of inflammation of the brain, John Kirkpatrick, aged 31 years, brother of Elias Kirkpatrick, Esq. of this place.

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TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

(One Agent for each County in New-Jersey.)

The American Farm Book, price		$1 00
The Diseases of Domestic Animals,	"	75
The American Bee-Keeper's Manual,	"	1 00
The American Fruit Book, by Cole,	"	50

No person need apply unless can command a capital of at least $25.

Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.

March, 1849. t3.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at
W. M. DRAKE'S

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

SEARS'
PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

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The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
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Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Mar. 7.

FLOUR	$5 56 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 87 a 2 94
RYE FLOUR	3 44
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a 1 35
CORN	54 a 62
OATS	39 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	58 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	10
EGGS per doz.	13

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on
STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

CALIFORNIA OUTFIT.

THE subscribers have for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for persons going to California, such as

White Mackinaw Blankets, weighing 5 to 10 lbs.
Colored do do scarlet, blue, green, drab, moose, mixed brown.,
White Blankets, for Ships' Berths.
White and Colored Counterpanes, for Ships' Berths.
Cotton and Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up.
Table linen and Towels.
Gold Digger's Shirts, Matrasses and Pillows.
Heavy Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Mosquito Bars.

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, expressly suited to the California Trade.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 39 Nassau Street, corner of Liberty, Opposite the Post Office.
New York, Feb. 20. 1849.
☞ Somerset Messenger and Whig please copy 1mo.

CALIFORNIA GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

DAY, 23 Courtlandt street, offers for sale of his own Manufactue—

15,000 dozen Elastic Suspenders.
3,000 yards India Rubber Cloth.
6,000 lbs. Railroad Rubber (discs).
15,000 feet India Rubber Hose—Day's Patent.
100 Day's patent India Rubber Houses, for California.
2,000 Camp Blankets.
25 Portable Boats—Day's patent.
1,500 lbs. Stationers' Rubber.
1,000 pairs India Rubber Boots.
— cases India Rubber Shoes.
1,500 Coats, Capes, and Spanish Ponchos.
300 India Rubber Beds and Pillows.
150 dozen Riding and Money Belts.
5 tons Steam Packing, a superior article.

Those, and a general assortment of Rubber Goods adapted to every climate, for sale, and being constantly manufactured, by the advertiser. The trade supplied on most liberal terms.

New York Feb. 20. 1849. p4

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, AND LOT

CONTAINING a quarter of an acre of Land, situated in Water st. in this Village; The house is in good repair, and filled in with brick, there are two rooms on the first and one on the second floor all finished, a good well of water by the door, with an abundant variety of excellent fruit, consisting of

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries,

and Grapes, now in maturity of bearing.

Terms very easy, only $125 in cash required, the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage a term of years by paying interest punctually.

Price $475, for further particulars enquire of H. A. H. MARTIN, on the premises, or at this Office.

Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.
Jan. 10. 1848.

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c. For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.
Feb. 1849.

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CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.
Jan. 11. 1848. 1 y.4.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of ROSES, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (fBej2m

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"We have been deeply interested in reading a new and splendid patriotic volume, entitled '1776,' published by E. Walker, of New-York. The embellishments, which are very numerous, are of the most perfect description, and carry the mind of the reader back to the period when the Continental Armies were marshalled to defend our native land We advise all the readers of the Signal to add this book to their libraries, and teach the rising generation to value the priceless lessons it contains so abundantly."

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STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Department of Common Schools,
ALBANY, Sept. 18, 1848.

I have examined the Statesman's Manual, in two volumes octavo, compiled by Edwin Williams, and am of the opinion that it is a proper work for school district libraries, and deserving of a place in these institutions, designed for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Signed, J. S. RANDALL, Dep. State Sup't Com. Schools.

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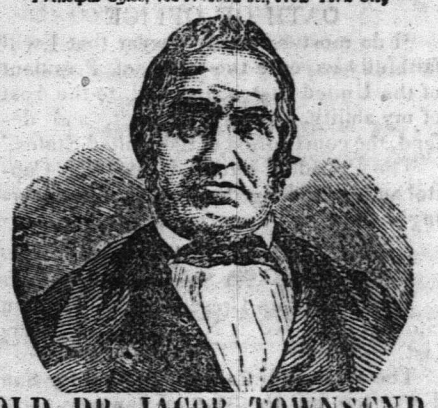
Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in coring all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods? Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely *worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to those diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the enfeebled and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4, I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.
M. F. Cushing, Agent.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m3.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday Feb. 11th. EDWARD RYNO an indented apprentice to the Shoe Making business, all persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, under the penalty of the law.

STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1849. NO. 13.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

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December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

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Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries**, viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

It is very fashionable to ascribe a great deal of the miseries of mankind to the agency of God. This idea always appeared to me to savor strongly of blasphemy. The truth is, instead of charging our sufferings upon our creator—who is a being of unbounded benevolence and inflexible justice, and therefore incapable of doing wrong—we should look upon ourselves as our only enemies.

What are the facts? God has created man a rational, accountable creature; and endowed him with judgment that he might chose what was good, and avoid everything evil. If man lived in accordance with the law of his being, he would do nothing which would injure his health, or expose him to unnecessary danger, and consequently he would rarely be sick, or meet with an accident.

If however, a man does any act which perverts his judgment, and renders him incapable of choosing between good and evil, he sins against himself; and exposes himself to all the evils which result from his violating his makers command. It is true, God is able to preserve a man from harm even when he foolishly exposes himself to great danger; but he does not often interfere with the operation of those laws which he has ordained to regulate the works of his hand. He has made it a law of our being, that if we put our hand in the fire it will be burned. We have no right, therefore, to do that, or any other act, which is contrary to our comfort and safety; and we tempt God if we rush heedlessly into danger, and expect him to interfere with the laws of nature to shield us from the consequences of our foolish conduct.

The great principles on which God governs all his creatures, and administers the affairs of the universe are lost sight of by the unthinking. Hence they are continually charging him with folly; and find fault with him for the sufferings and misfortunes which they encounter, when the fact is generally speaking, these are the result of their own carelessness or wickedness. For instance, if a man who has been carousing until he is an inebriate, in driving a spirited horse should be thrown forcibly from his seat, and thereby be severely injured. His friends will gather around him, and console him by saying that "*Providence* has greatly afflicted you;" "God has some wise end in view in *causing* your sufferings," &c.

If the man dies in consequence of his injuries, we hear a great deal said about the way in which "an inscruiable Providence has removed our brother;" that "the dealings of God with his creatures are mysterious;" and we are exhorted to submit with resignation to all the evils which our heavenly Father sends upon us!

Now I cannot help thinking that God had but little to do with the sufferings and death of this person. The man partook freely of intoxicating drink—the effect of which he well knew—which deprived him of his usual good judgment, and rendered him incapable of managing his horse. The result was perfectly natural—it could not well be otherwise. No one doubts that the Almighty could have saved the individual from harm if he had thought proper to interfere; but it pleased him to let the man's act be followed with its consequence, painful as it was to suffer.

Again; is a person defrauded by an unprincipled scoundrel, and in consequece suffering, it may be, for the comforts of life? Many will mock him (what is it but mockery?) by telling him that God was fearful that if he continued to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity, he would forget the Author of all his mercies. Now it is undoubtedly true that God permitted this man to be defrauded by his neighbor; but can we justly charge the Just One with causing the wicked act? It may be true that the injured person has been taught a useful lesson; perhaps he has resolved to lay up his treasures "where thieves break not through nor steal." Even if this be the case, I cannot for a moment admit that it was necessary that evil should be done that good might follow. No, we should be careful how we charge the wickedness of man upon his Creator. He permits mankind to do good or evil as they see fit—reserving to himself the right to reward or punish according to their acts—and rarely interferes with their plans, whether they be good or evil. If he should be constantly interrupting them, they would no longer be moral agents; and, of course not capable of choosing good or evil.

"But," says one, "this is downright infidelity." Not so fast my friend! I admit that not the slightest event can take place without the knowledge of the Creator—a sparrow, St. Matthew assures us, shall not fall on the ground without his permission—and a human being is certainly worth many sparrows—but all this does not intefere with the fact, that the works of God all move in harmony with certain fixed laws which he has established for their government. "Order is heaven's first law," and we cannot conceive that an all-wise Creator has left anything to be regulated by chance. And as in the material, so in the moral world. Man was created a free moral agent—capable of choosing between good and evil—with the admonition given to him that as he should sow so should he also reap. If he lives in accordance with the law of his being—which law is necessary for his highest good—he will enjoy all the happiness of which his nature is susceptible, and will be a scource of happiness to all around him. If he lives thus, the Creator will regard him with favor; and the blessing of those who are ready to perish will rest upon him. If, on the contrary, he lives at variance with those great moral principles which his Maker has prescribed for the government of his intelligent creatures, he will be unhappy himself and a curse to those with whom he comes in contact. As a consequence of his evil choice, he will constantly be running into a thousand dangers, and will live at war with those laws which regulate his health, and indulge in excesses of various kinds; which if persevered in for any great length of time, will certainly undermine his constitution, and hurry him to a premature grave. These are the necessary consequences of deviating from the path of virtue.

Let us act like rational beings in all our employment and pleasures, and we shall have no cause to find fault with our Maker. If afflictions are sent occasionally—and there *are* afflictions to be borne, which occur without *our* doing wrong—they are sent for our good, by him who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

A. J.

Liberty And Equality.

It is not generally known or understood that the blacks, in addition to *liberty*, are strong advocates for *equality*, and are aiming at securing the latter as much as they are bent on enjoying the former, and they argue very reasonably on the subject, 'If you consider slavery of men revolting,' say they, 'and inconsistent with our free institutions, you must mean to place them all upon an equality'—so they insist upon carrying out the principle in *extenso* Now for the touchstone. Will the 'free soilers,' the political abolitionists, and the most clamorous for putting down slavery in the south, recognise this doctrine of the blacks? Unquestionably not. In the south, where slavery exists, if a black man is seated in a public stage, no one notices the circumstance. If such an occurrence should take place in the north, the driver would be required forthwith to turn him out. The fair daughters of a white slaveholder love their black nurse as their second mother. If a black woman was to offer for a wet nurse's place in the north, she would be fortunate in being civilly dismissed for the impudent pretensions. If a slave at the south is sick, the doctor is sent for, and the master, mistress, son, and daughter, call to see, and send him comfortable aid and attendence. If a black free servant falls ill at the north, he is sent to the hospital, and no one asks what has become of him. If a negro enters a pew in church here at the north, he is of course turned out by the friends of liberty and religion, and told that in a back corner there are seats assigned to persons of color. A southern man talks to his slave in a friendly, confiding manner: in the north, to be seen talking to a black would be deemed quite a solecism in good manners. Here is the difference between profession and practice. The liberty men, the abolitionists, and free soil men of the north have not the least idea of remotely recognising an equality between the blacks and whites. They are merely willing that a black should belong to himself and keep to himself; and the blacks who cherish this equality idea will find their abolition white friends much more difficult to be on terms with her than in the south. Here at the north we love to see a negro free, but then we do not love the negro himself or feel any interest about him. At the south, on the contrary, a master will allow no one to impose upon or ill-treat his negro; and in the ordinary traffic of the day, you may cheat the master, but be will not permit you to cheat, his slave. Of this cold, haughty, imperious exclusiveness, towards the blacks among our sympathising abolitionist, we will give an anecdote. Up to the time when the south declined voting for John Quincy Adams for a second time, we never heard of his opposition to slavery; but it burst out like a volcano when he lost the election.

Many years ago, a black fellow ran away from the south and got as far east as Vermont. He managed to obtain a good education, and ambition. He applied for a servant's place in the family of Mr. Adams; and as most of these Africans claim a royal descent, they called him in the family. Prince George. After some time, George managed to get off to Hayti, where his cleverness obtained him some public place, and his business habits and intelligence promoted him, until he was sent as commissioner or charged' affairs to England. Mr Adams was then minister at London, and George thoght he would call and see his old master. He found the family at breakfast—Mr. and Mrs. Adams, their daughters or young ladies, and two gentlemen. They were glad to see George and asked him to sit down. When breakfast was over, Mr. Adams and his two guests rose and left the room. Mrs. Adams, as if suddenly reccollecting herself, said—'George, won't you draw near and take a cup of coffee?'

'No, I thank you, madam,' said he; 'I am engaged to breakfast with the prince regent.'

Here was the difference between professing and practical abolition. The blacks may make themselves easy. Liberty they may have from their devoted friends at the north, but never equality. The south on this point understands its position: they feel towards the blacks the dignity of a master and the affection of a friend. Their condescension come with a grace, because it is frank and open.—Here, the abolitionists aim at no such condescension towards the blacks, for they intend to allow no equality. They aim at abolishing slavery at the south, 'not that they love Cæsar, but that they hate Rome.—*Times and Messenger.*

YOUNG MEN.—The most anxious moment in the history of a young man, is that moment when he forsakes the paternal roof, and goes forth into the world to seek a livelihood. The interests of life are crowded into that period. The tears of a mother, the counsels of a father, consecrate that eventful moment. Away from old associates, and settled in some new home, how apt the former restraints are to be cast off?

The trial of virtue now comes. The test of principles is now applied. If he holds fast his integrity, the prayers of his father and mother, rising oft when the still dews are falling, will bring blessings as thick as the manna that fell round the camp of the Israelites, down upon his path. But if he prove faithless, then will memory embitter his life, then will his parents welcome the grave, that they may hide their dishonor in the dust.

One hour's sleep before midnight, is worth two after.

Rev. Rowland Hill

Many amusing anecdotes of the eccentric, but pious and useful Rowland Hill, have been told; but the following, narrated to us by one of his parishoners, is new to us.

It was Mr. Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too aristocratic, in the judgement of one of his flock, who determined to rebuke it.

It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit, requesting prayers for various objects. One Sabbath, Mr. Hill was proceeding with the reading of these requests as usual, when he found himself in the midst of one of the following purport:

'Prayers are requested for Rev. Mr. Hill, that he may be made more humble and like his Divine Master, who, instead of riding in a carriage, was content to be borne on an ass.'

Having read the notice, he lifted his spectacles to his forehead, and looking around the house, observed, that it was true he had been guilty of the fault alleged; but if the writer would step round to the vestry door after services, saddled and bridled, he would have no objection to try to ride home, after the Master's example, on the back of an ass.

A Tale of a Tub.

The following droll story appears in the St. Joseph's Times:

On the passage of the ship Alexandria from New Orleans to New York, a young lad of about 14. from a natural frolicksome disposition became so troublesome that he was threatened by the Captin that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed; at the next offence he was put in the cask, which was headed up leaving a large hole for the admission of air. The ship encountered a storm, and in a sudden lurch the cask containing the boy rolled into the sea. The circumstances was not noticed by any on board. Fortunately the cask struck bung up, and floated about thirty hours when it was thrown upon the beach of Cape St. Blass. Here the boy made efforts to extricate himself without success, and in despair gave up to die. Some cows strolling on the beach, were attracted to the cask, and one of the number, it being fly time, switched her tail into the bung hole, which he grasped with a desperate resolution. The cow bellowed and set out for life, and after running some two hundred yards with the cask struck it against a log on the beach, and knocked it as we may say, 'into a cocked hat.' The boy, thus providentially released was discovered by some fisherman on the Point, and taken to Apalachacola, where a small collection being made for him he was enabled to proceed north by Columbus.

Papa are the hogs that come to Cincinnati *sick*?' No, child; why do you ask?' Because the papers say they are *cured* here.' 'Go to bed, child, and don't pest your father.'

Mr. Partington, in allusion to the many advertisements headed 'Ho! for California,' thinks a spade would be more useful than a hoe, to the diggers.

DEFENCE OF ROMPS.—Never find fault with girls, young girls in particular, if they are decided romps; but be thankful that they have the health and spirits necessary for romping. Better a romp than have a narrow chest. or a hectic flush on the cheek. Better wild as a hawk than than tame as a dove. Better pay the butcher and the shoemaker than the physician and the undertaker.—*Chicago Journal.*

DO AS YOU PROMISE.—There is no necessity of breaking your word. In the first place never promise a thing unless you know it to be in your power to fulfil: and in the second place make up your mind before you promise that whatever you do promise, you will fulfil. When such a character is established, it will be of more value than ermine, gold or princely diamonds.

ANGELS' VISITS.—When the unfortunate but humorous Dr. Patten was dying, Archbisuop Secker sent him ten guineas. The dying man thus thanked his bishop. 'Tell the primate,' said he, 'I now own him to be a man of God, for I have seen his angels.'

The True Sun is responsible for the following desperate act of punning:

Why cannot California be admitted as a State? Because the inhabitants are all *miners*.

SENSIBILITY.

'Dearly bought the hidden treasure,
Finer feelings can bestow;
Chords that vibrate sweetest pleasure,
Thrill the deepest note of woe.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, March, 15, 1849.

NOTICE.

The citizens of Plainfield and vicinity are requested to meet at Laing's Hall on Thursday, the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of electing a candidate and adopting such measures as the meeting shall think proper concerning the post office of this place.

The above notice we copy from the "Union," and as far as the notice goes we have no objection; the people certainly have the right to meet, and discuss, and act, on this or any other question that directly concerns their interest, and all we desire is that mere party views shall not destroy, or take precedence of the real interests of the people in this matter. But the "Union" appears over zealous about the matter, and we think the whigs must be much obliged to it for its dictation.—It says, "without wishing to assume any responsibility in regard to it ourself," yet, "Undoubtedly if a change in the post office in this place is deemed necessary or desirable a whig should have the place;" and, "only whigs should have a voice."

Is this whig democracy, it may be the "Union's" whig *patent* democracy, but we think the whigs of Plainfield will repudiate it, at all events it is not true democracy, and if we remember right it was not to be Taylor democracy.

HORACE GREELEY.—This gentlemens course in Congress we think must be approved by all who have the principles of true democracy at heart; his course on most all the great questions which have been brought forward, has been democratic. He has gained the ill will of the corrupt of all parties for exposing and trying to reform the mileage abuse. He has done all that a single individual could do to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prevent its introduction into the Territories. He brought in a bill to discourage speculation in the Public Lands and to secure homes thereon to Actual setlers and Cultivators, and opposed the extra pay of those who were well paid already. Although this gentlemen has heretofore advocated doctrines which we consider anti-democratic, and holds some exploded notions about a protective tariff, yet we consider him entitled to the thanks of all true democrats for the efforts he has made in the cause of equal rights. We would recommend to all a perusal of his address to his constituents; we care not by what motive you may say he acted, the principles which he advocated are right; neither do we care by what motive you may judge we wrote this, all we ask is, that it may be read with the same independence with which it was written.

The "Plainfield Union,' we perceive is enlarged, now we rejoice in our neighbors prosperity, but must beg leave to take all the credit to ourselves, "competition is the life of trade" the community can perceive this in the Union's enlargement, there is one thing more neighbor Cushing we would suggest in all kindness, change your proof reader and we will take credit for that also, we hope the public will not overlook us for these improvements.

Bound to California.

Mr. William Laing; Mr. Jeremiah Drake; and Mr. Horace Dunham; young men of this Place started early Monday Morning March 12th for California, they go the overland route; we believe they have the good wishes of the citizens generally as well as our own for their health, happiness, and success.

On the first page of our paper is an article headed Liberty and Equality upon which we intended to have made a few strictures, but which we must defer to another opportunity for want of room; perhaps some of the friends of Free Soil wll notice it for our next.

A vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso cannot be obtained in the Cabinet to-day. There is no doubt at all that General Taylor is opposed to it; and so are Messrs. Clayton, Preston, Crawford, and Johnston. Probably Mr. Meredith also, and perhaps Mr. Ewing, Are the whigs going to desert their own Cabinet? No, they will have to come upon our ground, those of them that are not there already, and say that the Proviso is entirely unnecessary to the exclusion of slavery from the new Territories; and that being unnecessary, and withal exceedingly offensive to the South, it is therefore inexpedient. When they get there, they will feel that they are on ground that cannot be shaken. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

We would call the attention of our Merchants and others, to the advertisement of Alfred F. Lagrave, in another column, it woul be to your interest to call.

To the Editors of the Plainfield Gazette.—Respected Friends: Feeling an interest in your welfare and prosperity, I was much pleased in reading your papers, to observe the neat and workmanlike manner in which it was performed; and also your frankness and honesty of purpose; which indicates a determination on your part to do right, (though the heavens fall) but let me tell you if you wish to become popular, and to receive the smiles of those who have insinuated themselves into power, you must not speak too plain; all men cannot bear to hear the truth; the office holder and the wealthy nabob, will not thank you for saying a poor man who owns neither house nor land, is competent to fill a seat in the legislative halls, or any lucrative office, be his talents and opportunities what they may. You also insinuate that slavery is inconsistent with Christianity and the Declaration of Independence. Now I am satisfied there are many in your own Village who roll slavery a sa sweet morsel under their tongues; and who are also opposed to the elevation of the laboring class, they have long rode on the public back, and still adhere to it with as much tenacity as a snapin-turtle does to life. I then say if you wish to become popular, you must go with the current, sacrifice independence, play the sycophant and stoop to mean things; but if you had rather act justly, and conscientiously, and recieve the approbation of your own conscience, and countenance of all honest men, then go on in the way in which you have commenced, and you will finally hear the approval of well done good and faithful servant.

MORE ANON.

As we are constanly adding new names to our subscription list, it may not be amiss to make a few extracts from former numbers of our paper, showing the course we have marked out for ourselves, and which we shall not deviate from at the bidding of any "office holder" or "wealthy nabob," but shall advocate "Equal and exact justice to all men." All men who have an independent opinion of their own cannot fail to appreciate that independence in others, those who have not that independence we hope will transfer their support to those papers which act in accordance with their principles, and which first scan a question not to see if it is right and just, but to see how far it can be made subservient to their peculiar views either in religion or politics; and not whether it is in accordance with the principles which Christ taught, or with those republican principles which are set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

'It is our intention to be just and liberal toward all, in the highest acceptation of those terms; we would not alarm the fears or unnecessarily excite the prejudices of the most humble, but shall 'endeavor to promote good feelings among all classes of men, whatever may be their political or religious creeds; all have the right to enjoy and utter their opinions. It was for this the greatest of all privileges that our fore-fathers sought these shores, that they might enjoy and establish, civil and religious liberty. It shall be our aim to extend and perpetuate this inestimable blessing.

We shall at all times advocate the truth, or what we sincerely believe to be such, on all subjects with candor and sincerity, whether in accordance with the preconceived opinions of men or not; we cannot hope and indeed do not wish to publish a paper with which none can find fault; believing that all men of a genorous and independent mind are willing to have all subjects of interest to the welfare of man freely discussed; and can appreciate that independence in others which they themselves enjoy, and which belongs to man as a right.

We esteem independence as regards the minds and action of men as one of the greatest blessings of a republican form of government. We regard the press as the guardian of the public liberty; as through it reason can combat error.

Believing in the Political, Religious, and Social equality of man's rights; we shall at all times speak our minds on all subjects in any way affecting those rights.

It remains but for those, all over the world who are determined to be free, to sustain the liberal and enlightened dissemination of all democratic principles whether emanating from the Press the Pulpit or the Bar, all should sustain equal rights. Look to acts not professions, names are not principles, many profess but all do not practice democratic principles.'

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Well, our legislature has at length adjourned. The State house is cleared, not only of our legislators, but also of its crowd of lobby members. The bar-rooms at the capital, also, are less thronged, because many of those who recently were so busy there have either succeeded in what they undertook, or are obliged to wait until another session in order to secure the object which they have at heart. Is it not a melancholy reflection—one well calculated to cause the blood of freemen to rush quickly to their temples—that a large part of the public business is *substantially* transacted at these places? For I presume that all intelligent readers are aware that almost every law which our legislators enact, is agreed to at other places than the state house. Is a railroad company, for instance, in want of some new privilege, its agents hasten to the seat of government, and the moment the legislature adjourns, if only for a single hour, these agents waylay the members, and by treating some, giving dinners and suppers to others, and perhaps something more glittering and substantial to those who are not so cheaply bought, *persuade* the members that the privilege asked for is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the *people*.

I said the legislature has adjourned. I am not sure that the state would not have been better off if it had not convened! Let us see what has been done for the *public* good. Look, with me, over this long list of acts, and let us see whether my opinion is correct. What is this? "An act to authorize John Smith to build a dock." Well, that is something worth while, that's a fact! It appears that Mr. Smith is in the clam and oyster line, and owns a fishing smack in which he pursues his business. As the river in front of his residence has but a small depth of water, he cannot always bring up his boat near enough to the bank to step on the shore without running some risk of wetting his feet. Now he might readily make a landing-place with a few large stone and a plank or two, but Mr. Smith—Mr. John Smith is too good a citizen to do an act of this kind without having first a special act of the legislature to authorize him to do so. In examining the journals, I find that the people are taxed to pay the members of the legislature for two days services in passing this important measure. When I assure you that the *river* in which Mr. Smith proposes to build his dock is a little larger than Stoney Brook, you will readily admit that this is an object worthy of the profound consideration of Jersey lawmakers!

Let us look a little farther, and we read—"To authorize the heirs of John Jones to sell real estate." This looks like a small business for the legislature to meddle with, and so it would be if it was not an act of great injustice. Mr. Jones, it appears, provided in his will that his real estate should not be sold until his children were of age. Whether this was the best thing he could have done, I neither know nor care; but *he* thought it was, and provided accordingly He has been dead but a few months, yet the legislature has thought proper to annul his will; and the presumption is the property will be wasted before the children are aware of the value of it. This was all wrong: the legislature has no more right to change the disposition of a man's property than they have to appropriate it to their own use. I knew a case where the legislature permitted minors to sell a large property, contrary to the express injunction of their father, and before they came of age the property was all wasted.

Here is an object, which, as a philanthropist, I am sure you will give the members much credit for: To incorporate the Hardscrabble benevolent society." How do you imagine the philanthropic citizens of that beautiful and flourishing village are to perform their charitable offices without having an act of incorporation from the state? you might as well suppose that some persons whom we know wonld do a good act without blowing a horn. No, sir! It would "not pay" these days to do a good act without the world should know it.

I shall have some thing more to say concerning the acts of our legislatures—both of what they have done, and what they have left undone. I have only time to add that the people are daily awaking to the great truth, that "The world is governed too much." A. J.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

ENGLAND.

Proposed Navigation Law.

In England Mr. Labouchere has again brought forward the Government proposition for the modification of the Navigation Laws and Mr. Bancroft, our Minister, states that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter that he is ready to sign a Convention to-morrow, based upon complete reciprocity and upon the opening the entire coasting trade of the two countries to the vessels of both.

By the proposed law it will be competent for an American vessel to come to Liverpool from the United States, laden with cotton and tobacco. She will be permitted to discharge all or part of her cargo in the Mersey, take in Manchester goods or coals and passengers, and carry them to Glasgow or London in transit, and clear out with perhaps a fresh cargo from her final port of her discharge.

IRELAND.

The affairs of Ireland have occupied, as usual a large portion of the time of Parliament since the session commenced. The necessity for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been admitted by overwhelming majorities and even the ultra Irish members have made but a feeble resistance to its passing the Commons. The bill will pass the House of Lords with little or no opposition. The additional grant of £50,000 for the relief of the Irish poor has also been sanctioned, but has given rise to a variety of debates, all hinging upon the question of "What is to be done with Ireland?" The clearance of the peasantry and of emigration are as active as ever. The stock of provisions are plundered in all quarters. Catholic Chapels are being closed, and the destitution of the Roman Catholic Clergy is very great; indeed apathy and misery seem universal in that unhappy country, the condition of which is without parallel in the history of the world.

Mr. Duffy's trial, after innumerable delays has at length taken place. The jury could not agree, and Mr. Duffy was sent back to prison until the 7th of April, when he will again be tried.

Miscellaneous News.

The Cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495, of which 5,546 have died, 3,788 have recovered, and 3,164 continue under treatment, on which the result is not stated.

The reports from California continue to excite the most intense interest. The excitement has now extended to all classes. The French Government has dispatched an engineer to California with the object of surveying the new discoveries.

FRANCE.

Dissolution of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly has finally voted its own dissolution, and the new Assembly will meet about the middle of May. Louis Napoleon seems to be daily acquiring political strength and popularity, and politicians who have hitherto from apprehensions of instability or other motives withheld their support, now come forward to declare themselves Bonapartists, and accordingly very great progress has been made in reestablishing public confidence.

ITALY.

Flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The course of events in Continental Europe continues marked by the flight and fall of Princes. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Florence with his family and has taken refuge at Porte San Stefano. A Provisional Government has been declared by the excited people, as part of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

In Austria and Hungary affairs have again taken an unfavorable turn. The Imperialists have certainly been beaten in several encounters with the Hungarians, Bem is likely to give them a great deal of trouble. It is impossible to read the accounts of this fratricidal war without being shocked at the frightful vindictiveness and barbarity with which hostilities are carried on.

SPAIN.

In Spain at the Session of Congres held at Madrid, Jan. 31. a call was made for the correspondence said to have passed respecting the annexation of the Island of Cuba. The reply was that no proposition had been made and that no Ministry composed of Spaniards would even listen to such a proposal if made and that they should never cede the Island of Cuba. In the Senate also Gen. Narvaez confirmed the above and added that the rumors of a cession were entirely unfounded, and that the Island of Cuba would always remain as now, a part of the monarchy of Spain.

Deposition of the Pope.

We have from Rome the important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope and the establishment of a Republic. This event took place at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 9th of February. It has been voted that he shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power.

London Money Market.

There continues a good demand for American Securities in London. The reported payment of the Pennsylvania in one-half relief notes was received with considerable disfavor, United States Six Per Cents continue in demand on the Continent, and orders for the stock have been executed at 106 1-2. Money continues to get more abundant, and the rate of interest rules low.

Provisions.

The imports of Cured Provisions from the United States during the past two weeks, are as follows:—4,940tcs and 300 bbls of Beef; 2,640 bbls Pork; 69 cks Hams: 358 cks and 524 bxs Cheese; 124 hhds and 3,716 bxs of Bacon; 3,374 bbls and 3,012 kegs Lard.

FROM YUCATVN.—By the arrival of Capt Smith, of brig Potomac, from Sisal, we have information up to 16th February. He states, that 'The affairs of the Government are still in a very unsettled state. The American troops have been in several engagements and suffered considerably. There was much dissatisfaction existing among the officers and men of this regiment, caused by the false representations made to them before starting from New Orleans; in consequence of which, one major, five captains, and some eight or ten lieutenants, had resigned.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Best Land Route to California.

Permit me, through your columns, to enter my solemn protest against the apathy of some papers and the careless statement of others respecting the best land route to California. I distinctly assert, and the interests of thousands who are meditating a trip toCalifornia are involved in its correctness, that the shortest and most desirable overland trip on our own soil is by the way of Corpus Christi, that being 500 miles shorter than the Missouri route. The expense of horses and mules for transportation is nearly or quite one half less on the Rio Grand and Corpus Cristi route than on the more Nothern one. That the danger from Indians are simply equal on all of them, for parties of from 40 to 100 persons with fire-arms are sufficient to protect themselves on any of them. That the advantages of grass and game are of course in favor of the Southern route, as the Missouri route is, one-third of the year, buried under snow and is frequently marked by frightful loss of life and the total destruction of the teams and property of the caravans. Now if these things are true, is the New-York press guiltless in its silent indifference, while hundreds of our citizens are turning their steps towards St. Louis to commence this long and expensive march across the widest part of the United States territory? If, on the other hand, these statements are incorrect, let them be refuted, but in no case should those to whom the public look as faithful sentinels leave the people in darkness. C. M.

The Free Negro bill has passed the Legislature of Deleware. It empowers the Magistrates of the Senate to arrest all free negroes who have no apparent occupation or means of living, and hire them out for a term of servine not exceeding a year.

THE PROPOSED PILOT MONOPOLY.—On our first page will be found the Pilot bill now before the Senate of this State, as proposed by a Select Committee of that body to be amended. We have already shown the outrageous character of some of its provisions,—especially that which compels the payment of half pilotage to the New York pilots by vessels in charge of New Jersey pilots It is the opinion of many intelligent lawyers that this provision is repugnant to the Constitution, and to the existing law of congress. At any rate, it is repugnant to the plainest principles of justice, and if carried into effect, will be most injurious to the public interests, by driving the Jersey pilots from the field, and so restoring the indolent monopoly with which this community was afflicted in former years, and the effects of which, or some of them, may be seen in two hundred graves on the shore of Long Island, near the entrance to this harbor. We can can hardly believe that the Legislature of this State, in the year 1849, will take a step so entirely retrograde, and so offensive to nearly every body except the 100, men, or so, for whose benefit the monopoly is intended. Very earnest remonstrances against the passage of the billhave been transmitted to Albany, we understand, and it is to be hoped will have their proper effect.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

It is a trite remark of a modern writer that children suck their mothers when they are young, and their fathers when they grow up.

Advantages of thorough Draining.

Draining, as understood thirty years ago in England (and to this day with us,) merely meant the making of channels to carry off surface water, and underground drains, to dry bogs, or cut off springs. It has now an entirely different meaning in the agricultural world. Mr. Smith, of Deanston, near Edingburg, was among the first to practice and explain *Thorough Draining*, as it is called. His system is, that *all* land requires to be drained —that the depth of loam, or soil, containing the food of plants, seldom exceeds a few inches, resting on a subsoil, or pan of clay, or hard gravel saturated with water. By making drains from two and a half to five feet in depth, at every twenty or thirty feet, the land becomes dry; air takes the place of water; every shower furnished with a stock of ammonia, permeates the soil, and the result is, that instead of a few inches there are as many feet of fertile loam, the action of the atmosphere being sufficient of itself to produce the change, although, to hasten the process, subsoil plowing is made part of the system.

The change produced by the introduction of thorough draining in Britan, is said to be truly astonishing. Not only has the produce been greatly increased, but wheat and turnips have been grown at elevations, an in districts, where their cultivations was not before thought possible. By it, crops have been rendered less liable to disease, and harvest has been forwarded nearly a month. This will be better understood, if we reflect, that when water is allowed to remain in the soil until removed by evaporation, the heat of the sun and air, instead of being imparted to the land, will actually, through this process, produce an intense degree of cold. On the other hand, were the soil so dry as to allow the rain to pass through, it would imbibe heat from every ray that fell upon it.

The British government has considered this improvement of so great importance, that, during the last three years, large sums have been loaned to all applicants, to be expended in drainage, under the superintendence of inspectors. These loans are repaid by annual instalments of 6 1-2 per cent., for about twenty years; and as the money is borrowed by government at three percent., these payments cancel the loan and interest.—*Robert Jardine.*

Beware of the Ring Bone.—If colts stand on a plank or any hard floor that is not well littered, they will be subject to the ring bone. When breeding horses, we left the floor of the colt's stables, of the soil over which they were built. If this should be a deep loam, or of a clayey texture, then remove the soil about two feet deep, and replace it with sand, or the finest gravel to be obtained. Colts should also be let out to exercise in a yard, or open space, every day during the winter, when not particularly stormy; and in this yard there should not be older horses, or any horned animals which can do them injury. Being very playful, they are more apt to provoke attacks upon them than other animals.

How to Keep a Horse from Straying, should have been entitled 'How to hitch horses on the prairie.' The plan is an ingenious one, and it reminds me to tell you how to make a baulky horse pull. If one horse of a pair is baulky and the other is true, tie a cord to the tail of the baulky horse and to the doubletree, so that he must go ahead and keep his end up even, or have his tail badly pulled, and my word for it, he will go ahead after getting one or two good jerks.

Important Legal Decision.—Judge Eldred, of Pensylvania, has decided, says the National intelligencer, in Court, that listening at a keyhole, though against all etiquette, good manners, and the clearest maxims of common law *in a man;* is perfectly legal and justifiable in any individual of the gentler sex, owing to the amiable weakness of curiosity which nature has implanted in female bosoms.

A Natural Birth Register —When a native of Java has a child borne, he immediatdly plants a tree, which, adding every year a circle of wood to its trunk, indicates the age of the tree, and therefore that of the child. The consequence is, the child regards the tree with reverence and affection as long as he lives.

Obligations to Parents.—If you perceive that anything in your ways makes your parents unhappy, you ought to have no peace until you have corrected it: and if you find yourself indifferent or insensible to their will and wishes, depend upon it, yours is a carnal, disobedient, ungrateful heart. If you love them, keep their commandments: otherwise love is a mere word in the mouth, or a notion in the fancy, but not a ruling principle in the heart. They know much of the world, you very little; trust them, therefore, when they differ from you and refuse compliance with your desires. They watch over you for good, and are entitled to great deference and cheerful obedience. You may easily shorten the lives of affectionate and conscientious parents, by misconduct, bad tempers, and alienation from their injunctions. Let not this sin be laid to your charge.—*Rev. Leigh Richmond.*

Work for this Month.

The talented editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman, thus facetiously gives advice what to do in February; As the days grow longer and warmer the wood pile may increase. All our good farmers agree in this, that July is about the worst month we have for hauling and cutting wood and that it is not good husbandry to be procuring fuel in haytime, Chopping keeps one warm and comfortable in February, but it will wet his shirt in July.

The rats have now taken possession of all the bundles of grain that were left unthreshed, and it may be as well to let the hogs finish up the business. The straw will not make so good a bed as it would, but it will be better than mud to lie on.

Snuff on the necks and backs of calves and young cattle will do more good than in the nose of any maiden lady or dandy bachelor, and brimstone bought for the hogs will not prove that the itch has got into the house. Cards on the cattle make them look as much better as childreu with their hair combed. A clean barn is a hint to the women who takes care of the kitchen. Good milking stools save much washing in the house. A scraper at the door saves brooms and dust.

Candles are not needed in the morning for half an hour before sunrise. Oil gives a less pleasant light than the sun, therefore, make use of this whenever it shines. It is the cheapest light we have. Late suppers produce unlucky dreams. A slice of wedding cake placed under the pillow never warrants good fortune to the gluttonous eater.

Hens eggs are frozen if neglected in February. Small gains are better than large Constant droppings wear the rock. Small streams fill the milk pail. Daily toil strengthens the laborer. But "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Take good care of the cattle, the horses, oxen, sheep, and store hogs. Let them have regular feeding in the day time, and a good bed at night.

Statistical Information.

The highest mountain on the globe is Chamoularie, 28,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The falls of Fugloe, Isle of Fugloe Norway, are one thousand feet high.

The State of Rhode Island contains an area of only 1,225 square miles.

The culture of cotton was first introduced into South Carolina in 1788.

The number of inhabitants in the city of Mexico will vary but little from 200,000.

Calcutta is computed to contain the same number of souls as Boston.

The United States, with its new acquisitions, covers an area of 3,000,000 square miles.

The surface of Lake Superior is 625 feet above the level of the ocean.

The State of Ohio covers an area of forty four thousand square miles.

The Cathedral of Milan in the city of the same name, is 355 feet high.

The city of Lyons in France, has a public library containing 150,000 volumes.

Lake Huron is the deepest of the North Amirican lakes. Average debth 1000 feet.

The population of the Chinese empire is over 200,000,000 of souls.

The city of Jerusalem has been captured eighteen times by different conquerors.

Gibralter, the far famed rock, rises 1500 feet above the level of the surrounding waters.

The idea of the steam engine originated with the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663.

Muskets were first used in France some time during the year 1414.

It is computed that $20,000 worth of wine is annually made from the grape in Ohio.

The first paper published in North America was the News Letter, issued in 1704.—*Flag of our Union.*

The trade of China with the United States is said to be worth $10,000,000 a year.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Mar. 14.

FLOUR	$5 56 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 56 a 2 87
RYE FLOUR	3 44
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a 1 35
CORN	54 a 58
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 12 a 1 25
CORN " do	58 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	60 a 62
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	10
EGGS per doz.	13

'There, John, that's twice you've come home and forgotten that lard!' 'Really, mother, it was so greasy it slipped my mind.'

Temperance, employment and a cheerful spirit are the great preserves of health.

Free Trade in Money.—The Judiciary Committee of the Penn. House of Representatives have reported a bill abolishing all penalty for usury, except 10 per cent. of the excess above 6 per cent. taken by the lender. This 10 per cent. goes into the State Treasury. If no particular rate is agreed on, the law establishes 6 per cent. as the rate.

Instruction.—Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and beasts by nature.—*Cicero.*

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

Is now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japanned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

JUST PUBLISHED,

ALLEN'S COMPOUND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

Agents Wanted.

TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

(One Agent for each County in New-Jersey.)

The American Farm Book, price		$1 00
The Diseases of Domestic Animals,	"	75
The American Bee-Keeper's Manual,	"	1 00
The American Fruit Book, by Cole,	"	50

No person need apply unless can command a cash capital of at least $25.

Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.

March, 1849. t3.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c. For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.

Feb. 1849.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, AND LOT

CONTAINING a quarter of an acre of Land, situated in Water st. in this Village; The house is in good repair, and filled in with brick, there are two rooms on the first and one on the second floor all finished, a good well of water by the door, with an abundant variety of excellent fruit, consisting of

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries,

and Grapes, now in maturity of bearing.

Terms very easy, only $125 in cash required, the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage a term of years by paying interest punctually.

Price $475, for further particulars enquire of H. A. H. MARTIN, on the premises, or at this Office.

Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

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PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,

Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,

Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)

The History of Palestine,

View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,

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Pictorial History of the American Revolution,

Pictorial Sunday Book,

Bible Biography,

Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)

New and complete History of the Bible,

New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

It is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American Grape Vines; also a large and handsome collection of Roses, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8ej2m

CALIFORNIA GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

DAY, 23 Courtlandt street, offers for sale of his own Manufactue—

15,000 dozen Elastic Suspenders.
3,000 yards India Rubber Cloth.
6,000 lbs. Railroad Rubber (discs).
15,000 feet India Rubber Hose—Day's Patent.
100 Day's patent India Rubber Houses, for California.
2,000 Camp Blankets.
25 Portable Boats—Day's patent.
1,500 lbs. Stationers' Rubber.
1,000 pairs India Rubber Boots.
— cases India Rubber Shoes.
1,500 Coats, Capes, and Spanish Ponchos.
300 India Rubber Beds and Pillows.
150 dozen Riding and Money Belts.
5 tons Steam Packing, a superior article.

Those, and a general assortment of Rubber Goods adapted to every climate, for sale, and being constantly manufactured, by the advertiser. The trade supplied on most liberal terms.

New York Feb. 20. 1849. p4

CALIFORNIA OUTFIT.

THE subscribers have for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for persons going to California, such as

White Mackinaw Blankets, weighing 5 to 10 lbs.
Colored do do scarlet, blue, green, drab, moose, mixed brown,
White Blankets, for Ships' Berths.
White and Colored Counterpanes, for Ships' Berths.
Cotton and Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up.
Table linen and Towels.
Gold Digger's Shirts, Matrasses and Pillows.
Heavy Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Mosquito Bars.

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, expressly suited to the California Trade.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 39 Nassau Street, corner of Liberty, Opposite the Post Office.

New York, Feb. 20. 1849.

☞ Somerset Messenger and Whig please copy 1mo.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

BOOKS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

TO BOOK AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

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VALUABLE NATIONAL WORKS

Are decidedly the best Books that Agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States.

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE AS BOOKS OF REFERENCE TO OUR

Senators, Representatives in Congress, and State Legislatures,

and should be possessed by all the Young Men of this Great Republic, especially those who are aspiring to distinction and fame in our Halls of Legislation. There is not a city or town in these United States, even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are sacred Archives of our common Country. The Chronicles of American Independence!

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are invited to secure such districts of country as they are most familiar with and desire to occupy. All applications are requested to be made without delay.

OUR PLAN.

☞ The plan the publisher has so successfully carried on for several years, is the obtaining Responsible Men as Agents, who are well known in their own Counties, Towns, and Villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive Books among their Neighbors and Friends. By taking a glance at the following list of Books it will easily be discovered that they are adapted to the Christain, the Patriot, the Statesman, and the Domestic Circle. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk nothing by sending to the Publisher $20, for which he will receive sample copies of the principal works, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for this trouble.

1776!

A Faithful chronicle of the war of American Independence.

1776, OR THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

A History of the Anglo-Americans, from the period of the Union of the Colonies aginst the French, to the Inauguration of WASHINGTON, the first President of the United States. Beautifully illustrated by numerous Engravings, showing the plans of Battles, Prominent events, and Portraits of Distinguished Men of the period. By BENSON J. LOSSING. In handsome emblematical binding. Price $2.50.

☞ To every true-hearted American, this is a most welcome and invaluable work: it is the voice of our Fathers calling upon us to guard most sacredly the precious boon of Freedom; to purchase and secure which, they offered upon their Country's altar, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Opinions of the Press.

(From the American Signal.)

"We have been deeply interested in reading a new and splendid patriotic volume, entitled '1776,' published by E. Walker, of New-York. The embellishments, which are very numerous, are of the most perfect description, and carry the mind of the reader back to the period when the Continental Armies were marshalled to defend our native land. We advise all the readers of the Signal to add this book to their libraries, and teach the rising generation to value the priceless lessons it contains so abundantly."

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EDWIN WILLIAMS."

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"This is a great national work, the beauties and excellencies of which should be studied by every one who would understand the history of human freedom, and the inalienable rights of man."

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Also, various Historical, Statistical, and other importantant public Documents, and a complete Index, or Analytical Table of Contents to the whole work. Edited by EDWIN WILLIAMS, Esq.

Illustrated with Portraits of our 12 presdents, engraved on Steel, from the most approved authorities, and in the best style of the art. Printed on the best paper, and handsomely bound in emblematic style. It will also be embellished with Views of the Capitol, president's House and the Seals of the several States, and the United States. In four large volumes. Price $10.

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From the President of the United States.

"To Mr. E. WALKER. Dear Sir.---I have found your Statesman's Manual a valuable work, and exceedingly useful and convenient. Yours, J. K. POLK.

(From the Hon. Henry Clay.)

"My Dear Sir: Your Statesman's Manual is a very valuable work for reference."

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Department of Common Schools,
ALBANY, Sept. 18, 1848.

I have examined the Statesman's Manual, in two volumes octavo, compiled by Edwin Williams, and am of the opinion that it is a proper work for school district libraries, and deserving of a place in these institutions, designed for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Signed, J. S. RANDALL, Dep. State Sup't Com. Schools.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

"This is one of the most important books published in the United States for a long time."

(From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.)

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"The whole forms a most complete library in itself, of all that concerns the politics of the country. No individual should be without these volumes at hand for prompt reference. How many hours of idle discussions and senseless debates might be spared to heated partizans, were these books at hand for appeal. We shall have frequent occasion to refer to them."

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Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the New-York Evangelist, says: "We ought to have noticed this excellent and beautiful work before. It possesses many and very strong claims for popular favor, and we do not doubt that it is destined to have an extraordinary sale. The work itself is characterized by great research, and a comprehensive and scriptural view of the nature and history of the Popish system."

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Rev. Alexander Campbell, president of Bethany college, of the church of the Reformers, says: "In this work are an immense assemblage of facts and documents connected with the development and history of this great mammoth institution of error and iniquity. Popery is developed in this treatise from its birth to the present hour. We desire for this book a very large circulation. It is only necessary to enlighten this community of the true spirit and character of the Papal system, to secure them against its insidious attacks upon everything we as a people hold dear and sacred. Let every one buy this work, communicate freely to all around him the develpement which it reveals, and the facts which it records."

President Cramp, editor of the Montreal Register, and author of the Text Book of Popery, says: "This important work possesses merits of a high order. We are pleased to see that Dr. Dowling furnishes ample references to his authorities. The matter is well arranged; the facts unquestionable; the style lucid; and the spirit Catholic, in the proper sense of the term. Its extensive circulation will be highly advantageous to protestanism."

Notwithstanding the extensive supplement now added to this valuable work, the price will remain the same as the former editions, Three Dollars per copy.

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A GOOD CHANCE to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year. Agents wanted in every town and county through the Union, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personal or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

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CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation and acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in *vapor, or as an exhalation*, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else: they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Sleeplessness, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all stictures and tightness, *removes all obstructions*, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's *inferior article*? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents *who have sold, and purchasers who have used* S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmacentist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons *who manufacture medicine, designed for*

WEAK STOMACHS AND EMFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, *or helping myself* any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4, I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor *without the aid of crutches*. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday Feb. 11th. EDWARD RYNO an indented apprentice to the Shoe Making business, all persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, under the penalty of the law.

STEPHEN HAFF.

Plainfield, Feb. 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1849. | NO. 14.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite Doct. Craigs office.

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December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 12 1-2, P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 11 oclock, A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-2 and 7 20 m. o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.—First train for Freight.

Leave Whitehouse at 4 and 6 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R. R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselve swith tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FLOUR, FEED, & GROCERIES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at his old stand opposite Doct. Craig's Office,

Wheat Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Meal, Feed, &c. Together with a general assortment of **Groceries,** viz:—Butter by the firkin or pound, Shad, and Mackerel,

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

Molasses, Vinegar, Raisins, Cheese, Lard Soap, Soda, Sugar, Candles, Black, and Green Teas of excellent quality,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

Lamp Oil, Tobacco & Segars, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash as they can be had elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors he intends to merit their continuance.

WM. M. DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

AUNT MAGWIRE'S EXPERIENCE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'WIDOW BEDOTT.'

Don't care a snap for him, hay? Now, Nancy Harrington, I want to know if you think your gwine to make me believe such a story as that? I know better. I can see as fur into a millstone as anybody—and I know and have know'd for better'n six months how't you and Jasper Doolittle tuck a notion to one another. 'Tis extrawnary how gals will talk! If you don't care a snap for him, what makes you go with him to lecters, and concerts, and sleigh rides, and all kind so' dewins? Don't tell me you don't care a snap for him. He's a real nice young man tew—stiddy and industrious and dewin well—you never'll have a better chance in yer life—may be he haint said nothin pertickler to you yet—but that's no sign he aint a gwine tew as soon as he gits his curridge up. He's rather bashful, you know—it takes them sort o' fellers longer to come to the pint in such matters; they want considerabe spurrin up, and I advise you not to let nobody else hear you say you don't care nothin about Jasper Doolittle—trouble comes o'them kind o' speeches. I know by experience—I come purty nigh losin yer uncle Joshaway by making an unprudent remark o' that nater. I'll tell you how, and mabby you'll take warnin by it. I remember egzackly when 'twas—'twas in the month o' March, about tew year and a half arter sister Bedott was married; yer uncle and me'd ben keepin company all winter; he come 't our house every Sabberday evenin reglarly, besides always seein on me hum from singin-school and evenin meetins, and so forth—'twas town talk that we was engaged—Joshaway Magwire and Melissy Poole—that was was the story all round. But all this time, mind you—he hadent said a word tew me about havin him, though I was suspectin every day when he would. You see he was awful bashful. Well, one night, ('twas in the month o' March,) we was gwine hum from singin school—nary one on us dident say nothin for some ways. At last yer uncle ham'd and haw'd tew or three times, add then says he to me, says he, 'Melissy!' says I 'hay?'—but he dident continner for some time—arter a spell he ham'd and haw'd agin—and he says to me, says he 'Melissy!'—says I, 'Well—what?'—but still he dident continuer. At last I see we was a gittin purty nigh hum—so I says to him, says I, 'Joshaway—what was you a gwine to remark?'—So then he says, says he, 'I was a gwine to say—' but his curridge failed and he dident finish. Afore long we come to the gate, and there we stopt, (we used to stop awhile at the gate in a general way,) and says he, Melissy!' says I, 'Joshaway Maguire, what do you want?' 'Why,' says he, 'I was a gwine to axe you—'

Jest then yer granf'ther Poole opened the door and come out, and so yer uncle went off and I went in. Well—next day Hanner Canoot come in t' our house—and she begun to joke me about yer uncle—now I never could bear Hanner Canoot—she was a reglar mischief makin old maid—alweys a meddlin with every body's biziness in the place—and as sure as she see a young cupple appearently attached to another, she'd insiniwate svin or other against 'em. She couldent git no sweetheart herself, and it made her awful crossgrained and mad at them as could git 'em. I hadent never had no diffikilty with her—and yer gram'ther Poole used to say to me frequently, 'Melissy—dew be kerful what you say afore Hanner Canoot—she's a dangerous critter'—and I was kerful in a general way. And then, you see, there was her brother, Josiar Canoot—he'd ben tryin to be perlite to me tew or three years—and I wouldent keep company with him, nor have nothin to say tew him—and Hanner she knowd it, and she felt awful spiteful to me on account o' that. Speakin o' Siar Canoot—the last time I was up to Wiggletown, yer Aunt Bedott telled me he was quite pertickler to her. He haint never been married. I spose nobody wouldent have him—he was so lazy and so consarned disagreeable, and so awful humbly. Why his hair was as red as blazes—and he hadent no nose at all—and what there was on't turned right straight up. When yer Aunt Bedott tell'd me about his steppin up to her, I says, says I. 'I hope you won't incurridge him, Silly, for he's a poor shifiless crritter.' 'Why, no he aint, nother,' says she: 'he's been in the millentary and got to be Cappen Canoot.' 'I don't care for that,' says I: 'twouldent make no nifference to me if he was Gineral—he's Si Canoot and always will be.'

Well, I felt awful worried about it, and when I come hum, I telled yer uncle on't and says he, 'Oh don't you be afeard o' Silly's marryin him. I'll be bound he haint no idee o' marryin her. She always thinks the men has serus intentions if they look at her;' that's what yer uncle said; and I don't say but what 'tis so; sister Bedott's a curcus critter, tho' she's a nice woman in the main. Well I was a gwine to tell what Hanner said; she begun to joke me, (I was a spinnin on a gret wheel you see,) well she begun at me and says she, 'Melissey, they tell curus stories about you; 'whiz! whiz! whiz whent the wheel, and I pertended I didn't hear her. Arter a spell she spoke up louder, and says she, 'Melissey, they tell strange stories about you and Joshaway.' Whiz! whiz! went the wheel, and I made as if I dident hear a word she soid; so bymeby she turns to yer gram'ther, (she was a settin there,) and says she, 'How is it, Miss Poole? when's that are weddin a comin on!' 'What weddin?' says mother says she. 'Why, Melissey and Joshua Magwire, beshure.' says Hanner, says she. Never, not as I know on,' says mother, says she, 'I don't know nothin about no such bizness.' Well, she see she couldent git no satisfaction out o' mother, so she hollers to me agin, and says she, 'Seems to me yer rather hard o' hearin to-day, Melissey. Whiz-z-z-z went the wheel lourner'n ever, and I dident take no notice o' what she said.—Purty soon she bawled out again, and says she, 'I guess what makes you so deef, you must a ketchd cold in yer head last night; 'twas rather a long journey you tuck to git hum;' (you see yer uncle and me went hum by the turnpike instead o' gwine cross lots, but how the critter found it out, dear knows.) Well, I dident pay no' tention; but I tell you I was a gittin awful mad. Arter a spell she gets up and comes and dumps herself right down aside o' me, and says she, 'Say, Melissey, dew tell me when you and Joshaway's a gwine to step off; he's a very nice young man, tho, I guess he won't never set the river afire.' When she said that, I was completely ryled up. I'd been a growin madder and madder all the time; to think o' her tellin right afore mother about our comin hum by the new turnpike, and then sayin 'he never would set the river afire;' 'twas tew much, I couldent hold in no longer; so I turned round and shook my wheelpin in her face, and says I, 'Hanner Canoot, yer a meddlin old maid. I wish you'd mind yer own bizness and let'me alone about Josh Magwire; I wouldent wipe my old shoes on him!'

Now, what did the critter dew when I spoke so? Why she snorted right out a laffin, and says she, 'O, don't git in a passion, Melissy, don't; dew keep your temper till yer married, dew.' Purty soon she went hum. This was a Friday. Well, Sabberday come and I dident see nothing o' Joshaway. I thougt 'twas ruther queer, but I reckond on seeing on him to Wensday evenin meetin; so I waited with patience till Wensday evening come, and I went to meetin. Well he was there, and I sposed of course he'd wait on me hum; but when meetin was out lo and behold! he went straight apast me and axed Cloe Foggerson if he should have the pleasure o' seeing HER hum! Then it all come thro' my head like a flash o' lightnin, what I said to Hanner Canoot; and I well know'd she'd told him on't as if I'd heerd her. I tell you I felt like death! I never know'd till that minnit how much I sot by Joshaway Magwire; the idee o' losin on him was awful aggravatin. Well, I got hum some how or other and went straight off to bed; but I dident sleep nun that night. In the mornin I got up with a tremenjuous headache, and lookin as pale as a ghost. Mother, she axed me whether or no I wan't sick. I telled her no; but all that day I want fit for no biziness, dident have no appertite, and when night come yer gram'ther felt so consarned about me, she gin me a dose o' perrigarlick; cause she said if I dident sleep that night I'd sartinly be attackted with the fever. In spite o' the perrigarlick I dident sleep a wink that night nother. Next day I felt wos than ever, but I was awful high sperrited, and I was determined nobody shouldent know the reason. Thinks me, if Joshaway's a mind to use me so, he may, and be handged to him. I aint a gwine to kill myself on account o' him; he aint the only young man in the univarse. That was the way I talked (to myself) but talkin and dewin's tew things, you know, Nancy.—The more I tried to despise yer uncle, the more I couldent; the more I tried to hate him, the better I liked him. Well, so it went on for a number o' weeks. Yer uncle never come nigh me. I used to see him to singin school and to meetin, but he never offered to see me hum; always went with Cloey Foggerson. Afore long everybody was a talkin about him and Cloey Foggerson. But what worked me most was the gals began to blaggaurd me about losin my sweetheart, and thinks me, I'll git him back if I die for't. So arter pondering on't a spell, I made up my mind I'd incurridge Siar Canoot, and see if THAT wouldent bring your uncle tew. Si was ready enough to step up, you know, but I'd gin him the mitten so many times, he was afeard to venter. So one day I goes by his shop, (he was a waggin-maker by trade, you know,)—he was standing in the door as he always was, in a general way—(he was everlastingly lazy)—well, I says, says I, 'How de dew, Mr. Canoot?' I tell you I never see a surprisder critter 'n what he was; I hadent spoke to him in better 'n a year. 'Well as common,' says he. Says I, 'Why don't you never come to see us now days, Mr. Canoot?' The critter was mighty tickled, and says he, 'The reason I haint ben's cause I reckoned my company wa'nt agreeable.' 'O! Mr. Canoot, you mustent think so,' says I; and then I went off. Well, next night he come t' our house, and arter that he come every night, and I tell you 'twas an awful cross to me to treat him any way decent, for I hated the critter like pizen; but managed to be perlite tew him, and afore a week's time he poppt the question. I tell'd him 'twas very onexpected and I must consider on't a spell afore I gin him an answer. He seemed appearantly satisfied, and he continnered to wait on me; and I could see't yer uncle felt oneasy by the way he looks sideways at us whenever he see us together; but still he never come nigh me nor offered tew speak tew me; and so it went on for tew hull months. All the nabors begun to talk about Josiar Canoot and me; and Siar himself was a teazin on me to know whether I hadent considered eny most long enough; and what to dew I dident know. I was nigh upon crazy, my health failed, I hadent no appetite, nor no sperrits. Yet gram'ther was awful oneasy about me. You see I was all the darter she had left to hum.—Yer mar was married and gone, and yer Aunt Bedott was married and gone tew. Well, I got to be a miserable critter.

One evening, arter supper, I was in a dreadful state o'mind. I knowd Siar was a comin that night to git his anser, and I wanted to get rid on him. So I huv on my things and slipt out and went up to sisters Bedott's. She lived to the upper eend o' the village. Well, I found yer aunt Bedott to hum alone. Yer uncle Hez wan'nt in—gone to some meetin or other—and dear Kiar, (he was a baby then,) he was asleep in the cradle. 'I'm glad you've cum,' says Silly, says she, 'for I'm awful lonesome. Hez has gun off somewher, dear knows wher: 'tis amazin how any man CAN be willin to leave his pardner alone as he doos. I'm clear out o' patience with it; if it hadent a ben or that flambergasted young one's having the snuffles, I'd a went off somewher myself.' (Yer Aunt Bedott's a nice woman, but she was always an awful grumbler, they dew say she jawed the deacon out o' the world.) Well, so she went on, scoldin and frettin, and tellin her troubles and trials, for ever so long; at last I broke in, and says I, 'O! Silly, don't go on so; you don't know what trouble is.' I said it in a kind o' way that startled her, and says she, 'Melissy, what DEW you mean?' I bust right out a cryin. Your aunt huv down her knittin work and come up tew me, and says she, 'Melissy Poole, what is the the matter?' I kept on a cryin and dident anser. At last says she, 'Dew tell what ails you, Melissy, dew; taint nothin about Joshaway Magwire, I hope. I wouldent fret my gizzard for him; there's as good fishes in the sea as any't ever was ketcht yit.' Well, arter a spell, thinks me, I may as well tell her. So I telld her the hull from beginnin to eend; how yer uncle come to poppin the question; what I said to Hanner Canoot; how she provoked me to say it; how undoubtedly she'd told Joshaway on't; and all how and about it. Well, at fust yer aunt blowed me up sky high, for makin such an unprudent speech, (she was unprudent enough herself, but she hadent no patience with anybody else for bein so.) At last says she, 'What's said can't be onsaid; the only way to mend the mischief is for Joshaway and you to git together and make it up somehow.' 'But how CAN we git together,' says I, 'I can't go to see him, and he don't never come to see me no more.'

Arter thinkin a spell, says Silly, says she,—(Silly was always a cunnin critter,) 'I've got it now; you jest stay here and see to the baby, and I'll run into the widder Magwires; its a good while sence I've been there. It's purty dark now, and by the time I come hum it'll be awful dark, and Joshaway he'll come with me; he's did it several times—he's wonderful perlite—and when we git to the door I'll ax him in to see my husband. Hez won't be to hum taint likely, but Josh won't know but what he is, and when he once gits in, I'll bet forty gret apples you and he'll make it all straight purty soon.' 'O, Silly,' says I, 'that's a real good idee, but you mustent let him know I'm here, cause if you dew he won't come in.' 'I won't, sartin sure,' says she. So she put on her things, and off she went, and I sot down the back side o' the room and began a contrivin what I should say to yer uncle. O, Nancy! you've no idee what a state of pretuabation I was in; one minnit I was afeard I shouldn't say nothin to no purpose, and the next minnit I was eny most sure o' gittin Joshaway back again.

Well, sister Bedott was gone a hull hour. You see Joshaway wa'nt to hum when she went, and so she stayed till he come. It did seem to me as if she was gone a year. At last I heered em a comin. They got to the door and says yer uncle, says he, 'Good night.' 'O, you come in, dew,' says yer aunt Silly, says she; 'Mr Bedott wants to see you amazingly.' 'Well,' says he, 'I'll step in a minnit.' So in they come. 'Why,' says sister Bedott, says she, 'I wonder where husband is! you set down by the fire and I'll go call him; he can't be fur off, I'm sure; he wouldent go off and leave the baby alone.' So he sot down with his back to me—(I was a settin where he dident see me,) and she went off into tether room and shut the door. Gracious sakes alive! I never in my hull life experienced such fellins as I did that minnit, and I never shall again if I live a thousand yeer. It seem'd as if my heart would jump right out o' my mouth. Arter a minnit or so I HAM'D! Yer uncle he started and lookt round, and when he see me he riz up and made for the door. Thinks me, I've lost him now sartin, sure. Just as he got his hand on the latch, says I, 'Mr. Magwire!' He stopt and lookt round at me, and says he, 'Did you speak to me, Miss Poole?' 'Yes,' says I.—'What do you want?' says he. He spoke so cold and unconsarned I felt clear discurridged, and I jest burst right out a cryin. So then he come up to me, and says he, 'Melissy!' Says I, 'Joshaway, what makes you so cold and distsnt to me lately?' Says he, 'You're engaged, aint you, Melissy?' Says I, 'No, I aint; no such a thing.' Arter a minnit, he says, says he, 'What made you say you wouldent wipe yer old shoes on me?' 'Cause I wouldent,' says I, 'and there aint but one feller in the town I would serve such a mean trick, and that's Siar Canoot—he's jest fit to wipe old shoes on. Now, Nancy what do you spoze yer uncle done then? Why he huv his arms round my neck, and gin me such a thunderin smack as I never got afore nor sence. 'O, Melissy,' says he, 'we'll be married arter all the fuss, won't we?' 'I shouldent wonder,' says I. And we WAS married in less than a month, and I haint never had no 'casion to repent—for he's made a fust rate husband; but only think how nigh I come to loosin on him jest for speakin as I did to Hanner Canoot. She haint never ben nigh me sence I was married, and as for Siar, he was as mad as the Dragon.

COURTING SCENE.—Ah! Suke, you are sich a slick gal—heigho!

La! aint you ashamed, Jonathan?

I wish I was a ribbin-Suke.

Why for, hey?

'Cos, may be you'd tie me round that ere nice pretty neck of yourn, and I should like to be darned if I shouldn't.

O, la, there comes mother, run.

No. 2.—Ah! Jonathan, I heard somethin, about you.

La! now Suke, you don't say so?

Yes, indeed, that I did, and a great many said it, too.

La! now. what was it Suke?

O, dear! I can't tell you. [Turning her head.]

O, la! do now.

O, no, I can't.

O, yes, Suke.

La! me, Jonathan, you do pester a body so.

Well, do please to tell me, Suke.

Well I heard that—O, I can't tell you!

Ah! yes, come now, do. [Taking her hand.]

Well, I didn't say it; but I heard that——'

What! [Putting an arm around her waist.]

O, don't squeeze me so; I heard that ——that ——[turning her blue eyes full upon Jonathan's]——that you and I were to be married, Johnathan.

KISSING.—The statement of a Baltimore paper, some time since, that 'when a Baltimore girl is kissed, she says she is taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts,' elicits the following from other journals:

When a Buckey girl is kissed, she throws up her hands and ejaculates, 'blissful moments, how they fly!'—*Cincinnati Times.*

When a Tennesee girl is kissed, she exclaims, 'Now put *that* right back where you got it from.'—*Tennessee paper.*

When a Louisiana girl is kissed, she gets miffed, and says, 'I'd like to see you do that again—I would.'—*N. O. Delta.*

The gross revenue of Canada for the past year has amounted to $2,226,095.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, March, 22, 1849.

Democracy, True Democracy, is a glorious and excellent principle--giving equal and exact justice to all—equal rights, equal privileges and an equal chance to all, so far as the inequalities of nature, and the imperfections of our present condition will permit. In zeal for this kind of democracy we will turn our back on no one.—*Plainfield Union.*

Yet the "Union" prefers the misrepresentations of whigery, to its own definition of true democracy; as is evident by his remarks dictating to and finding fault with the action of the people, in regard to the post office meeting. Doing all that it could to prevent the people from obtaining "equal rights, equal privileges and an equal chance to all."

Although the notice for the meeting was to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, (making no exceptions) and the call made by whigs, its officers were whigs, both candidates were whigs, and the meeting was attended by as prominent and respectable whigs as there are in town, the Editor of the Union among the number. And we were assured by a number of whigs who attended, that fully one half, if no more were whigs. Yet notwithstanding all this, the Union supposes that the candidate receiving but 7 votes out of 93 cast, will receive the appointment. Many profess, but all do not practice democracy.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have been informed by a respectable and leading whig, that by an actual canvass there were over 70 whigs at the meeting.

In our last week's paper will be found an article headed "Liberty and Equality," on which we make the following remarks:

Believing in the eternal and immutable principles of truth and justice, we do not fear error. It is only because truth has not been, and even now is not free to combat error, that error exists. And this must continue to be the case, so long as men prefer *expediency* to truth; thereby sacrificing their own true interest to the interests of party or sect. If men will thus continue to act, the day is far distant when we shall have liberty and equality.

Equality seem's to be to the writer of the article refered to, and doubtless to many others, the great stumbling block in the way of these opponents of freedom. Instead of attempting to argue against what our forefathers fought, and bled, and died, to establish; they would excite and alarm the prejudices of society against it.

Now as we have no prejudices, either for or against any measure affecting the rights of man, either religous or political, we will proceed to examine this subject.

In the first place then, we believe it will be generally acknowledged that our government is founded on equal rights, and equal laws, This has been the boast of our countrymen all over the world; they declare its simpliciy and beauty, and that the most humble individual is eligible to its most exalted stations; and those from the most humble walks in life have arisen to and enjoyed its highest honors; and that in this equality of rights, its great beauty, justice, and consequent durability consists. Shall the color of the skin be the only barrier, the only exception to its universal adoption.

But although all, with the above exception, are eligible to its honors, it does not necessarily follow that all can enjoy them.

Henry Clay, although in all respects eligible to the office of President of the United States; yet after repeated trials he could not obtain it, the people determining by the same equal rights otherwise, yet their so determining does not deprive him or any one else of their just rights. Even so would it be admitting all that the aforesaid article says the blacks claim for themselves. Make them eligible to all the rights that are claimed for any, and it by no means follows that even a prjudice need be outraged.

But society in many respects is so constituted, acts on so many false and selfish motives, that it is a very easy matter for might to take the place of right. We have only to excite some prjudice of a party or sect, and a selfish end is obtained to the exclusion of man's just rights; cry out amalgamation, and it answers the purpose better than all the arguments the opponents of freedom can bring against it. But we believe even this is beginning to fail; men will discuss this question, and discussion dispels error, and men act accordingly.

Although as we have shown above a man may be every way qualified by talents, by all necessary political rights, may be ambitious to obtain it, and have a powerful party to back all this, yet be unable to obtain it. Is it any more likely to follow, then by extending to a slave all the political rights enjoyed by the most talented or wealthy individual, that *he* would therefore be more likely to succeed? Does it follow, that because John Doe is elligible to any office; to vote and be voted for at a town meeting; that he must marry Richard Roe's daughter? If we substitute for the name of John Doe the name of some slave that has become eligible to the same rights, does it necessarily follow that *he* must marry her? We see no such necessity, any more than there is in the case of Henry Clay being president because he has all the political rights necessary for it.

In conclusion, we would ask. Is this question of equal rights as laid down in the declaration of independence a fundamental principle of a republican form of government, or is it not? If it is, then it is the interest of all men to carry it out. If it is not, then it is the interest of all to crush it.

What would have become of the rights of the people of these United States if our forefathers had hesitated to strike the blow for fredom, on account of any prejudice which might have been excited against those words in the aforesaid declaration of independence, "All men are created free and equal and have certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness."

Shall it be said that the decendents of those who fought and died that the above declaration might be carried into effect were detered by a prejudice from advocating what they died to maintain?

To the Editors of the Plainfield Gazette.

Sirs: In looking over the "Union" of this week, I observe that its editor has given a strange account of the meeting last week, which was called for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to fill the office of Postmaster. He says there were over one hundred persons present, and that the officers and perhaps a dozen others were whigs; but the large majority were democrats. Now sirs, is there any apearance of truth in the assertion, of there being so many democrats. Let his own story tell. He goes on to say that two persons were nominated. Now these were both whigs. Now if there were so many democrats, they must be more liberal than the Union, or they would not have given so large a vote for a whig. But sirs, If the Editor is for carrying out the sentiment with which he heads his paper, why does he strive to keep up a division instead of a "Union." We would suppose one who preached peace on earth and good will to men, would persue a different course.

How long is it since this same Union was neutral; then democrat; then abolition; directly after free soil; now an honest whig? What he will be four years hence none can say; no doubt you will find him with those in power, who have the loaves and fishes. PITT.

'The Soalpel.'

A Journal of Health, adopted to popular and professional reading, and the exposure of *quackery*, edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. New York, and for sale by Charles H. Ring, corner John st. and Broadway.

The object as stated by the Editor, is to convince the People that the time has come, when the use of the ordinary powers of reason possessed by an intelligent, perhaps an intellectual being, are sufficient, if used, to protect him from the heartless operations of ignorance and quackery.

We have examined the number sent us, and as far as we are capable of judging it carries out the object as stated above, we would add that it is published quarterly at $1. per year in advance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—All the townships but two in the 3rd Congressional district, give Wilson, Whig, 7506; Vose, Dem. 6823. His majority in the district, according to the Boston Atlas, will be about 600.

In the first district, as far as heard from, Tuck, Whig, has 5495 votes, Kittridge, Dem. 4771. Tuck is re-elected, but by a much diminished majority compared with the vote two years ago.

Hibbard and Peaslee, Democrats, are elected in the other two districts.

Politically, therefore, the delegation stands as before.

Dinsmoor, Dem. is elected Governor by a large majority.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Gentlemen: In your last weeks paper I took occasion to notice two or three laws which our legislators (not "legislatures" as your types made me say) had enacted during their recent session. It is in passing these and similar measures that employs the legislature session after session. Look over the statute books of the state, and observe what is the character of their contents. Are they not mainly composed of acts of incorporation for banking, manufacturing, mining, ralroad, turnpike, and other companies? Many of our churches, benevolent societies, and cemetries are also incorporated. Look, too, at the multitude of laws authorizing the Smiths, and Joneses, and Jenkinses, to build docks, bridges, etc. And mark the many instances in which the legislature has annulled the testaments of deceased persons, by authorizing the heirs, while minors, to sell real estate, although positively prohibited by the will of their parents.

Is it any wonder when the legislature fritters away its time on such matters as these, that subjects of the higest importance to *the people* are entirely neglected?

It would be unreasonable to expect a body which is constantly employed in grinding out charters for all sorts of projects, to consider and enact laws of a general character, which would enable one man or any number of men to weave or spin or build docks without first applying for a special act of the legislature.

During the last quarter of a century how little has been done for the *many*, and how much for the *few!* While turning over volume after volume of our state laws how it grieves the friend of equal rights and priviliges to observe how much the state has done to build up monopolies of the most odious character, whose tendency is to make the rich still richer and the poor yet poorer.

We are now beginning to reap some of the bitter fruits of this system of legislating for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. Already some of these monopolies have become monsters, who have become too strong to be managed. From small beginnings they have acquired privilege after privilege until they now control the liberties of the people. Is not the charge reiterated from all quarters, from a thousand tongues, that our state legislation is controlled by the railroad companies? Is it not notorious that the Camden and Amboy monopoly has never applied for any new privileges but what, sooner or later, it obtained them? And do not some of these companies show by their acts that they are above the law? How often, for instance within three years has the New-Jersey Railroad been presented by the grand juries of the different counties through which it passes, and the aid of the courts invoked, but invoked in vain! Look at its utter disregard of the lives and property of those who are obliged te travel near its road and over its bridges!

Did you ever know a case in our Courts where a person recovered damages for injury to life or property caused by these incorporations? And is it not asserted by many who have traveled much over these roads, and who have otherwise had good opportunities for forming a correct opinion, that many of the engineers employed on these roads would as soon run over a horse or a cow which might be on the track, as to pass them by the side of the road unharmed? Do not imagine that these men would be thus reckless, were they not tolerated at least, if not encouraged, by their employers. But let one of them be careless of the property of the *company*, and how quickly, he would be discharged!

Our laws are constantly violated by some of these railroad companies in their utter disregard of the Sabbath. Does not this one fact speak strongly of the contempt which they entertain for the people?

Have not the citizens living on the lines of these roads frequently sought to prevent this shameful desecration of the Sabbath, but without avail? But let a poor man—no matter what may be the necessity—undertake to saw a load of wood or work in his garden on that day, and how soon would the strong arm of the law be invoked—and successfully, too—for his punishment. What a holy horror would it excite in his neighborhood, and how eloquent would the public prosecutor be in denouncing his transgression! And the judge, too, before whom the poor culprit might be brought; how zealously would he invoke the jury to punish severely the wretch who—"not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being instigated and moved thereunto by the devil"—could thus sin against "the peace and dignity of the State."

But in the case of these companies there is nothing wrong. Certainly not! *They* are incorporated bodies—associations of gentlemen—aye, of moneyed men—embracing in their number most of our legislators, judges, lawyers, and many members of our most popular churches—for (and it grieves me when I say it,) it is a fact which cannot be controverted, that a large number of the heaviest stockholders in these railroads are members of *Christian* churches! What if these men *do* run their cars and steamboats on the Sabbath; are they not wealthy and *therefore* respectable citizens, occupying the most distinguished places in church and state? And if a hundred or two *common* people, poor men, are compelled to work on these roads on that day, do not their employers, or at least many of them, attend church, and kneeling on cushions of down, thank God that they are "not as other men." And when the clergyman prays that they may not be led into temptation, and be kept from evil, do they not with great unction respond Amen! And if the cars *do* come thundering along close to the church door at the hour of prayer, do not suppose this will disturb their devotions. Not in the least! If you think it does, yon are not acquainted with the weighty argument which keeps their consciences quiet. They will tell you it is *necessary* that the cars should run to carry the mails! But they say nothing of the fact that they carry double the number of passengers on the sabbath, that they do on any other day of the week! Of course, that is *their* business.

Now I insist upon it that the friends of fair play—the advocates of equal rights—should have these companies compelled to respect the sabbath, as well as the poor man. Up, then, friends of equal laws! and do your duty in this matter. If the sabbath is to be regarded as a day of rest by us, let us not have it trampled down by soulless corporations. A. J.

Great Flood at Chicago---Loss $100,000!

Chicago, March 13—8, P. M.

We have been visited by a terrible flood which has destroyed an immense amount of property. The damage done to commerce alone is estimated at over $100,000.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed and damaged, as far as ascertained, to this hour:

Brig St. Louis, sunk, entire loss; Schrs Norton and Diamond, broken into; Brig Europa, sides stove in and sunk, loaded with salt; Schr. Whirlwind, sides stove in and sunk. The brigs Ashland and Gen. Worth, Schr. H. Hagar and others, badly damaged. The Gen. Warner has sunk.

It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain correctly the amount of damage to property in this vicinity. Propellers, vessels and steamers are all jammed into one another; some are lying on the top of one another, and all appear to be in the utmost confusion.

The water is still rising, and great fears are entertained that the destruction will increase.

All the canal boats, with the exception of one or two, are entirely destroyed or have gone into the lake. Several vessels have gone outside and are now anchored in the lake. One or two lives have been lost by the falling of spars on board of vessels in the harbor.—*Albany Journal.*

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—As a freight train of the Harlem Railroad which left the Depot at Twenty-seventh-st. at 6 1-2 this morning was approaching the tunnel, a piece of rock weiging several hundred pounds fell upon the track, and in an instant the locomotive and tender were dashed to pieces.—Several of the new and heavy freight cars were also entirely destroyed, while the track was torn up for a considerable distance. The engineer, by some miracle, sustained but a slight injury. The fireman after the occurrence was found clinging to a piece of projecting rock some distance from the track, and in what manner his and the Engineer's lives were saved is quite a mystery. At the last accounts from the scene of disaster, workmen were actively engaged removing the fregments of the wreck from the road; but a temporary track will necessarily have to be laid down before cars can pass over the road, in the meantime the New-Haven albany, Boston and Croton Falls passengers are detained at the Depot at Thirty-second st. with but little prospect of gettin under way for some hours to come.

Post Office Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity was held in pursuance of public notice given, at Laing's Hall, on Thursday the 15th inst. Joel Dunn, Esq. called the meeting to order; whereupon Jonathan Cory, Esq. was called to the chair, and Joseph Annin, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, after a few pertinent and well considered remarks, stated the object of the meeting to be the selection of a suitable person to be presented to the Post Office Department at Washington for the place of Post Master at Plainfield, in the event of the removal of the present incumbent.

On motion it was Resolved, That the persons who should be nominated to this meeting as candidates, should be voted for by ballot.

Elisha Runyon, Esq. and Henry A. H. Martin, Esq. being nominated, the meeting proceeded to an election with the following result: E. Runyon, 7, H. A. H Martin, 86.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Plainfield Union, and Plainfield Gazette; and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the Post Master General.

JONATHAN CORY, Chairman.

JOSEPH ANNIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BANK.—It appears to have been the "manifest destiny" of this $35,000,000 monster, to meet with trouble in all the stages of its existence, and even after its decease.

According to the Pennsylvanian, all that has been collected of the credits of the bank, under the assignment, which took place about seven years ago, is $1,288,311 10. About ten per cent, or $128,000, have been deducted from the gross receipts for lawyers and agents in different parts of the country. The following are given as expenses of the trust:—

'Salaries received by the *trustees*	$79,404 13
" " *their clerks*	45,104 96
Counsel fees in Philadelphia	56,081 75
Other expens (nobody knows what)	73,107 83
	$253,788 67

Making the enormous sum of upwards of a quarter of a million *paid* for the collection of a little over one million of dollars—in other words, an estate which under any other circumstances, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, could have been settled in about three years, for two and a half per cent, has been subjected to a charge of upwards of *thirty* per cent, and still remain as profitless to the creditors as it was on the day upon which the assignment was made.'—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Opening of River Navigation.

ALBANY, Monday, March 19.

The steamboat from New-York arrived yesterday morning, and will leave again to-day at 4 o'clock.—The ice from Coeymans up is still very thick.

The good people on 'Change yesterday, were entertained by an exhibition of Porter & Robjohn's Aerial steamer. Perhaps it was as satisfactory as could have been *reasonablg* expected.

SICKNESS.—It is reported that there are upwards of 700 patients at the Bellevue Hospital, including sixty cases of typhus fever, and that much sickness prevails at the Marine Hospitals and those on Ward's Island.

NO-LICENSE IN VERMONT.—The people of Vermont have determined that no license to sell liquor shall be issued in that State for the year to come. Last year they voted just the other way. The returns have not yet been all received, but the No License majority will not be less than 10,000 or 12,000. Twenty towns give 3,000.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH CLAIM.—Judge Cranch of Washington has decided that Mr Bain has a right to a patent for his mode of telegraphing. This decision is against the Morse monopoly.

LENGTH OF DAYS.—At Berlin and London the longest days has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has eigteen and a half hours. At Hmburg, Cantzic, and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersbugand Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen, and the shortest five hours. At Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wanderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22nd of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest three and a half months.

Somebody tried to excuse a liar to Doctor Johnson, saying; 'You must not believe more than half he says.' 'Ay,' replied the doctor; 'but which half?'

Bangor, Me., exported in 1848 156,560,273 feet of lumber to various ports.

Horrible Tragedy---Murder---Suicide and Conflagration.

Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

WARREN, Bradford Co. Pa. Mar. 11,

I have just returned from the scene of a most horrible tragedy which took place last night. About midnight Mr. Wm. Manning of this place saw a blaze of light in the direction of the house of Charles Corben, one of his immediate neighbors. He at once gave the alarm and hastened toward it. He found both house and barn wrapped in devouring flames. It appears there were at the time only three persons in the house, Mr. Corben and his two sons, one seven and the other thirteen years of age. Judge of the horror of the benevolent neighbor when he saw that the room occupied by the children had just fallen in, and on the straw bed, not yet consumed, lying among the ruins, where the disfigured and scarcely recognizable remains of the two boys; their limbs were already burnt to ashes. The body of the wretched father lay near them on his back, his body similarly mutilated by the fire. It was too late to stay the conflagration. As soon as possible the almost formless cinders were removed. It could be seen that the father had cut his own throat after firing the house. There is no doubt in the minds of the neighbors that he first killed the children or stunned them by a blow on the head. He also tied up eighteen head of cattle and ono horse in the barn previous to setting it on fire.

The motive of this fearful crime is thought to have been a brutal ferocity excited by hatred of his innocent and affectionate wife. He had often threatened her life and last Thursday, alarmed at his menaces, she escaped and went to Owego He then went and on ptetence that his wife was dangerously ill persuaded his daughter, who had also fled from his cruelty some months before to return to the house. There he confined her. treating her like a fiend, till yesterday afternoon, when with difficulty she again escaped. Immediately after he must have proceeded to carry out the horrible purpose whose results I have above described. Yours, respectfully, H. W.

It strikes us that Corben was decidedly insane and that his neighbors should long before have had him put under suitable restraint.—[*Ed. Trib.*

Railway Enterprise in the United States.

It is a matter of legitimate pride and congratulation to the American people that their comparatively infant country should already be accommodated with a larger amount of railway communication than any other country in the world. It is difficult to believe that this can be the case—that a nation which was fighting for its very birth only seventy years ago, should already have outstripped the hoary nations of the Old World in the successful employment of these most important auxiliaries to civilization refinement and social happiness.

On the first of January last, there were six thousand four hundred and twenty-one (6,421) miles of rail laid in the United States, and in operation.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there were only four thousand four hundred and twenty, less than in the United States just two thousand and one miles. In France there were one thousand two hundred and fifty; in Germany, three hundred and seventy; and in *the rest* of Europe, only sixteen hundred and thirty-eight miles.

It is worthy of being borne in mind, that none of the railroads in the United States have received any aid from the General Government, while there is scarcely one in operation in Europe, which has not been chiefly if not entirely built at the public expence. Many or rather some of our roads have received the aid of the State Governments, but probably the whole amount of public money invested in this kind of property, does no exceed if it equals two per cent, upon the aggregate amount of railroad capital in the United States.

Such a contrast goes farther than a cart-load of essays to explode the notion that aid of the Government is necessary to develope the physical resources of a country, and that the representatives of the people are neglecting their duty in leaving such important results to be accomplished by the tardy operation of individual enterprise. It is sufficiently apparent from the foregoing statistic, that capital, mechanical skill and industry can be commanded more freely by private enterprise than by public patronage.

In this connexion it may be interesting to compare the cost of roads in England and France with those in this country, to see whether the difference may not suggest some profitable inferences. The average cost of all the railroad in the United States has been say $30,000 per mile. In France, say $110,000. In England, say $145,000. or nearly five times as much as in the United States.

[Horn's Railroad Gazette.

MARRIAGES ON SUNDAY.—It is said that the Pensylvania courts have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and that they have also decided that no contract made on Sunday is valid. The Register says that the question is now being agitated whether marriages made in that State on Sunday are lawfull and whether indictment for bigamy can be sustained, where the first marriage had taken place on Sunday.

REMARKABLE TRACE OF ANTIQUITY.—The perfect skeleton of an Indian woman was found last Wednesday afternoon in the sand-bank excavation adjoining Niagara River, immediately back of Major Whitney's new residence. We understand that it rested in a sitting posture with its head facing the North, (true Indian style,) about four feet below the surface. Immediately above grew a large hickory, two feet in diameter, at least 200 years old whose huge roots encircled the skeleton on every side. Owing to the frost in the sand, and the number of roots to be removed, it was obtained with great difficulty. Rumor says Indian relics were found with it. [Niagara Falls Iris.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—'Ma,' said a young lady to her mother the other day, 'what is emigration?'

Mother.—'Emigrating, dear, is a young lady going to California.'

Daughter.—'What is colonizing, ma?'

Mother.—'Colonizing, dear, is marrying there and having a family.,

Daughter.—'Ma, I should like to go to California.'

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

(OR: THE LADIES' NATIONAL.)

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The proprietor of the Ladies' National Magazine returns his thanks to the American public for their liberal patronage of his magazine, and commends to their attention the following reasons for preferring it: As a Literary Magazine it stand unrivalled, its authors being the best in America, and its contents original.

As a Fashionable Monthly it is first: its fashions being the real Philadelphia and New-York ones, but issued in advance.

As a Family Magazine it is invaluable. To render fiction useful is the great aim of the work; hence its domestic stories are pronounced by the press and the public unequalled in truth and merit.

As a Pictorial work it is without a superior: more superb mezzotints appearing in it than any other periodical. For cheapness and merit combined, it has no parallel. At two dollars we furnish a periodical rivalling the three dollar ones in elegance, and infinitely more useful to the sex. Our success in this reduction of price is owing to a rigid adherence to the cash system and to payments in advance.

NEW CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Several new contributors of talent have been engaged for next year, which will relieve this Magazine from the objection so frequently brought against others, of being filled only with the hackneyed writings of worn-out tale-writers. We shall thus be able to give peculiar freshness to our Magazine for 1849.

THRILLING NOUVELLETES.

In addition to our domestic sketches, stories of the heart, tales of manners, &c. we shall publish several nouvellets, chiefly confined to illustrating the days of '76, those times that tried men's souls. Among these is a tale entitled 'Martin Rudolph,' founded on the report, that a Capt. in Lee's Legion went to France after the revolution, entered the French army under another name, and rose to be the great Marshal Ney. A tale, entitled 'Philadelphia in 1776,' illustrated by mezzotints, will be furnished by C. J. Peterson: this story will embrace the Declaration, the Battle of Trenton, Valley Forge, &c. &c. Mrs. Stephens will contribute several of her thrilling stories.

THE BEST FOR THE SEX.

For 1849 we shall issue, each month, an Editor's table, devoted expressly to the sex, containing information on new styles of embroidery, furniture, crotchet work &c. also new receipts for the housewife, and horticultural intelligence: in a word a perfect vade mecum.

OUR SPLENDID FASHION PLATES

This magazine has always been the best guide for the fashions, which we get in advance. The costumes are selected, engraved and colored for us a month ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles.

OUR SUPERB EMBELLISHMENTS.

One of our superb mezzotints, engraved as they generally are from original pictures, costs us more than two, or even three of the ordinary plates that appear in other magazines. Such an engraving as 'The Fall of Babel,' which appeared in our November number, is almost priceless.

A HIGH MORAL TONE.

The other magazines are intended to amuse: this has a higher plan in view. Its object is to instruct while pleasing; parents may place it, with advantage in the hands of their daughters.

Terms: These are cheaper than any other Magazine can offer:—Two dollars a year invariably in advance. To Clubs: 3 copies, $5,00. 5 do $7,50. 7 do $10,00. 16 do $20,00.

PREMIUMS.

To the postmaster or other person obtaining a club of three or five, we will send a copy of 'Trumbull's celebrated picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill,' executed on steel. For a club of seven or sixteen either an extra copy of the magazine, or a copy of the 'Military Heroes of the Revolution,' an octavo of five hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred wood, and eighteen steel engravings, and sold for $3.

Address, post-paid, the money at our risk,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
98 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.

'My dear, don't say tale, say narrative,' said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very nice, interesting 'tale' he had just read in the newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his sad mistake, the old house dog walked in, shaking his tail and looking quite familiar at the boy, when he exclaimed: 'Ma make Sancho quit shaking his narrative!'

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Mar. 14.

FLOUR	$5 37 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 56 a 2 60
RYE FLOUR	3 18
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a 1 35
CORN	54 a 58
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 08 a 1 15
CORN " do	56 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	56 a 60
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	10
EGGS per doz.	13

DIED.

In this Village on Tuesday March 20th, of Consumption, Alexander Rogers, aged about 45 years, formerly of the township of Bernards.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD on horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

Agents Wanted.

TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

(One Agent for each County in New-Jersey.)

The American Farm Book, price	$1 00
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, "	75
The American Bee-Keeper's Manual, "	1 00
The American Fruit Book, by Cole, "	50

No person need apply unless can command a cash capital of at least $25.

Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.

March, 1849. t3.

JUST PUBLISHED,

ALLEN'S COMPOUND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

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121 Fulton st. New York.

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CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

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PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Inter sting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
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Pictorial Sunday Book,
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Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
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Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of ROSES, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8cj2m

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

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THE subscribers have for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for persons going to California, such as

White Mackinaw Blankets, weighing 5 to 10 lbs.
Colored do do scarlet, blue, green, drab, moose, mixed brown.,
White Blankets, for Ships' Berths.
White and Colored Counterpanes, for Ships' Berths.
Cotton and Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up.
Table linen and Towels.
Gold Digger's Shirts, Matrasses and Pillows.
Heavy Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Mosquito Bars.

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, expressly suited to the California Trade.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 39 Nassau Street, corner of Liberty,
Opposite the Post Office.

New York, Feb 20. 1849.

☞ Somerset Messenger and Whig please copy 1mo.

CALIFORNIA GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

DAY, 23 Courtlandt street, offers for sale of his own Manufactue—

15,000 dozen Elastic Suspenders.
3,000 yards India Rubber Cloth.
6,000 lbs. Railroad Rubber (discs).
15,000 feet India Rubber Hose—Day's Patent.
100 Day's patent India Rubber Houses, for California.
2,000 Camp Blankets.
25 Portable Boats—Day's patent.
1,500 lbs. Stationers' Rubber.
1,000 pairs India Rubber Boots.
— cases India Rubber Shoes.
1,500 Coats, Capes, and Spanish Ponchos.
300 India Rubber Beds and Pillows.
150 dozen Riding and Money Belts.
5 tons Steam Packing, a superior article.

Those, and a general assortment of Rubber Goods adapted to every climate, for sale, and being constantly manufactured, by the advertiser. The trade supplied on most liberal terms.

New York Feb. 20. 1849. p4

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c. For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.

Feb. 1849.

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  Its lucre to impart ;—
Of the two 'tis better far
  You freely open your heart.
That which wrings the bosom most,
  Your money won't allay :
Sympathy 's the sun that turns
  Its darkness into day.

For the body, if ye will,
  Your bread and broth still dole,
Love's the only nouirshment
  That satisfies the soul,
Jingling change like that ye give
  May please the baser part,
But kind and gentle words and looks
  Alone can reach the heart.

Warmth is not all the poor demand,
  Nor shelter, nor yet food ;—
Ye who pause, bestowing these,
  Withhold the greater good.
What they want, and what require,
  All things else above,
Is kindly interest in their fate,
  And sympathy, and love.

HISTORY OF A LIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room,
Filled to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay at point of doom.

Day closed. A child had seen the light ;
But for the lady, fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night.

Spring came. The lady's grave was green;
And near it, oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy with thoughtful mien.

Years fled. He wore a manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won, at last, a lofty place.

And then—he died ! Behold before ye,
Humanity's poor sum and story :
Life—Death, and (all that is of of) Glory.

TRUST, SWEET LADY, TRUST!

Trust ! trust ! sweet lady, trust !
  'Tis a shield of seven-fold steel,
Care and sorrows come they must,
  But sharper, far, is doubt to feel !
    Trust ! trust ! sweet lady, trust !

Trust the lover, trust the friend—
  Heed not what old rhymers tell—
Trust in God, and in the end,
  Doubt not all will still be well.
    Trust ! trust ! sweet lady, trust!

THE DISCOVERY.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

'It's a nasty,' evening said Mr. Dorton, the stock-broker, as he settled himself in the last inside place of the last Fulham coach, driven by our friend Mat—an especial frient in need, be itrememered, to the fair sex.

'I wouldn't be outside,' said Mr. Jones, another stockbroker, 'for a trifle.'

'Nor as a speculation in options,' said Mr. Parsons, another frequenter of the Alley.

'I wonder what Mat is waiting for,' said Mr. Tidwell, 'for we are full, inside and out.'

'Mr. Tidwell's doubt was soon solved—the coach door opened, and Mat somewhat ostentatiously inquired, what indeed he very well knew—'I believe every place is took up inside ?'

'We are all here,' answered Mr. Jones, on behalf of the usual complement of old stagers.

'I told you so, Ma'am,' said Mat, to a female who stood beside him, but still leaving the door open to an invitation from within. However, nobody spoke—on the contrary, I felt Mr. Hindmarsh, my next neighbor, dilating himself like the frog in the fable.

'I don't know what I shall do,' exclaimed the woman ; 'I've no where to go to, and its raining cats and dogs ?'

'You'd better not hang about anyhow,' said Mat, 'for you may ketch your death—and I am the last coach—aint I, Mr. Jones ?'

'To be sure you are,' said Mr. Jones rather impatiently, 'shut the door.'

'I told the lady the gentlemen couldn't make room for her,' answered Mat, in a tone of apology. 'I'm very sorry, my dear,' (turning towards the female,) you should have *my* seat, if you could hold the ribbons—but such a pretty one as you ought to have a coach of her own.'

He began slowly closing the door.

'Stop, Mat, stop !' cried Mr. Dorton, and the door qaickly unclosed again ; 'I can't give up my place, for I am expected home to dinner ; but if the lady wouldn't object to sit on my knees—

'Not the least in the world,' answered Mat, eagerly, 'you wont object, will you, ma'am, for once in a way with a married gentleman, and a wet night, and the last coach on the road ?'

'If I thought I shouldn't uncommode,' said the lady, precipitately furling her umbrella, which she handed in to one gentlemen, whilst she favored another with her muddy pattens. She then followed herself, Mat shutting the door behind her, in such a manner as to help her in 'I'm sure I'm much obliged for the favor,' she said, looking round ; but which gentleman was so kind ?'

'It was I who had the pleasure of proposing, Madam,' said Mr. Dorton; and beforehe had pronounced the last words she was in his lap, with an assurance that she would sit as lightsome as she could. Both parties seemed very well pleased with the arrangement ; but to judge according to the rules of Lavater, the rest of the company were but ill at ease. For my own part, I candidly confess I was equally out of humor with myself and the person who had set me such an example of gallantry. I, who had read the lays of Troubadours—the awards of the 'Courts of Love'—the lives of the 'preux Chevaliers'—the history of Sir Charles Grandison—to be outdone in courtesy to the sex by a married stockbroker ! How I grudged him the honor she conferred upon him—how I envied his feelings !

I did not stand alone, I suspect, in this unjustifiable jealousy ; Messrs. Jones, Hindmarsh, Tidwell, and Parsons, seemed equally disinclined to forgive the chivalrous act which had, as true knights, lowered all our crests, and blotted our escutcheons, and cut off our spurs. Many an unfair jibe was launched at the champion of the fair, and when he attempted to enter into conversation with the lady, he was interrupted by incessant questions of 'What is stirring in the Alley ?'

'What is doing in Dutch ?' 'How are the Rentes ?'

To all these questions Mr. Dorton incontinently returned business-like answers, according to the last Stock Exchange quotations ; and he was in the middle of an enumeration, that so and so was very firm, and so and so very low, and this rather brisk, and that getting up, and operations, and fluctuations, and so forth, when somebody enquired about Spanish Bonds.

'They are looking up, *my dear*,' answered Mr. Dorton, somewhat abstractedly ; and before the other stockbrokers were done tittering, the stage stopped. A bell was rung, and Mat stood beside the open coach door, a staid female in a calash and clogs, with a lantern in her hand, came clatering pompously down a front garden.

'Is Susan Pegg come ?' inquired a shrill voice.

'Yes, I be,' replied the lady who had been dry-nursed from town—'are you, ma'am, number ten, Grove Place ?'

'This is Mr. Dorton's,' said the dignified woman in the hood, advancing her lantern—'and—mercy on us! you're in master's lap !'

A shout of laughter from five of the inside passengers corroborated the assertion, and like a literal cat out of the bag, the ci-devant lady forgetting her umbrella and her pattens, bolted out the coach, and with feline celerity rushed up the garden, and down the area of number ten.

'Renounce the woman !' said Mr. Dorton, as he scuttled out of the stage—'Why the devil didn't she tell me she was the new cook ?'

MARRIAGE

Jacobus de Voragine, in some arguments, succint, elegant, and forcible, declares the benefits of marriage. They are these :

1. Hast thou means ? In a wife thou hast one to keep and increase them.
2. Hast thou none ? Thou hast one to help thee get some.
3. Art thou in prosperity? She doubles it.
4. Art thou in adversity ? She will comfort, assist, and bear thee up.
5. Art thou at home ? She will drive away melancholy.
6. Art thou abroad ? She prays for thee, wishes thee at home, and welcomes thee with joy.
7. Nothing is so delightsome as home : no society is equal to that of a wife and children.
8. The bond of conjugal love is adamantine.

—The above "arguments" rest upon the presumption that the wife is a good one. In this matter of wives, it is as emphatically true as in the case of Job's turkey's that 'the good are very good, but the bad are'—not to be desired.

☞ What clever chap wants a wife ?—Here is a first rate chance :

"We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be out of employment—can turn our hand to most anything—don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help ? We can make dresses, bonnets, pies or cakes ; can patch, darn, knit, roast, stew, or fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn ; sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights ; make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies ; in fact, can do anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scolding on Mondays and Saturdays ; for specimens of spunk, will refer you to the overseer of the factory in which I now work. Speak quick ! black eyes, fair forehead, clustering locks, beautiful as a Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly ; an elderly gentleman in want of a housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife ; willing to sustain either character—in fact, we are in the market. Who bids ? Going, gone ! Who's the lucky man ?"

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.—Elephants live for two, three, and even four hundred years. Bats, in India, are called flying-foxes, and measures six feet from tip to tip. Sheep, in wild pastures, practise self-defense by an array in which rams stand formost, in concert with ewes and lambs, in the centre of a hollow square. Three Hudson's-Bay dogs draw a sledge, loaded with 300 lbs., fifteen miles a day. One pair of pigs will increase in six years to 119,160, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep, in the same time, would be but 64. A single female house-fly produces in one season 20, 080, 320 eggs. The flea, grasshopper, and locust jump 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

'APPEALING TO THE INWARD NATURE OF CHILDREN.'—Writers on education now-a-days, in treating of the government of children, have much to say about 'appealing to their inward nature.' The doctrine was practically illustrated in School street Sunday. A lady finding some difficulty in making a couple of children walk home from church in a becoming manner, said to them—'If you behave so, see if you don't have to take some castor oil as soon as you get home. Now, take my word for it, just as sure as you are alive.' The children immediately drew up demurely by her side, and moved along as gravely as mutes at a funeral.'

☞ It affords a very peculiar pleasure, as we grow older, to see in our offspring another and more lovely form, embodying the thoughts and sentiments we once nursed in ourselves. It is then no wonder that we feel warm-hearted towards the object that seems the incarnation of our youth ; the living portrait of all that was bright in ourselves.

☞ The latest case of absence of mind reported, is that of a man deeply involved in debt, who went on board of a vessel bound for California, to take leave of his friends, and forgot to come ashore again.

☞ The friendship of some people is like our shadow, keeping close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but deserting us the moment we enter the shade.

The Independant Treasury

The March number of the Merchants' Magazine, a Whig periodical, thus frankly speaks of this favorite Democratic institution :

'To what end, and for what purpose, should we get rid of the Sub-Treasury ? It has, thus far with all its faults and trials, passed through an unexpected war, involving an immense expenditure of treasure, without wavering ; and with similar soundness in the movements of our monetary affairs, we have with perfect regularity and calmness preserved ourselves through a period of great speculative excitement. In my judgement, had we been deprived of the controlling interference of this power, a wild scene of ruinous extravagance would have been exhibited, which, like the mania of 1836, would have terminated in general and disgraceful bankruptcy. The system has acted conservatively, through the natural force of its inherent power to check expansion. The importation of twenty millions of dollors, the price of our breadstuffs, would have inflated the currency to such an extent, had the banks been at liberty, that, by this time, we should either have returned to Europe double the amount of specie we extracted The Sub-Treasury kept down the value of foreign merchandise to specie prices ; and in the ratio of its influence, in regulating our home market, were our merchants enabled, those, at least. who were moderate in their expectations, to make fair and profitable voyages.'

☞ The editor of the Lake Providence (La.) Republican in his last number brags considerably about the improved condition of the streets in his town. Because he was able to see above the mud the ears and a small portion of the heads of a mule team that was driven through one of the streets the day before, he says "the mud is nothing like as deep as it has long been !"

HOW TO RENDER CLOTH, SILK, &c., WATER PROOF.—Take one pound, each, of common alum, (sulphate of alumna,) and sugar of lead, (acetate of lead,) and dissolve them in six quarts of boiling water, well mixed by stirring. When cold, the top portion of the mixture should be poured off for use, as the sediment consists of sulphates of lead, potash, &c. Any article of dress, no matter how slight the fabric, if well saturated with this liquid and allowed to dry slowly, will bear the action of boiling water, and not permit it to pass through it.

MR. AND MRS. SNIPPE.—'Hey, hey ! what's that ? where, allow me to ask, are you going at this time of night, Mr. Snippe?' cried a lady, in notes of ominous sharpness.

'Out,' responded Snippe, with a heart-broken expression, like an afflicted mouse.

'Out, indeed ! where's out, I'd like to know ? where's out that you prefer it to the comfortable pleasures of your own fireside ?'

'Out is nowhere in particular, but everywhere in general, to see what's going on. Every body goes out, Mrs. Snippe, after tea they do.'

'No, Mr. Snippe, every body don't—do I go out, Mr. Snippe, without being able to say where I am going to ? No, Mr. Snippe, you are not going out to frolic, and smoke, and drink, and riot round, upon my money. If you go out, I'll go out too. But you're not going out. Give me that hat, Mr. Snippe, and do you sit down there, quietly, like a sober, respectable man.' And Snippe did.

A REMEDY FOR THE CVLIFORNIA FEVER.—A friend who has seen some service in camp life, offers to those afflicted with the prevailing epidemic the following prescription :

1st. Sleep three nights in your wood-house with the door open and swinging in the wind, during which time let your diet be pork cooked by yourself at a smoky fire in the garden. 2d. Improve all the rainy nights in sleeping between your currant-bushes and garden fence. 3d. On the fourth day of our regime ; let the diet be mule steak. 4th. Thereafter dispense will all kinds of food save dog meat

If this be followed resolutely, it is confidently believed a permannet cure will be effected.

Why is an honest man like a carpenter? said one gentleman to another. 'Why, because he is a *plane dealer*.' 'Ah ! I see it now, you have made it a *deal planer*,' was the reply.

Why is a troy-weight like a thief?—Because it happens to have no scruples.

Delays are dangerous. No, they are not—when a man thinks of marrying or going to be hanged.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, March, 29, 1849.

On and after Monday next the 'Gazette Office' will be removed to the building lately occupied as the Post Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

Free School.

On the second day of April next according to notice given, we are to meet at Laing's Hall to select three or more suitable persons to act as trustees for the ensuing year. As the subject of education is one of very great importance, it is to be hoped that all will use their influence to make it efficient. A Free School in this Village is a new thing; and very much of its efficiency depends upon the spirit of the people in regard to it. If *they* desire its success, they must all lend a helping hand; throw away all jealousies if there are any existing on a subject which concerns the interests of all. Full one half of the work is done when commenced, if commenced in the right spirit. A reasonable share of success has thus far attended our efforts. Much also depends upon the selection of suitable persons as trustees, as upon them depends the choice of teacher, and also the proper expenditure of the money raised for its support, with a due regard to economy and to its utmost efficiency. All who pay a tax for its support have a voice in the choice of trustees; It is therefore the duty of all to attend this meeting, and cast their votes for such persons as in their judgment will best fulfil this most important trust; and when such choice is made, to second by their own important and necessary duty the efforts of the men they so select.

Town Meeting.

Our annual Town Meeting is near at hand. It will be held in this place at Laing's Hall on the 9th. day of April next.

Are all disposed to act for the best interests of the Township on that day, in the selection of such officers as will act justly, and for the best interest of the whole people; without regard to fear, favor, or party influences? Or shall we consider adherence to party principles, and tact at electioneering, as the best qualifications for township officers? We do hope and believe there is yet sufficient intelligence in the great majority of the people, to see, that in the selection of men, that fitness of qualification for the office, and honesty and independence of principle to carry out his qualifications, are all that are necessary; and that they, by the selection of such persons, will best carry out the interest of the whole people.

In voting sums of money, it is our opinion that it is the greatest economy to vote such sums as are *sufficient* to effect the object desired; whether that object be the free school, the indigent poor, or the public highways. For instance we think it good economy to vote such sums of money as are necessary and sufficient to sustain our public free school; as persons when arriving at a proper age to act for themselves, are more likely to become good and useful members of society *with* than without an education; are less liable to become an expense to the town; as no person that has a moderately liberal education while their health and strength lasts will ever become a town charge. It is also a great prevention of crime; and prevention is better than cure. Also a very trifling addition to, or more economical expenditure of the money for that purpose would give us good side walks, which we very much need; surely *all* would be benefited in their healths from dry feet, to say nothing about the conveniece and pleasure of such an improvement. And surely no man will grudgingly care for the poor, the old, and infirm. It is merely that you may bear it in mind that we mention it; we sometimes overlook this important part of our *duty* in the cares and business of every day life; certainly no one who has his health and a shilling can fail to share that shilling with those from whatever cause may need it; a proper care therefore we hope will be given to the townships poor. As we before observed, on a proper selection of township officers depends in a great mearure the judicious and economical administration of its affairs.

The Baptist Position Defended;

Or, animadversions and remarks on Kirwin's (Rev. Dr. Murray) Charges against the Baptists. By W. H. Turton, pastor of the Baptist church, Elizabethtown, N. J. in pamphlet form, is for sale at this office.

Post Office Meeting.

"On Monday evening of last week, after the Union had been circulated about town, we were informed that our statement, that the democrats were largely in the majority at the meeting, was a mistake, and accompanied with *proof sufficient* to satisfy us that the two parties were about equally represented, as regards numbers. We therefore stand corrected, on that point"

"If the people in general, or the Whigs in particular, will agree on either one of the three, or upon any other, no opposition will be expressed by us, though of course, we have our choice."

"As all of the candidates are good whigs and either of them, if appointed, would without doubt faithfully perform the duties of the office."

"But it is said we have been a Democrat, Abolitionist, Free Soil Man and Whig. All right, we have been all these, and what is more we are still."—*Plainfield Union.*

All right: Our neighbor of the Union makes a clean breast of it; by admitting all we have said in regard to the Post Office meeting; as all good men should do, and no doubt feels much the better of it. He is also a Democrat, Abolitionist, Free Soil Man and Whig!! "All right," he says, "We have been all these and what is more are still!!" Good again, perfectly rght, go ahead. But there are 500 voters says the Union, and the 200 (there were no doubt fully 200 there, and considering the dark night and bad travelling, was a very full meeting,) cannot decide for the 500. But neighbor from our own knowledge, and from information from whigs themselves, and as also would appear from a communication in another column, a majority of the 300 not there were satisfied with things as they were, and of those that were there, were equally well satisfied, but in the event of a change, designated who they prefered. Yet our neighbor is not satisfied to let the majority rule. Now as "the people in general," and "the whigs in particular," *have* agreed on "one of the three," we hope our friend is satisfied.

How our neighbor considers matters of this kind personal we cannot perceive; personally we could say so much in our neighbors favor that he might think we were not sincere.

We shall always consider all such matters proper subjects of public scrutiny, and shall make our comments on them independently, without fear or favor, allowing at the same time the same privilege to others, without considering them personal. If we have conveyed any such impression it was unintentional. But our neighbor having doubtless got entangled by endeavoring to advocate his above antagonistical compound, *says* and *takes* things different from what they are intended.

William Penington of New Jersey was appointed Governor of Minesota, by the Prsident and Senate.

The Water-Cure Journal, and Herald of Reforms.—Devoted to the Philosophy and Practice of the Hydropathic System of Curing and Preventing Disease: Joel Shew, M. D Editor. Published Monthly by Fowler and Wells, 131 Nassau street, New York.

We have recieved the 1st. and 2nd. numbers of Vol. 7 of the above Journal. And as far as our knowledge extends on such matters, must beg leave to differ on the subject of cold water, as being sufficient of itself to *cure* long standing and deep seated diseases. But as prevention is much better than cure, we can cheerfully agree and reccommend with it, a more liberal use of pure cold water, internally as well as externally, in the place of the vast amount of injurious narcotics now made use of. It is well worth the subscription price ($1. per year in advance) for the many other excellent things it contains; It being also a strong advocate for temperance in all things.

Fremonts Expedition.

Dreadful Suffering—Fremont's Party all Perished except himself.

The Independence (Mo.) Republican of Feb. 2, contains letters from Taos, New-Mexico, which represent the winter as having been very severe: That Col. Fremont, while passing through one mountain gorge lost 130 mules in one night; that he was left to make his way on foot, and determined it was impossible to proceed farther, finally dispatched three men to seek some settlement. Succor not returning in 20 days, Fremont started for Taos, distant 350 miles, where he arrived in nine days. Major Beale immediately dispatched a party of dragoons, with mules and provisions to relieve Fremont's party.—Fremont was much emaciated, but accompanied the expedition.

The sufferings of the party are represented as having been very great, having even been forced to the extremity of feeding upon one another.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the Plainfield Gazette.

A few of our townsmen, it is well known, are trying to create an impression that our excellent and efficient postmaster, Elias Kirkpatrick, Esq. will be removed, or at any rate, will not be reappointed. Now, it appears to me that these gentlemen are rather fast in their asssertions. Who but they desire any change in the office? Is there anybody who is entitled to credit that will say that the present incumbent has not proved himself every way qualified to discharge the required duty? Is he not faithful, honest, obliging? Is not the office in a central and convenient location, built of brick, fire proof, the only fire proof building in town? Will any one venture the assertion that one quarter of our citizens desire a change?

If the law provided for the election of postmasters by the people (as it *should* do, and *will* do before many years,) does any one doubt that the present incumbent would receive an almost unanimous vote?

I shall be greatly disappointed if the few busy-bodies who desire a change (for their *own* benefit) are able to affect it. I will not believe that Gen. Taylor will remove a valuable public officer like Mr. K. to make room for *any one* who claims his place as a reward for electioneering services.

J. C. A.

The Dead coming to Life.

A young woman of Orleans Co. N. Y. named Spencer was taken slightly ill a few evenings since. She went to bed, and in the morning was found insensible and supposed to be dead. Her funeral took place yesterday in the presence of a large number of the neighbors. Shortly after the conclusion of the funeral sermon, and before the coffin had been moved for the purpose of carrying it to the grave, it was discovered that life was not yet extinct. She was once more placed on the bed and the work of resuscitation commenced. It is, however, still doubtful whether she will recover or not.

An Operation by Chloroform.

We witnessed an operation yesterday, under the influence of chloroform, for the removal of a cancerous disease of the breast of a lady, by Dr. Beakley, of this City. The liquid was administered through the medium of a sponge applied to the nostrils of the invalid, and in about ten minutes she sank into a state of insensibility, when the operator commenced his work, with a degree of intrepidity and self-posession peculiar to himself. The disease involved the entire right breast, extending upward as far as the glands in the region of the arm-pit. The time occupied in cutting was about thirty-five minutes. Not a word was uttered during the entire period, and she was only conscious of what had transpired after the effects of this mysterious agent had passed away, in finding herself deluged in blood, and a smarting sensation which followed a return to consciousness. I am told she is doing very well to-day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Explosion and Loss of Life at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Monday, March 26.

At 11 o'clock to-day, the boilers in Fife's vatting factory in Allegany City exploded, carrying away the roof of the building, and throwing the boilers 40 feet Five bodies have been dug out of the ruins, but there are others badly injured. Mr. J. Fife was among the killed. Such was the terrible force of the explosion that five dwellings situated near the factory were destroyed! An investigation is to be made into the cause of this awful calamity. Farther particulars will be furnished as they transpire.

Riot in Toronto.

Toronto, March 23.

The Ministerial measure for the payment of the riot in Toronto. Last evening, March 22, Messrs Baldwin, Blake and McKenzie were burned in effigy. They were carried through several streets, elevated upon long poles, passing from the residence of Mr. Blake, and then returning to Mr. Baldwin's. The effigies of the two were then burned. The mob, went to the house of Mrs McIntosh, where Mr. McKenzie was stopping, where his effigy was burned, and the house assailed with stones and all manner of missilies, completely riddling the windows. The gaslights in the vicinity were put out and the poliece resisted. The house of Mr. Montgomery, which is situated nearly opposite, was attacked and the windows much damaged. Mr. H. Price, son of Hon. J. H. Price, was severely beaten, and on being conveyed to the residence of Dr. Rolph, that gentlemen's house was assailed by the mob and slightly damaged. The residence of Mr. Brown, of the *Globe*, was also injured.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Hyer's Trial.—The tryal of Hyer, which has just terminated in Kent Co. Maryland, resulted in his conviction, and a fine of $700, with costs, which swell the amount to $1,000. It is not ascertained whether the fine has been paid, or Hyer released on bail.

The Tariff.

The Annual Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, was so convincing, and likely to commend itself so strongly to the good sense of the American people, that the Protectionists in Congress felt it necessary to present some counteracting influence. Accordingly, a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives, (a majority of whose members were Protectionists,) instructing the Committee of Ways and Means —Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, being chairman—to, inquire into the expediency of reporting a Tariff bill passed upon the principles of the Tariff of 1842.' Towards the close of the session this Committee presented a long Report, which fell almost still-born upon the public, having, so far as we have observed, been printed in but one paper, the Philadelphia North American, although probably it has appeared in a few others without our knowledge. Now, as it is a pity that this labored effort of the Protectionists should go for nothing, we have resolved to contribute our share towards delivering it from so melancholy a fate, and accordingly present it, entire, in onr columns this morning. With a good many of the Tariff fallaces on its front, it now avoids endorsing the black Tariff of 1842, but proposes a sort of medium between that and the Tariff now in operation. It proposes a restoration of specific duties, in most cases, instead of ad valorem, pretending that the latter open the door for frauds, which in fact is not so, because the invoice is never received by the appraisers as a test of the value of the goods. On the contrary, if there is any evidence of fraud, or of undervaluation in the invoice, the goods are at once 'marked up' by the Appraisers, and in case of objection by the importer, the question is referred to a committee of merchants, whose decision is final. The Report represents that the duties levied by the Tariff of 1846 'are nearly high enough as a whole but several important modifications seem to be required by the country.' It however appears from the details of the modifications proposed, that they cover every considerable article of Am. manufacture such as cotton, wool, hemp, iron, and coal We trust the friends of commercial freedom will not be caught in this snare.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A New Legal Expression.—When the Normans introduced these laws into England, they published them either in Latin or Frech; the latter being their own language, and the former the then colloquial language among the learned. Hence we still use, in the recital of our laws, which are, for the greater part, derived from, or pased upon, those of England several French or Latin expressions, such as *Oyer & Terminer*, *Habeas Corpus*, *ne exact*, &c. Our legislators now seem to think that our own language is sufficiently copious to afford legal expression enough, without having recourse to that of any other country, and have commenced using English instead of Latin. Their debut in the transmutation of expressions does not however appear to be any great improvement, if we are to judge by the effect produced yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, by the recital of a clause of an Act lately passed at Albany, which says: 'Where a defendant is about to leave the State, whereby the rights of the plaintiff may be impaired, and order of 'No Go' may be granted, and this shall be a substitute for the writ here tofore known as the writ of *ne exact.*' This new legal expression 'No Go' called up such a ludicrous aassociation of ideas, from the vulgar signification hither to attached to it, that the whole Bar burst into laughter.—*N. Y. Journal of Cammerce.*

The New Jersey Pilots.—The Report of the New-Jersey Commissioners of Pilotage, just published states that during the past year they have had four cruising-pilot boats in service, employing 21 branch and 4 deputy pilots, the most of whom have been on unremitted active duty during the year—having taken into port 675 vessles: 646 of which are duly reported as having been hoarded out of sight of the light-house at Santy Hook, and many were from 150 to more than 200 miles from shore. During the same period, 597 vessles have been taken to sea.

There have been in charge of the New-Jersey Pilots, thus far, says the Report, 11,387 vessels: many of which were of the greatest draft, including a number of large steamers. Of this number, 5,885 have been piloted into port, and 5,502 taken out.

The New Coinage.—The double eagles, or twenty dollar pieces, and the gold dollars, or units, are to resemble the other gold coinage, except that on the reverse of the dollar the eagle is to be omitted. They are made a legal tender, and like penalties are annexed to counterfeiting these and other United States coins.

It is estimated the Tobacco costs the United States $16,000,000, annually, of which $9,000,000 are for Spanish Cigars. What nonsense!! Money enough, to give every child an education, worse than buried in the earth. When will our people learn wisdom?

Keep Bees.—Bees cost nothing for their food, neither for their pasturage in summer, nor for their provisions in winter.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Canada, Capt. Judkins, with European news to the 10th inst. arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening shortly after 9 o'clock, having experienced very heavy weather on her passage. She was detained 15 hours off the harbor in one of the most terriffic gales known on the Coast of Nova Scotia. The same gale, which was from the southwest, was most severe felt in the Bay of Fundy, and no doubt has caused many marine disasters

The Canada left Halifax at 12 o'clock and arrived at her wharf, New-York early on Sunday. She has 99 passengers.

ENGLAND.

Financial Reform Bill.

In Parliament on 26th ult., Mr. Cobden in a speech of the most temperate character, brought forward his long heralded financial reform budget, the main object of which was to cut down our expenditure £10,000,000 per annum. He was met by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who adduced an epitome on all the arguments which during the last two months, had infirmed the strength of Mr. Cobden's suggestions. The debate which followed, falsified all the expectations entertained by the friends of the financial Reform Champion. It languished from the beginning, and the question was disposed of on the same evening, Mr. Cobden's amendments being rejected by a majority of 197 —the number being 275 to 78.

Wreck and Great Loss of Life.

The frighful wreck of an Emigrant ship has taken place on our coast, off Harwich. The bark Floridian, of 500 tons, E. D. Whitmore, Master from Antwerp for New-York. the property of Messrs. E. D. Hurlbut & Co. chartered by a German Company to convey emigrants, was wholly lost on the 28th ult and all on board perished, with the exception of three individuals who were miraculously rescued from death The master and crew, together with 126 passengers, were drowned. 126 green hides, 125 cases of glass and various other articles from the wreck were carried into Margate on the 4th inst. Other articles also reached Ramsgate on the same day.

FRANCE.

Increase of Confidenee.

The French Government continues to gather strength, and there is evidently a growing disposition, on the part of the nation, to crush any attempt at public disorder. Upon the whole, the prospects of tranquility are more favorable than they have been during the past year. The labors of the Assembly have ceased to be of any interest--they have been chiefly occupied in pushing the electoral laws. As an evidence of the strength of the Government, it may be mentioned that an attempt to censure the minister for calling out the troops on the 29th of January was lost by the large majority of 254.

Trial of the Insurgents.

Barbes and Blanqui, with other state prisoners, have been transported to Bourges which is strongly protected by troops. The trials commenced on the 7th inst. when the Court was constituted, and such was the interest excited, that there were reporters from the United States in attendance to take notes.

INDIA.

Another Battle—Great Slaughter.

The details of the late warlike intelligence from India have more than ordinary interest, but we can at present make but brief allusion to the subject. The Bombay Telegraph says another of those murderous conflicts has occurred on the left bank of the river Ihelum, near, as some say on the indentical spot which 2,000 years ago formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus--that scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle between the Army of the Punjaub under Lord Gough and the Sikh force. The Sikh forces was under Rajah Shwere Singh, a struggle in which the Brittish have to deplore the loss of at least 93 officers and 2,500 men killed and wounded, 4 guns captured and 4 or 5 Regimental Colors taken by the enemy. The struggle, which terminated in victory, was disgraced by fligh, of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment and the retreat, as yet scarcely satisfactorily explained, of two British corps of Dragoons. A struggle which left the contending hosts so weak and shattered that it was doubtful which had surtained the greatest injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors that their opponents took a new position and fired a salute in honor of its termination. Though masters of the field our laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be virtual ruin. No attempt is made by the English press to disguise the fact that the news from India is of the most disastrous character Lord Gough has been promptly superseded in the command by Siar Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th ult.

ITALY.

The Revolution in Tuscany.

The Revolution of Tuscany is completed The Republic has been proclaimed at Leghorn. Florence and a central Italian

Republic has been formed in union with the Romans. The Grand Duke has protested against this revolution, and has entreated all the powers of Europe to refuse to recognise the new authority, which he declared to be a violation of the Constitution agreed to by all parties last year, committed by a few factious men only.

ROME.

A Bonaparte Vice-President.

The Prince of Canino has been elected Vice-President of the Republic of Rome.

The Pope after halting between addition and soliciting foreign intervention, has now, it is said made an application to Austria and it is confidently stated that Spain is about to send a division of 10,000 men to aid in restoring his Holiness.

The latest intelligence from Italy states that the Roman Ministry had communicated to the Assembly that a joint intervention of Austria, Spain and Naples is announced. France had not decided what part to take.

PATERSON ROBBERY TRIAL.—The trial of Daniel Dermond, arrested at Paterson, N. J. with John A Calvin and E. Gile, for robbing the clerk of Drew, Robinson & Co. of this city of $8,500, was commenced on Tuesday last.

On Thursday night the Jury returned; on Friday they asked in vain to be discharged and at 8 o'clock this morning as our correspondent at Paterson writes had been out 37 hours with no refreshment but water.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Bark Warsaw---The Captain and Crew Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 26.

The captain and crew of the bark Warsaw, and Eastern vessel, from New-York for California, which was burned at sea on the 19th inst. were fallen in with by the brig America and brought to this port.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 26.

The banking house of Nesbitt & Co. was robbed last night. The vault was entered and $40,000 taken from it.

The citizens of Albany held a meeting on Friday in relation to the Canal Bank frauds, Teunis Van Vechten presiding. Strong resolutions were adoptod in condemnation of the crime and criminals, and calling for investigation into the conduct of the Judges concerned in the judicial investigation of the affair. The meeting voted thanks to Dudley Burwell, Esq. for his perseverance in bringing the scoundrelly business to light.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Alexander's printing office at Washington, together with a large part of the materials, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday evening.

THE MORMONS.—Twenty thousand Mormons are to start for the Great Salt Lake in the month of September, under the command of a journeyman printer named Peckett, who married Joe Smith's wife's sister, and on whose shoulders the mantle of the prophet has fallen.—*Sunday Mercury.*

NOVEL DECISION—WESTERN JUSTICE—A woman was convicted of stealing a piece of linsey, Randolph County, Ia. and the Justice sentenced her husdand to jail for the offence.

The *Boston Post* is responsible for the truth of the above,

NO LICENSE IN BOSTON.—The Board of Aldermen unanimously voted against license—the vote of the Mayor being the only one in favor!

THE VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE.—Newspapers in California bring one dollar each at the mines.

A Telegraphic despatch from Boston, dated yesterday stated that the ship Czar is below, with $60,000 California Gold on board.

THE United States storeship Lexington, was reported off Valparaiso on the 6th December, with $400,000 in California gold on board.

HUDSON RIVER.—The day line of boats will not commence their regular trips until about the 7th of April.—*Alb. Journal.*

A HARD CASE.—A Western editor says he has no objection to taking wood in payment for subscription to his paper, but that he hates, after one of his subscribers had left a load of wood before his door in the day time, for him to come and *steal it all back at night.*

A Bible and a Newspaper in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal support of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.—*Franklin.*

A TOBACCO ANECDOTE.—John Anderson's "honey dew" tobacco came into notice in the following way: John, who is a shrewd wag, hired some score of well dressed people to go round one after another, and inquire for the "honey dew" at every public house in New York. This manœuvre cost him some $200, he having paid $10 to each of his kind visitors. Twenty different persons asking for the "honey dew," induced some 800 public houses to buy the article and keep it for sale. By this means John Anderson made a small fortune "right off."

THE LIVE ONE.—A little girl meeting a countryman with a load of slaughtered swine, dropped a curtesy. The rustic laughed without returning the civilty. 'What,' said he, 'do you curtesey to dead hogs?' 'No, sir,' replied the little miss, 'I curtesied to the live one.'

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—Mr Charles Pierce, of Milton, pounded potash and strewed it around their holes, and rubbed some on the sides of the boards and under parts where they came through. The next night heard squeaking among them, which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potash that got among the hair, or on their bare feet. They disappeared, and he has not been troubled with them since that time which was nearly a year ago.—*Bos. Cultivator.*

COMING ALONG—The gold from California. We saw yesterday a specimen of the auriferous product of our new acquisition on the pacific. It was in the shape of small golden scales packed away in a vial. It was a sample of some 40 lbs. valued at from $9,000, to 10, 000, recievd by S. S. Halstead, of New York, in exchange for goods. This is said to be the first reciept thro' trade from that region. —*Albany Atlas.*

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.—In accordance with his promise to the public Mons. Victor Verdelle yesterday made an ascension from the corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets. He arose from the ground in fine style, suspended from the balloon by his feet, and while going up he performed many gymnastic feats, to the great amusement of the crowd. The daring æriel voyager, however, did not long enjoy his triumph, as a collapse took place when he was over the Third Municipality, at a height of about one thousand feet, and he came down with a rush.—Every one who saw him when his rapid descent commenced, supposed, as a matter of course, that he would be dashed to pieces, and his escape from death was almost miraculous. He landed in the Third Municipality, and strange to say, received no injury.—*N. O. Pic. 13th.*

DRAINAGE OF SWAMP LANDS IN LOUISIANA.—An Act of Congress, passed at the late session, cedes to the State of Louisiana, all the swamp and overflowed public lands unfit for cultivation in the State providing however, that the proceeds of the same, so far as necessary to the construction of levees and drains necessary to reclaim the lands. The lands ceded are to be designated by the Surveyor General of the State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the State defraying the expense of the examination

The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their learning early to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach the young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them, and one which they themselves will not feel disposed to alienate.

A LIBEL NOT A LIBEL!—The Globe says it has been settled in the New York Courts that an editorial of the Herald cannot injuriously affect the character and standing of any citizen, unless said editorial be in the shape of a favorable notice.

A corteous Frenchman, in reply to the question why women were not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies, said that to be a member it was requisite to be 40 years old, and that it was impossible to suppose that any lady could reach that unseemly age.

Sonny, dear, you've a dirty face,' said a fond mother. 'Well, mother,' he replied, 'I belong to the *free sile* party.'

'What is the chief use of bread?' asked an examiner at a recent school examination. 'The chief use of bread,' answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inqury, 'the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on.'

What is a fool who has made his fortune? A pig embarrassed by his fat.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Mar 28.

FLOUR	$5 37 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 56 a 2 60
RYE FLOUR	3 10
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a 1 35
CORN	54 a 58
OATS	35 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 08 a 1 15
CORN " do	56 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	56 a 60
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	10
EGGS per doz.	12

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

DISTRICT NOTICE.

IN conformity with the law authorizing District No. 1 to raise money for school purposes, the undersigned trustees of said district in connection with the Township Superintendant of schools would recommend the sum of eight hundred dollars to be raised by the district at the ensuing town meeting.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
WM. SUTTON,
JESSE VAIL,
JACOB MANNING,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
WM. DUNN,
H A. H. MARTIN,
JOEL DUNN, } Trustees,

C. H STILLMAN, Township Superintendent.

March 13 1649.

VILLAGE SCHOOL.

THE Village School will reopen May 2 1849. by W. W. DAVISON.

☞ A Teacher wanted enquire at this office. W. W. D.

Plainfield. March 27. 1849.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned may take notice that the subscriber, administrator of the Estate of Matthew Connett deceased; intends to exhibit his final accounts, to the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county of Essex in the term of May next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.

SAMUEL LEE,
Administrator.

Plainfield, March 22. 1849. [21p.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

JUST PUBLISHED;

ALLEN'S COMPEND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades; Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with 200 Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

CALIFORNIA OUTFIT.

THE subscribers have for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for persons going to California, such as

White Mackinaw Blankets, weighing 5 to 10 lbs.
Colored do do scarlet, blue, green, drab, moose, mixed brown.,
White Blankets, for Ships' Berths.
White and Colored Counterpanes, for Ships' Berths.
Cotton and Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up.
Table linen and Towels.
Gold Digger's Shirts, Matrasses and Pillows.
Heavy Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Mosquito Bars.

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, expressly suited to the California Trade.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 39 Nassau Street, corner of Liberty,
Opposite the Post Office.

New York, Feb. 20. 1849.

☞ Somerset Messenger and Whig please copy 1mo.

CALIFORNIA GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

DAY, 23 Courtlandt street, offers for sale of his own Manufactue—

15,000 dozen Elastic Suspenders.
3,000 yards India Rubber Cloth.
6,000 lbs. Railroad Rubber (discs).
15,000 feet India Rubber Hose—Day's Patent.
100 Day's patent India Rubber Houses, for California.
2,000 Camp Blankets.
25 Portable Boats—Day's patent.
1,500 lbs. Stationers' Rubber.
1,000 pairs India Rubber Boots.
— cases India Rubber Shoes.
1,500 Coats, Capes, and Spanish Ponchos.
300 India Rubber Beds and Pillows.
150 dozen Riding and Money Belts.
5 tons Steam Packing, a superior article.

Those, and a general assortment of Rubber Goods adapted to every climate, for sale, and being constantly manufactured, by the advertiser. The trade supplied on most liberal terms.

New York Feb. 20. 1849. p4

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of ROSES, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8ej2m

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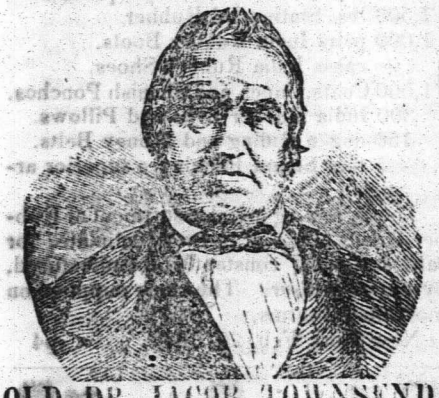
MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else: they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as efficacious in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

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WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c. For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.

Feb. 1849.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

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"To Mr. E. WALKER Dear Sir.—I have found your Statesman's Manual a valuable work, and exceedingly useful and convenient. Yours, J. K. POLK.

(From the Hon. Henry Clay)

"My Dear Sir: Your Statesman's Manual is a very valuable work for reference."

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Department of Common Schools,
ALBANY, Sept. 18, 1848.

I have examined the Statesman's Manual, in two volumes octavo, compiled by Edwin Williams, and am of the opinion that it is a proper work for school district libraries, and deserving of a place in these institutions, designed for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Signed, J. S. RANDALL, Dep. State Sup't Com. Schools.

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Notwithstanding the extensive supplement now added to this valuable work, the price will remain the same as the former editions, Three Dollars per copy.

EDWARD WALKER,
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VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1849. | NO. 16.

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December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

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Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat$1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

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12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

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The American Farm Book, price	$1 00
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, "	75
The American Bee-Keeper's Manual, "	1 00
The American Fruit Book, by Cole, "	50

No person need apply unless can command a cash capital of at least $25.

Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.

March, 1849. t3.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 5 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

From the N. E. Washingtonian.

Water is Best.

Water is best for the man of health,
'Twill keep his strength secure;
Water is best for the man of wealth,
'Twill keep his riches sure.

Water is best for the feeble man,
'Twill make his health improve;
Water is best for the poor, I ken,
'Twill make his wants remove.

Water for those who are growing old,
'Twill keep them hail and strong;
Water is best for the young and bold,
'Twill make their moments long.

Water is best for the man of toil,
'Twill make his labor light;
Water is best for "loafers," who soil
Not a hand from morning till night.

Water is best for the man of strife,
'Twill make his anger slow;
And for him who leads a peaceful life,
'Tis the very best drink I know.

Water is best for the man of state,
'Twill make his judgment true;
Water is best for those who wait
His high commans to do.

Water, pure water's the drink for man,
Its fountains are full and free!
Others may drink "fire-water" who can,
Pure water's the nectar for me!

Water is best in cold or heat,
At morn, or noon, or night;
'Tis the only drink that "cant be beat,"
Clear, healthful, sparkling, bright!

I. O. of O. F.
Woman's Curiosity.

Week before last, the brethren of the Lodge of Odd Fellows at Woodstown, N. J. determined to have their Hall swept out and cleaned, when it was unanimously resolved Mrs. Keep Secret, should be called upon to do the job.

After the meeting had adjourned, the lamp lighter, who well knew the inquisitive character of Mrs. Keep Secret, went and procured a monstrous Billy-goat, and placed in the closet which is kept as a reservoir for all secret things. He then proceeded to the domicil of the good lady, and informed her that the lodge had determined to give her the job of cleaning and sweeping their Hall, and requested her to come early the next morning, as he would be at leisure to show her what *was* and what was *not* to be done.

The morning came, and with it Madam Keep Secret appeared, according to promise, with her broom, brushes, pails, tubs, &c. prepared and armed for the job, and found Mr. Doorkeeper in waiting for her.

Now Madam, says the mischievous Doorkeeper, I will tel you what we want done, and, how we came to employ *you*.

One of the brethren said 'it would be difficult to get anybody to do the job, who would not be meddling with our *secrets* in that closset because we've lost the key, and can't lock it. I assured them that you could be trusted, and so they ordered me to call on you, as I knew you could be depended upon.'

'Depended upon,' says Madam, 'I guess I can, my poor dead and gone husband, who belonged to the Free Masons or Anti-Masons, don't know which, used to tell me all the secrets of the consarn, and when he showed me the marks the gridiron made when he was initiated, and told me all how they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a liven soul to this day, and if nobody troubles the closet to find out your secrets till I do, they'll all lay there till they rot, that they will.'

'I thought so,' says the doorkeeper, and now I want you to commence at that corner, pointing with his finger to a place where some undignified and indecent brother, had thrown out quids of tobacco, and give the whole room a decent cleansing, and as I have pledged my word and honor for your fidelity to promises—☞ dont go in that closet,' and then left our lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of his feet upon the last step of the stairs, than she exclaimed, 'that closet; what on earth can be there, I'll warrant there's a gridiron, or some such nonsense, just like the Anti-Masons for all the world, I'll be bound. I'll just take a peep in, and nobody'll be any the wiser but me, and I can keep it to myself.' Suiting the action to the word, she stepped softly to the door of the forbidden closet—turned the button—which was no sooner done, than baha, ha, ha, went Billy, with a spring to regain his liberty, which came nigh upsetting her lady ship. Both started for the doorway which was filled with her implements of house-cleaning when all was swept clear from their positions to the bottom of the stairs. The noise and confusion occasioned by such an unceremonious coming down stairs, drew half the town to witness Mrs. Keep Secret's effort to get from under a pile of goat, pails, tubs, brooms and scrubbing brushes.

Who should be first on the spot but that rascally doorkeeper, who after releasing the goat, who was made a cripple for life, and unpiling the other rubbish which bound the good lady to the floor, anxiously inquired if she had been taking the 'degrees.'

'Taking the degrees,' exclaimed our lady, 'if you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, with a tarnal goat to jump upon ye as ye go, taking things by 'Degrees,' I have, and if ye generally frighten folks as bad as ye have me, and hurt 'em to boot, I'll warrant ye, they'll make as much noise as me.'

'I hope you did not open the closet, Madam,' says the doorkeeper.

'Open the closet! an' sure I did, and didn't Eve eat the apple when forbidden. If you want a woman to do any thing tell her not to, and she'll do it, sartain. I could'nt stand the temptation. There was the secret; I wanted to know it, and as I opened the closet, out popped the tarnal goat, right in my face. I thought besure it was the Devil, and I run for the stairs, with it at my heels, when I fell over the tubs, and we all arrived at the bottom as you found us, in a heap together.'

'But madam,' says the door keeper, 'you are in possession of the great secret of the order and you must go up and be initiated, sworn. Sworn and ride the goat in the regular way.'

'Regular way,' exclaimed the lady, 'and do you suppose I'm going to go near that tarnal critter again—and without a bridle or lady's saddle—no, never, I dont want nothin' to do with it, or a man that rides it. I'd look nice perched on a goat, would'nt I. I'll never go near it again nor your hall nuther, and if I can prevent it, no lady shall ever join any of the odd fellows. Why I'd sooner be a Free Mason or Anti-Mason, and be broiled on a gridiron as long as fire could be kept under it and pulled from garret to cellar with a halter in a pair of old breeches and slippers, just as my poor dead and gone husband used to tell me they served him, and he lived over it too, but I never could live over such a ride as I took with the goat to-day, and you may rest assured I shall never see a goat but what I shall think of the Odd Fellows.—*Bridgetown Chronicle.*

THE SEAMSTRESS.—The following lines are from the pen of Jamrs R. Lowel, the Boston poet, and posesse quite as much undeniable truth as eloquent poetry:

Hark, that rustle of a dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness; [flush
Here comes one whose cheek would
But to have her garments brush
'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin
Wove the weary broidery in;
And in midnights chill and murk,
Stiched her life into the work,
Bending backward from her toil,
Lest her tears the silk might soil;
Shaping from her bitter thought
Heart's-ease, and forget-me-not;
Satirizing her despair
With the emblems woven there!

[*Literary American.*

A wag the other day said to his friend, 'How many knaves do you suppose live in this street beside yourself?' replied the other in a heat, 'do you intend to insult me?' 'Well then,' said the first, 'how many including?'

Getting into the wrong Box.
A Story of Down East.

BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

A few months ago, there arrived in the quiet city of Portland, a home-spun specimen of the genus homo, in a packet, all the way from Passamaquoddy. Upon going ashore, he inquired the way to the nearest public house, and was informed that it stood directly at the head of the pier where he landed.

Opposite the head of the wharf stands the 'Eagle Coffee House.' At the corner is located the 'Custom House,' the front of which is surmounted by a large gilt spread eagle.—Into the latter our traveller walked, carpet-bag in hand; and, having found his way into the first room—which chanced to be in the Surveyor's department—he threw his luggage against the corner, seized an arm chair, and drew himself up to the fire. Bracing his feet against the grate, he pulled forth a huge pipe, and having very leisurely crowded it with pigtail, he cocked his hat over his shoulder, and commenced to puff away in right good earnest.

The surveyor gazed at the queer biped a moment, but concluded to wait for the finale of this scene, without intruding unprofitable questions. Having finished his pipe, lazily, the traveler turned about to the official with—

'Cold day, nabur.'

'Very, sir.'

'How long to dinner?'

'To what, sir?'

'Dinner.'

'We dine at two,' continued the Surveyor. discovering the stranger's error, and disposed for the nonce to humor it.

'Whar's the old man?' (meaning the landlord.)

'The Collector is in the next room, sir,' said the agreeable Surveyor; and our Down Easter immediately moved himself into the Collector's department, toting his luggage along as he went. Having laid down his traps, he stepped up to the counter, where stood a pitcher and a tumbler for the use of the room. The Cashier looked at him an instant, when the stranger broke silence:

'Brandy and-water.'

'What, sir?' exclaimed the astonished accountant.

'A little brandy-and water, 'fu please.'

Leaving the bar-keeper (as he supposed him) to fix his toddy, he moved forward, and suddenly discovered the Collector of the Port sound asleep in his easy chair. Stepping up to him, he gave him a most unceremonious blow upon the back, and shouted at the top of his voice:

'Hello! old feller—how are ye? I say, ole hoss—how d'e due?'

'Sir!' exclaimed the Collector.

'Glad tu see yer. Tew toddies, barkeeper! Brandy-and-water for me—wot der yer drink, 'squire?'

'Sir!' continued the Collector again, imagining himself the victim of some horrid dream.

'Come, come, old feller! wake up!' added his tormentor, bringing down his huge mauler again between the Collector's shoulders, and well nigh knocking the breath entirely from his body.

'There's some mistake here, sir,' said the Collector, springing back.

'Not a bit uv it, old rusty; I know yeu jest like a inkstan'.'

I don't remember—really—'

'Yis yeu deu, sart'n. But never mine—what yer goin tu take?'

'Do you know where you are sir?' inquire the Collector, supposing the man to be a lunatic, whom he had better get rid of as easily as possible.

'Me? Sartin. In Portlan'—Eagle Coffee House. You're ole Brass, the lan'lord; I know yeu. G, git aout! We're bound to hev a drink;' and he drove his thumb and fore-finger in the Collector's ribs with so much good earnest, that he nearly 'finished his business' for him.

'Excuse me, sir, but—'

'No sir-ee. No backin' aout, old squibob—I've seen yeu go it afore, yer know. Come, bar-keeper, tote aout the licker. All mumchum, yer know. I un'stan'—again the law to sell brandy in Portlan'—but we know; pass it up.'

'You have mistaken you quarters, sir.'

'Eh?'

'This is the Custom House.'

'The wot?'

'Custom House.'

'Cus—eh!' continued the discomfited traveller, endeavoring to get the thing through his head—'not the coffe house!'

'No, sir.'

'Why, I seen the eagle over the top—they, tole me head of the wharf—tavern—an' yeu say it ain't public house?'

'No, sir.'

'Wa'—I never!' said the chap fallen traveller, gathering up his duds. Looking about him to be satisfied of his error, he concluded by inquiring what was the expense. He was informed that there was nothing to pay.

'Wal, 'old feller, a mistake isn't a hay stack?'

'No—fortunately,' said the Collector.

'Wal, I wouldn't ha' b'lieved I could ha' made sich a blunder'—and then insisting that the 'hul craowd should g'out and take a gin'ral drink,' which was declined, he secured his luggage and hastily vamosed, to the no small gratification of the Government officials, who had been so queerly startled from their customary propriety.—*Saturday Post.*

Good Peaches.

A countryman brought from the city five peaches, the finest ever were seen. But his children saw this fruit, for the first time. Therefore, they wondered, and rejoiced in the pretty peaches with their reddish cheeks and delicate down. The father then divided them among his four boys, giving one to their mother.

In the evening, when the children went into their sleeping-chamber, their father asked: "Well, and how did the pretty peaches taste?"

"Finely, dear father," said the oldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, so tartish and so delicate in taste. I have carefully kept the stone, and will raise me a tree from it.

'Bravo!' said the father; 'that is providing economically for the future, as becomes landsmen!'

'I ate mine at once,' the youugest cried, 'and threw away the stone, and Mother gave me half of her's. O, it tasted so sweet and melted in my mouth!'

'Well,' said the father, 'you have not acted very wisely, but naturally, and in a child's manner. For wisdom, there is yet room in the course of your life.'

Then the second son began; 'I hunted up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it. There was a seed in it, that tasted as sweet as a nut. But my peach I sold for enough, when I go to the city, that I can probably buy twelve.'

The father shook his head, and said: 'That is wise enough, but—childlike and natural, it was not. Heaven guard you, that you do not become a merchant?

'And you, Edmund?' asked the father.

Self-possessed and frank, Edmund replied: 'I carried my peach to our neighbor's George who is sick of a fever. He would not take it. Then, I laid it upon his bed, and came away."

'Well,' said the father, 'who has made the best use of his peach?'

All three exclaimed: 'Brother Edmund!' But Edmund was silent; and his mother embraced him, with tears in her eyes.

To practise sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we profess, to perform what we promise, and really to be what we would seem to be.

'Pat,' says a Yankee to an Irishman, as they passed a tree near Harlem, with a rope hanging from one of its branches, 'where do you suppose you would be now, if that rope had its deserts?

'Faith, and I'd be a walking here alone to New York?'

Why is the squalling of a child like one of the western States? Because it is so Ill-a-noise.

Never stop to wish a thing done, but go and do it.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, April, 5, 1849.

From the interest taken at our school meeting on Monday evening last, in the selection of proper persons to act as trustees, it must be evident to all that *all* considered it of the utmost importance, that proper persons should be selected. As all doubtless endeavored to bring about such a result, although a variety of views prevailed as to how that result should be brought about; as that matter is accomplished, and we trust to the entire satisfaction of all interested; certainly better men could not have been selected. But our object in alluding to the subject is not to flatter the men selected, but simply to show that union ("Plainfield Union") on such a subject is certainly desirable.

In the first place then it will be seen by the report, (which by the way being self interested *we* should have supposed the public spirited citizens of Plaiufield would have ordered published in the Village papers,) that it will be necessary to vote at our town meeting on monday next at least $1000, for the proper support of our Free School. As we observed in our last number; In voting sums of money, it is our opinion that it is the greatest economy to vote such sums as are *sufficient* to effect the object desired, whether that object be the Free School, the indigent poor, or the public highways, &c.

Now as it must be evident to all according to the report, and the explanation and recommendation of those who could have only the prosperity of the School and consequently of the Village at heart, that at least a $1000, *are necessary* to an economical completion and continuance of the the School for the ensuing year. Surely none will withhold his mite, nor so blindly oppose his own interest by not voting the necessary sum. We care not what a mans situation in life may be, he cannot fail to recieve compound interest for all sums he may vote that shall be judiciously applied to educate the masses; the future Legislators, Judges, Presidents, Husbands, Wives, &c. of our glorious country. We would rather tolerate a prodigal than a parsimonious waste of money on so important, so noble an object.

We hope that all will second by their votes on Monday next the recommendations of the trustees they have selected, and also of the meeting by which they were selected, and also to have that generous confidence in those whom they have chosen to apply it, so necessary to its permanent profitable application.

METROPLITAN MAGAZINE.—The March number of this Magazine has not been received at this office. Why?

TOWN MEETING will be held at Laing's Hall on Monday next, the 9th inst. The Polls will open at 8 o'clock, A. M. and close at 7 o'cleck, P. M.

☞ We would call the attention of the public in general, to Mr. David Freeman's advertisement in another column, and more particularly those out of the Village wanting PUMPS made or repaired, who are unacqnainted with his pumps; they give general satisfaction as we can testify, having one in use. Charges moderate.

☞ Painting is the cheapest way to preserve Houses, and if you want painting done good and cheap, call on Frazee Marsh, whose advertisement will be found in another column.

☞ Any of our subscribers, from removal or other causes, not receiving the Gazette will please give us notice.

☞ The article in our last relating to the treatment of colered children in the Plainfield School, we have *heard* was copied in the Plainfield Gazette, with a call upon the Trustees for an explanation of the matter. We are informed the Trustees are silent on the subject.—*N. J. Freeman.*

THE NEWARK PLANK ROAD.--Surveyors have been over the routes of the proposed plank road between Newark and this City. They report the distance from the Jersey City ferry to the Market-st. railroad depot in Newark as one chain less than 7 miles, Three routes are practiable, all starting from the same point in Newark, running down the old ferry road, and then crossing the Passaic and Hackensack rivers by horseboat. The cost of the road is estimated at less than $60,000, and about one-sixth of the stock has already been taken. It has not yet been decided whether the road shall commence on this end at Jersey City or Pavonia.

Important from the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.

The steamer Globe has arrived from Brazos Santiago, bringing later dater dates from the Rio Grande.

The most important advices received by her is the intelligence of the breaking up of Col. Webb's California expedition, and that *eight* of their number have been swept off by the Cholera, on the Rio Grande, four of whom were from New-York; names not given.

The Globe brought eighteen of the company to New-Orleans.

Audibon, a son of the eminent American Naturalist, whose company embarked from this city in January, had been robbed of $12,000 in gold, $4,000 being subsequently recovered from the robbers.—Messrs. Web and Audibon remained behind in order to recover the residue of the money.

There is much sickness reported along the Brazos.

The Cholera is also increasing again in New Orleans.

Business generally is brisk, and the alarming flood in the river is again subsiding.

Steamboat Explosion.

WHEELING March 30.

The steamer Virginia, while on her way to Steubenville this afternoon, about twelve miles above Wheeling, burst her boiler, near a place called Rush run.—Three persons, whose names have not been heard, were instantly killed by the disaster, while thirteen are missing, and twelve badly wounded. It was a most fearful explosion. The boat is a perfect wreck.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The bill authorizing a convention for the purpose of adopting a new State constitution, passed both Houses on the 23 instant. The main points expected to be secured by the change, are a total reform of the Judiciary system and the practice of the Courts;

The election of *all officers by the People!*

No increase of the State debt except by a vote of the people themselves;

A liberal system of common schools and of education;

No legislation but what the people can reform or annul, when found injurious.

Connecticut Election.

We have bad news from the neighborhood of Hartford, where the popularity of Col. Thos. H Seymour, the Loco-Foco candidate for Governor, has done considerable mischief. The result for Congress in that District is doubtful.

Partial returns from Fairfield County assure us of the election to Congress of Thomas B. Butler, Whig, from that District.

P. S.—By reference to our latest Dispatches it will be seen that Chapman and Rockwell, Whigs, in the 1st. and 3d. Congressional Districts, are probably defeated, and that the result in the State for Governor and, Legislature is doubtful.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. T. H Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, gains 413 in Hartford. He also gains in almost every town in this County. Farmington sends two Democratic Representatives, being a gain; Simsbury 1, gain; South Windsor 1, gain; Manchester 1, gain; Wethersfield 2, loss. The Whigs look quite down. The prospects are that the Democratic candidate in the 1st District is elected, and probably the State has gone Democratic. In Bridgeport the Whigs are reported to have a majority of 104. In Fairfield 226, and Stratford a majority of 252, and that the Whig candidate for Senator in that district is certainly elected.

ANTIDOTE TO POISION —A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning, and particularly the melancholy fate of the late Mr. Owen, adds:—I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events; nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow-creature from an untimely end.

WORTH OF SLAVE PROPERTY.—Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, of Ceorgia, in the course of a debate in the U. States Senate on the 28th of February, stated the estimated valuation of property in slaves at the astonishing sum of $1000,000,000.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in favor of an election of the U. S. Senators *by the people*, has passed both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature.

CONSISTENCY.—The whigs professed to be very much opposed to the Mexican war. The New Jersey legislature composed of a large majortty of Whigs have been voting swords to a number of the volunteers in that war. Of course they take the peoples money to pay for them with.

Free Navigation.

It is a singular fact that the chief opposition in *this* country to Freedom of Navigation, comes from the ship-owners and other parties directly interested in commerce. The fact that the foes of American commerce on both sides of the Atlantic concurringin opposition to the measure, affords presumptive evidence in its favor.

The only point about which our shipping interest would feel the least anxiety in case the restrictions should be thrown off, is the coastingrtrade; and as two this it is suffiicient to say, that with the reservations under which the coasting trade of England is offered to us, ours could never become available to her. If the protectionists honestly desrire to favor commerce, let them not load down with duties, as they have always done when they had the power, nearly every article except wood, which enters into the structure of a ship. Under the tariff of 1842 the burdens upon ship building were enormous. The present tariff is much more liberal; and under it the navigating interest has prospered as it never did before. But mark ye! if the protectionists find themselves a majority in Congress, they will restore the old oppression, either wholly or in part. Let this be remembered.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

☞ HENRY D. THOREAU of Concord, Mass. has recently been lecturing on 'Life in the Woods,' in Portland and elsewhere. There is not a young man in the land,—and very few old ones—who would not profit by an attentive hearing of that lecture. Mr Thoreau is a young student, who has imbibed (or rather refused to stifle) the idea that a man's soul is better worth living for than his body. Accordingly, he has built him a house ten by fifteen in a piece of unfrequented woods by the side of a pleasant little lakelet, where he devotes his days to reflection, cultivating a small plat of ground, living frugally on vegetables, and working for the ueighboring farmers whenever he is in need of money or additional exercise. It thus costs him some six to eight week's rugged labor per year to earn his food and clothes, and perhaps an hour or two per day extra to prepare his food and fuel, keep his house in order, &c.—He has lived in this way four years, and his total expenses for last year were $41 25, and his surplus earnings at the close were $13 21, which he considers a better result than almost any of the farmers of Concord could show, though they have worked all the time. By this course Mr Thoreau lives free from pecuniary obligation or dependence on others, except that he borrows some books, which is an equal pleasure to lender or borrower. The man on whose land he is a squatter is no wise injured nor inconvenienced thereby. If all our young men would but hear this lecture, we think some among them would feel less strongly impelled either to come to New-York or go to California.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EXTRACT FROM LUTHER.--'Without me ye can do nothing.' This passage teaches that we must be absorbed by Christ, so that we ourselves should no longer act, but that Christ should live in us. As the Divine nature has been made one body with man in Christ, so should man be incorporated by faith with Jesus Christ.

The multiplicity of Laws in matters of conscience has filled the world with sects and divisions. The hatred thence engendered between Priest, Monks and Laity, is even greater than that which exists between Christians and Turks. Each is devoted to his own sect and dispises all others. The unity and love of Christ is broken up and distroyed.

PENSIONS.—All claims for pensions can be sworn to before any Judge of a State or Territory. Volunteers disabled are to be pensioned; all revolutionary officers are entitled to pensions; and their widows to the balance due them. Widows of revolutionary officers are entitled to pensions, if they do not again marry. Brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers in Mexico, are entitled to the land which would have been claimed by the soldiers if living. Invalids of the navy receive pensions.

MORTALITY AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS.—From Tuesday, the 13th, to Monday, the 19th instant, twenty-seven deaths have occurred among the troops now stationed at Jefferson Barracks. Our information states that the fatal disease, in all its symptons, was that of cholera.—*Louisville Democrat, 26th.*

Minesota.

Governor Penington, of the comfortable State of New Jersey, a gentleman who has always lived in the bustle of gay life, is appointed Govenor of Minesota, and we learn has accepted the appointment. As he may be about as much puzzle as Sancho was to find out his government of Barrita, we may as well inform him that Minesota is bounded on the north by the British posessions; east by the State of Wisconsin and the Missippi river; south by Iowa; and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. The seat of government is to be at St. Paul's, if the new governor is able to find out where it is, and he can have as many Sacks, Foxes, and Flat Head Indians, as members of his council, as he may desire. He is at liberty to shoot deer and patridges, from his own log cabin, and keep close quarters in the fort during the snowy season.—*Morning Star.*

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—The following is the testimony of an old sea officer on this subject:

BALTIMORE, Jan 29th, 1849.

Hon. Danl Webster,
United States senator
Washington, D. C.:

Sir—Permit me to address you a few lines on the subject of corporal punishment in the Navy, the abolition of which is now pending in the Senate. Something like sage experience has taught me that the best kind of discipline has always existed in our public vessels where the infliction of the lash was rarely if ever resorted to. I have had, I think, ample experience in every branch of our militray service namely: Navy, Army, and Revenue Marine. I have held a commission for nearly thirty years, (I am now fifty-four,) and have consequently been clothed during that time with legal authority to inflict corporal punishment; but I have never found it necessary to resort to the lash over eight times, and even in those instances it might have been avoided without any detriment to the service, by substituting some other mode of punishment, less imbruting to the nature of man. Sir, I have ever deprecated this horrible and truly disgraceful practice. Surely not only the common dictates of humanity, but the general spirit of the age in which we live, call aloud for its abolition. I hazard nothing in saying that every experienced and humane commander knows that seamen, when properly and ably commanded, are more docile than any other class of men under the sun. This cutting up the 'human form diving,' appears to me to be one of the few relics of barbarism. If our officers would only study to remove causes rather than punish effects, all the imaginary necessity for corporal punishment would vanish at once.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obed't servt,
EZEKIEL JONES,
Capt. U. S. Rev. Mar. Serv.,
Of Scituate, Mass.

JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK PLANK ROAD.—The subscription books were opened at Jersey City on Thursday last.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The New Jersey Monopoly.

The exclusive grant of the franchise to the right of way over the State of New Jersey by a legislature, who hold only a limited power of sovreignty, is too gross an absurdity to be tolerated by a free people, and in these enlightened days ought to be blotted out of the statute book.

Taxation is a right conceded in a free government, and one of those elements that cannot be parted with by any legislature, for all succeeding legislatures would have the same rights over the property of the citizens. For eminent domain must be left unimpaired, otherwise our free institutions will have a tendency to pass into a state of despotism and our rights will be sacrificed at the shrine of power. It is admitted by our judges, that corporations holding a power where the public are directly interested, must be construed strictly and in favor of the community, for these corporators are generally adventurers, and to enlarge these grants by implication or construction would be attended with great risk to the state. It is settled that the states holding a portion of the sovereign power have a right to tax her citizens and all the capital that is in her territory. When she levies a toll on passenger and property that are carried over her domain, and then calls it a tax upon capital, is another question.

The constitution of the United States says in "Article 1, Sec. 9; no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." Article 4, Sec. 2: the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all priviliges and immunities of citizens in the several states. By the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company in section 23, the company are required to pay the "treasurer of the state, at the rate of ten cents for each and every passenger, and the sum of fifteen cents for each and every ton of merchandize transported thereon, and that no other tax or impost shall be levied or assessed by said company."

Suppose the State of New Jersey was to levy a toll of ten cents per head on all the cattle that pass over the state, on the turnpike roads between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and then should say "that no other tax or impost shall be levied or assessed upon said companies."

Would such a clause dodge the constitution of the United States, and invest the right in the state of New Jersay absolute? If it will carry this right, every fat ox might be assessed at one dollar, and the drovers would have to pay the same or keep out of the State. Look at the practice of the joint companies by their companies by their commutation system from Trenton to New Brunswick which is in accordance with the 23d section of their charter, that each passenger after purchasing his ticket which costs five dollars for eight passages, pays ten cents tax for the state every time he passes over the said road, which tax is demanded of him by the conductor or collector on the railroad for the companies. *Indices.*

It is stated that the frost has killed thousands of orange trees in Florida this month. One orchard of 4,000 trees near Apalachicola, was swept by the board.

☞ 'That's *my* impression,' as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

Veto Power.

The veto power was exercised twice by Washington, six times by Madison and once by Monroe. The former was President, and the two latter active members, of the convention which framed the Constitution. It can hardly, therefore, be supposed that they were ignorant of the meaning, or disregardful of the spirit, of that instrument in whose construction themselves participated so largely. We cannot, then, believe that either the hostility of the opponents of that power, or General Taylor's renunciation of it, is based upon the *principle* of its unconstitutionality. This is the more apparent when we reflect that no objection was ever made to the veto until Andrew Jackson and, more recently, John Tyler, by its exercise, prevented the establishment of a National Bank, when the champions of that monster corporation naturally became the opponents of the power which had so completely frustrated their iniquitous designs. That principle could not have been the basis of their opposition may be inferred from the fact that they have entirely relinquished their advocacy of the measure whose extinction by the veto aroused their indignation. If their original advocacy of the National Bank had been founded upon principle that measure would not have been abandoned, as principles is immutable; but neither in 1846 or in 1848 was it brought into the Presidential contest as a whig claim to popular support. The position of the Democratic party on this question has, on the contrary, been unchanged. To the principle which they assumed at the outset they have rigidly adhered through evil and though good report.

The best evidence of a party's adhesion to principle is its consistent advocacy of the same measures, and this is in a high degree, the characteristic of the Democrats, whose opposition to the monster corporation, dating its origin so far back as 1791, when, in compliance with the recomendation of Mr, Hamilton (who was, then, Secretary of the Treasury) a National Bank was first incorporated, has continued to the present day. That the bostility of the Democrats to a high protective tariff was likewise based upon principle is apparent from the fact that their policy, in that respect, has undergone little or no modification since 1816—when the strength of their opposition prevented the advocates of onerous duties from raising them to the extent desired. The whigs, on the contrary, have not merely modified their policy in regard to those measures, but appear to have abandoned them altogether, since we do not know a single Whig journalist or politician, who, during the late contest, ventured to ground his claims to public confidence upon their advocacy. We have taken up these two questions as being the most prominent and generally understood, and, therefore, best suited to the pursose of illustrating, but we might go through the whole history of the two parties and demonstrate, at every step, that, as *principle is essential to party success*, the Whigs have no enduring structure upon which to establish a permanent ascendancy, while the Democrats base their policy upon a foundation which is identical with that of the constitution and must be coextensive with the progress of genuine republicanism.—*Middletown Point Banner.*

The bill to abolish corporal punishment in the Navy has been defeated in the Senate. The New Jersey Senators, *Miller & Dayton both voting in favor of the whip.*

Rev. Mr. Burroughs, a Methodist minister, being attacked at Sandy Hill, Worcester Co. Pa. by a Mr. Bishop, who owed him an old grudge, shot him dead in self-defence as he alleged. He has surrendered himself to await the result of a judicial inveitigation.

The attempt has been made to convert wheat from an annual to a perenial plant, and it is said, with some good degree of success. The account given, is that it was discovered by the steward or director named Kern, of an estate at Constance. After he had ploughed an manured the land, he then sowed it with summer or winter wheat. In the spring, before the ear makes its appearance, he mows it. This he does repeatedly several times, in the course of the season, using it as a kind of hay. After this he allows the plant to grow, and be harvested as usual. The next year it ripens earlier and bears a much larger crop than wheat cultivated in the usual manner. In autumn it is manured like the grass of meadow, and in the spring the weeds are removed. The effect is stated to be such that from one field four successive harvests have been gathered. The subject is one of considerable interest, as no doubt, if rendered perrennial, it would be useful for the purpose of forage. It might be well for some of our enterprizing farmers to test the principle, as it is so easily done, and fuller information relating to it is needed. We have sought for some more satisfactory history of the matter, but as yet have been unable to light upon any thing which will give it. At present it is too vague to entitle it to much reliance, though the particular fact does not appear to be at variance with analogy in regard to improvements, quite as great of numerous plants, by particlar cultivation

United States Postage, according to the Act approved March 3 1849.

The inland postage, for 300 miles and under is 10 cents an ounce, for half ounce and less it is 5 cents.

The inland postage for greater distances than 300 miles, is 20 cents an ounce; 10 cents for half an ounce and under.

The whole postage by the British or American mail steamers, from or to Great Britain or Ireland, is 48 cents an ounce; 24 cents for a single half ounce or less.

The United States inland postage, whatever may be the distance, on letters sent by the British steamers to foreign countries, other than Great Britain or Ire- 10 cents an ounce; 5 cents the single half ounce.

The postage by the American steamers, to foreign countries, other than Great Britain or Ireland, is 10 cents an ounce; 5 cents the single half ounce.

To and by Bremen, from the post and the reverse, 48 cents an ounce: 24 cents the single half ounce. The inland postage to be added.

To and from Havana, 25 cents an ounce; 12 1-2 cents single.

To and from Chagres, 40 cents an ounce; 20 cents single.

To and from Panama, 60 cents an ounce; 30 cents single.

To and from the West Indies (except Havana) and islands in the Gulf of Mexico, 20 cents; 10 cents single with inland postage.

Any fractional excess over an ounce is always to be regarded as an ounce.

The above postage may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender; except to foreign countries, other than Great Britain or Ireland. And where the letters pass through the Bremen Post Office, in most cases, the whole postage may be prepaid. (See table 1, exhibited D Senate document, Executive, No 25, 30th Congress, 2d session.)

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and pacquets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one post therein to another, if they are to be delivered at the Post Office where the same shall arrive; and two cents are added to the rates of postage if designed to be conveyed to any place. And postmasters are to receive one cent for every letter or pacquet received by them to be conveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port to another in the United States.

One cent is to be added to the rate of each way letter. Way letters are those brought to a Post Office by the post riders, and other carriers of the mail, whose duty it is to receive them, when presented more than one mile from a Post Office.

There is charged upon letters and other matter delivered from steamboats, except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, the same rates as if they had been transmitted by mail.

Drop letters, or letters placed in any Post Office for delivery there, are charged two cents each.

Advertised letters are charged with the cost of advertising, which is not to exceed four cents for each letter, in addition to the regular postage.

Not more than two cents to be paid to the letter carriers employed in cities for the delivery of letters, or for receiving them to be deposited in the Post Office.

Newspapers of and under the superfices of 1,900 square inches are conveyed from one post office to another in the same State for one cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles at the same rate, and 1 1-2 cent for any greater distance. One quarter's postage is always to be paid in advance by those who receive newspapers by post. The sea postage on newspapers is three cents each, with the above rates added when transported inland. Newspapers may be mailed or delivered at any post office in the United States to or from Great Britain or Ireland on the payment of two cents. Letter carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than 1-2 cent for the delivery of newspapers. The postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication is required to be prepaid; and the whole postage, in all cases, when they are directed to foreign countries.

Handbills, circulars and advertisements not exceeding one sheet, are subject to three cents postage each, whatever the distance (inland) to be prepaid. The sea postage on price currents is three cents, with inland postage added when so transported. The law makes no distinction of handbills, circulars, advertisement or price currents, when regulating sums to be paid to the letter carriers of cities.

Newspapers are defined in the 16th section of the act approved March 3, 1835. When they exceed two sheets, or a superfices of 1,900 square inches, they are to be charged with the same rates of postage as that on magazines and pamphlets. All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kinds of printed or other matter (except newspapers) are charged at the rate of 2 1-2 cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce, and one cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than 1-2 ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is three cents, with the above rates added when transported inland. There is to be paid on pamphlets sent to or received from Great Britain and Ireland, one cent for each ounce or fractional excess. Letter carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than 1-2 cent for the delivery of pamphlets.

Post Office. Washington, D. C. 21st March, 1849.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday April 4.

FLOUR	$5 12 a 5 75
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 56
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 08 a 1 15
CORN	52 a 57
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	54 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	54 a 56
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Early cucumbers, melons, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, radishes, &c., which have been brought forward in hot beds, should be transplanted this month into open ground. Let the asparagus beds be attended to. Sow the various kinds of table vegetables and earlyroot crops for open culture. Tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers, that have been forwarded in pots, can be planted out the latter part of the month.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—All kinds of northern fruit trees should be transplanted this month, before the leaf buds come out. Grafting and spring inoculation must also be performed. Strawberry beds may now be dressed, cleaned, and supplied with a small sprinkling of guano or some other stimulating manure. Currants, raspberries, and goosberries, that have not received attention before, can now be burned.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.—The ground about bulbs that have not yet started may now be forked or hoed. Herbaceous perennials may be transplanted into flower borders. Hedges and shrubs may be trimmed and box-edging set out. Top-dress lawns.

THE VALUE OF BONES AS A MANURE.—It is a fact well established by agricultural chemistry, that a single pound of bones contains as much phosphoric acid, (one of the essential ingredients of wheat,) as one hundred pounds of wheat. Notwithstanding this, it is true that many families in the United States waste more bones than would be required to manure, in this respect, the amount of the wheat crop they consume

Keeping Lemons Fresh.

I have been a housekeeper for some years, and never, till lately, have I been able to keep lemons fresh and juicy for any length of time. But with all my care —now in this closet—now in that—now wrapped in paper—now packed in bran—now in a cool place, and now in a dry one, they would dry up and become hard as wood. Of late, however, I have preserved them *perfectly fresh*, three months in summer, by placing them in a closely-covered jar, or pot, kept in the ice house.

Each lemon is wrapped up in paper, (perhaps they would do as well without,) but opened and wiped once in ten or twelve days, then covered again with dry, paper, and put back into the jar, or earthen vessel, on the ice. MOTHER HUBBARD.

Otseco Co., N. Y., Feb. 24th, 1849.

MUSTARD PLASTERS.—When a mustard plaster is to be applied, there should always be a piece of clean muslin or gauze placed between it and the skin, unless the contrary is expressly ordered by a physician. The mustard acts quite as powerfully, and the whole can be removed more quickly, and without the disagreeable effects of dropping it about

The Sultan of Turkey has issued a decree according to Christians the privilige of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha & Vizier. The spirit of reform is universal. Free religious toleration is the unceasing demand of the people every where; potentates are yielding to this incessant demand and the oppressed and persecuted of all nations will be victorious if true to themselves.

ORIGIN OF SOAP.

SOME water and oil
One day had a broil
As down in a glass they were dropping,
And would not unite,
But continued to fight.
Without any prospect of stopping.

Some perlash o'erheard,
And quick as a word,
Jumped in the midst of the clashing:
When all three agreed,
And united with speed,
And soap was created for washing.

The following as a Valentine was recently received by a consumer of the 'filthy weed.'

Great smoker of the filthy weed,
Whose very looks would fever breed:
Your mouth decked out with steam & spittle
Looks like a vile soap boiler's kettle.
Your nose a dirty chimney flue,
Where smoke & soot come pouring through
I'd rather wed a steam engine,
Than such a filthy Valentine

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE

POST OFFICE.

DRAKE, after all his efforts for the Post Office, has only succeeded in getting into the building formerly occupied as such; however, if his friends and the public generally would properly appreciate his efforts in selling them good GROCERIES; he will be able to live without government pap a little longer.

☞ Call and see.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,
Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

DISTRICT NOTICE.

IN conformity with the law authorizing District No. 1 to raise money for school purposes, the undersigned trustees of said district in connection with the Township Superintendant of schools would recommend the sum of eight hundred dollars to be raised by the district at the ensuing town meeting.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
WM. SUTTON,
JESSE VAIL,
JACOB MANNING,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
WM. DUNN,
H A. H. MARTIN,
JOEL DUNN, } Trustees,

C. H STILLMAN, Towship Superintendent.
March 13 1849.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned may take notice that the subscriber, administrator of the Estate of Matthew Connett deceased; intends to exhibit his final accounts, to the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county of Essex in the term of May next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.

SAMUEL LEE,
Administrator.
Plainfield, March 22. 1849. [21p.

VILLAGE SCHOOL.

THE Village School will reopen May 2. 1849. by W. W. DAVISON.

☞ A Teacher wanted enquire at this office. W. W. D.
Plainfield. March 27. 1849.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

The Legislature of Missouri have named new County in that State in honor of Col. Fremont.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick: Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description
March, 1849. [13.3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ALLEN'S COMPEND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

Rev. W. H. Turton's sermon for sale here.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.
Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American GRAPE VINES; also a large and handsome collection of ROSES, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8ej2m

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

JUST received a supply of good Hams, Smoked Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c. For sale as cheap as can be had elsewhere. WM. M. DRAKE.

Feb. 1849.

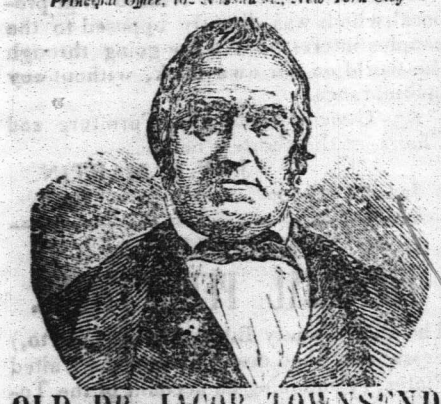
FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he *is not*. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City*



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable *virtues would be known* and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of *degeneration or deterioration.*

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the *coloring matter* in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is *extracted and rejected*; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and execrations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no *chemist, no pharmaceutist*—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. *How much more important* is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and now to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm *into wounded* humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, *incapable of feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I ROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the *street*; have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back; I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another *bottle to-day* (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any *other cause* but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

GREAT CHANCE for BOOK-AGENTS

To Clear from $500 to $1,000 a Year:

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works, the most splendidly-illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS'

NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c., of each State in the Union, illustrated with *Two Hundred Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c., &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price. $2 50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, illustrated with 212 Engravings: designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the Present Time. By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.

Also, New Editions of Sears'

Pictorial History of the Bible.—Pictorial Sunday-Book.—Description of Great Britain and Ireland.—Bible Biography.—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe.—Information for the People.—Pictorial Family Library.—PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.

PICTORIAL FAMILY

BIBLE

Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the BIBLE with One Thousand.

☞ SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE, for 1849, published monthly in parts of 48 large octavo pages, at ONE DOLLAR per year, in advance.

☞ Specimen copies of the Magazine, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished *to all who wish to* engage in its circulation, if requested (postpaid), at the rate of Twelve Numbers for One Dollar, or Ten Cents for single copies.

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STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Department of Common Schools,
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VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1849. | NO. 17.

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December 21, 1848.

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March, 1849. t3.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10, 1849.

The Panther Hunt.

BY RICH.

Incredible as the following account may appear to our readers, the material incidents related are strictly true, and the hero of the tale still walks the earth in a green old age.

In a ceriain section of our own goodly State, the first settlers were obliged to depend, for a part of their subsistence, upon the wild animals they might take with the aid of their trusty rifles Many of them could eye a rifle, or take a shot of white-eye (corn whiskey), without blinking; and it is to be regretted that some of them have suffered severely from wounds caused by the latter.

In the autumn, after the leaves had fallen, as a light snow lay upon the ground, our hero, who rejoiced in the cognomen of 'Cal,' (Calvin shortened) started, with two companions and a dog, to spend an afternoon on a still hunt for deer, Now Cal was one of that cool, self-posessed, athletic yet reckless kind of men, often met with in all new countries; and on training days, at logging bees, and at raisings, always was ready to climb a sign-post, or sapling, feet formost, or walk a ridge-pole from end to end, upon his hands, with his heels in the air, and then, by way of showing that he was capable of even greater feats, would decend a rafter to the plate of the building in the same manner.

The party did not forget to carry their canteens well charged, and as they pursued their way into the recess of the forest, from time to time refreshed the inner man by liberal draughts therefrom. Not meeting with any game in their progress, it was agreed to seperate and pursue the hunt, and if either fired his rifle, the others were to hasten to his assistance. They had not been long seperated, when one of them fired his rifle, and the others soon came up. The one who fired, had discovered a recent track in the light snow, which resembled a cat's but was nearly as large as a man could make with his hand, by slightly bending his fingers inward, as in the act of grasping. They knew it to be a panther's track, and though the day was far spent, resolved to follow it, and, if possible, secure the animal. On they went, plunging deeper and deeper into the forest, till the shades of night gathered around them, when they came to a huge hemlock, and perceived, by scratches on the bark, that the object of their pursuit was treed. It was too dark to see him through the thick foliage, and they dared not fire at random; they therefore concluded to build a fire at the roots of the tree, and watch till day-light, when they might secure their prisoner.

Accordingly, the fire was built; and after again wetting their throats, they commenced their night's watch. About six or eight feet from the roots of the tree, lay the fallen trunk of another. Owing to the fatigues of the day and their experiments with the canteens, as the night wore away, sleep weighed down their eyelids, and they sunk into her embrace. Cal, however, had one eye open for adventure. The fire had gradully declined until only a few faint flickerings shot up at intervals. Hearing a scratching above his head, he roused himself, arose, and by the light of the nearly extinguished fire, discovered the panther, about fifteen feet up the tree, gradually decending, like a cat. His long tail swung to and fro, and as soon as it came within reach, Cal seized it with both hands, shouted to his companions, and gave a desperate pull, which brought the panther directly down into the burning embers. Bewildered, and taken all aback, as the sailors say, he started full jump around the tree, while Cal, shouting, and holding on the coudal extremity, followed round and round, raising a fine dust in the ashes, His companions had snatched their rifles, and, at a safe distance, called on Cal to let go that they might fire without danger of hitting him. But Cal thought that a panther caught by the tail, was worth two running in the woods; so round they went as before, till the panther, not liking the 'circus,' darted off, and just as he was leaping over the before-mentioned fallen tree, received a shot through the heart, and fell dead on the other side.—Cal, still retaining his hold, went over after him, and his companions were duly notified that the animal was his game. He was of the largest size, measuring over nine feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.—*Syracuse Literary Union.*

How Jedediah was 'sucked in.'

'Is the Squire tu hum?' inquired an elongated individual yesterday, who pushed his head into the Recorder's office. It being about the dinner hour none of the officials happened to be 'to hum,' but a couple of cits, who were lounging inside, invited him in, and inquired his business.

'Well,' said he, in a beautiful nasal, 'my business ain't much, but tell me which is the Squire?'

'He is at dinner, sir,' said one of the pair,—'but if you have anything very urgent, we will send for him.'

'Well, I ain't got much in particular, replied the Eastern man, 'but jest this mornin' a feller from the 'jinin State of Illinois played me one of the allfiredest mean tricks I've heern tell on lately.'

'What was it like?' inquired the listener.

'Well, it wan't much like anythin';' said he, 'but an all created suck in.—Where is that Squire,' he burst out again: 'I'll hev the mean critter jerked into a jail if it costs me a dollar.

What did he do? persisted the questioner. 'Well, 't want much of anything except a *sell*,' said he; and then, breaking out again, he exclaimed: 'Oh Jedediah Dexter! that anything cute as you're allowed tu be shud be drawed intu sech a scrape by a yaller lookin ager shakin', corn raisin' sarpint as that fellar!'

'Was he a Sucker?' inquired the gent.

'Well he wan't much else,' said the injured man, 'and the fullest grown one I've seed lately—hang his picture.'

'But you have not told us what his offence was,' continued the other.

'No,' said he, 'I ain't; and what's wusser a plaguy sight, I'm ashamed to; all cre-a-tion! that I shud a been so tee-totally green. I swow,' said he, starting, 'I believe I wont tell, I'll jest let the mean varmint slide. It won't bear tellin' on.—Why, if they shud heer tell of it down in Connecticut, I couldn't never show myself at any futur' Thanksgivin' in them latitudes; they'd *holler* at me jest as quick as they'd clap eyes on me."

'Oh, come!' shouted both listeners, you are not goin to leave without enlightening us now that you have raised our curiosity!'

'Well, I guess it won't hurt you much if you don't heer it,' and he was about to move when one of his auditors informed him that it was absolutely necessary that he should stop and lodge his complaint, for that evidently some wrong had been committed, and if he kept silent, and allowed to pass unpunished, he would be conniving at the evil, and thereby lay himself liable.

'Is that the law with you?' inquired the bitter complainant.

Both listeners signified the affirmative to the query.

'Well, I don't want to go agin law *much*,' said Jed, 'so you kin hev the hull upshot of this in a minit, and you'll allow it is mighty mean. A Illinois feller this mornin' walked into my shop, where I'm merchandizin' along side on the market, and got tu dickerin' some butter with me for groceries and other notions. His pots of cow's grease wur dreadful nice on top, and tasted like new milk arter spring grass. It just tuck me all of a heap and I bargained for all the critter had, and got tu sellin' him the little fixins in exchange. He looked so tarnal soft, and swayned around so allfired green that I didn't once hev a dreamin' of the critter's being tricky; so the trade was did up mighty short, and he traveled. Well, just a minit sence, I turned out a pot to sell a customer, and I swan tu man if two-thirds on it wasn't an Injin meal dumplin'!'

A burst of laughter here broke from his auditors, and, as they appeared to keep on at it, instead of sympathising with Jed, he raised himself proudly up under his load of surprise, and moved to the door.

'Ah! ha, ha, ha! Injin dumplins, ha! ha!' shouted one of the convulsed listeners, as Jed was retreating.

'You needn' take on so,' says Jed, for if he don't think of his sins when he swallers that tea I sold him, then I'm mistaken in the yarb. It's perfectly awful on a man's bowels; 'specially when he aint used to it!' and, amid a shout of laughter Jed disappeared, congratulating himself at least on being even.

The First Wedding.

Major Noah thus pleasantly and philosophically discourses upon 'the first wedding.' He says:—

'We like short courtships, and in this, Adam acted like a sensible man. He fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Md'lle Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of this first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man 'wot did.' But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's and he improved it.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene.

One thing about the first wedding brings queer thoughts to us, in spite of scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three days old, according to the sagest speculations of theologians—mere babies—larger but older—without experience, without a house, without a pot or a kettle, nothing—but love and Eden!"

Knowledge.

Knowledge is its own exceeding great reward. It is not the gift of colleges, particularly. It is what the mind produces whenever it acts.—Great schools are chief appliances for the lazy, to furnish substitutes for knowledge, by which they may make their way in the world. The youth who has a noble thirst for science is not so much benefited by a 'liberal education' as he is apt to imagine he will be, before trying it. If your parents are rich, and have nothing better to do with their money let them board you at Cambridge or Yale for four years. But if they are poor, laboring people, stay with them and labor too. But don't the less strive for a liberal education. Be liberal in supplying yourself with books and time. Journey on foot, and study nature and men. Ask questions of everybody and every thing.

Thus doing, you will probably acquire more satisfactory and useful knowledge, and what is more, sounder character and firmer health—you will be more of a man—than if you distress your parents to have knowledge put into your mouth with a pap-spoon. It is thus that the greatest and best men are made in every country.

THE TURKEY.—In an article published in the American Agriculturist, from the pen of Mr. Chas. Starr, Jr, that gentleman remarks as follows:

'Heretofore I have had much difficulty in raising turkeys as to be almost discouraged, but of late have been very successful in consequence of persuing the following mode reccommended to me by a lady, who said that she had no trouble with them:

'When first hatched, give no food for twenty-four hours; then give a little curd made of buttermilk, increasing the quantity as they grow older. They should then be protected from the wet, and by no means have Indian meal. But with the curd they may have, in moderate quantities, wheat-bread soked in buttermilk.

'I believe that Indian meal is fatal to the greater part of young turkeys that die in the attempt to raise them.'

HOW TO CONQUER.—'Wife,' said a ben-pecked husband, 'go to bed.' 'I won't.' 'Well then, sit up; I *will* be minded.'

Husband Catching.

Of a certain divine an anecdote is told, which Hook used to say exceeded any specimen of cool assurance thst even he had exhibited. A young clerical friend of his, staying at his house, happened to be sitting up one night reading, after the family, as he supposed had retired to rest. The door opened, and his excellent host reappeared in his dressing gown and slippers. 'My dear boy,' said the latter, seating himself, and looking pathetically at his guest, 'I have a few words to say—don't look alarmed–they will prove agreeable enough to you—rely upon it. The fact is, Mrs.—and myself have for some time observed the attention which you have paid to betsey. We can make every allowance, knowing your excellent principles as we do, for the diffidence which has hitherto tied your tongue, but it has been carried far enough. In a worldly point of view, Betsey, of course, might do better, yet we have all the highest esteem for your character and disposition—and then our daughter—she is very dear to us–and where her happiness is at stake all minor considerations must give way. We have, therefore, after due deliberation—I must own altogether without hesitation—made up our minds to the match. What must be, must be; you are a worthy fellow, and therefore, at a word, you have our free and cordial consent. Only make our child happy, and we ask no more. The astonished divine, half petrified, laid down his book. 'My dear sir,' he began to murmur, 'here is some dreadful mistake. I really never thought—that is, I never intended—' 'No! no! I know you did not. Your modesty, indeed, is one of those traits which has made you so deservedly a favorite with us all. But, my dear boy, a parent's eyes are chary. Anxiety sharpens them. We saw well enough what you thought so well concealed. Betsey, too, is just the girl to be so won. Well! well! say no more about it: it's all over now. God bless you both! Only make her a good husband—here she is. I told Mrs.—to bring her down again; for the sooner young folks are out of suspense the better. Settle the matter as soon as you like; we will leave you together.' Thus saying, the considerate papa bestowed a most considerate kiss upon his daughter, who was at this juncture led into the room by her mother, both *en deshabille*, shook his future son-in-law by the hand, and with a 'There, there, go along, Mrs.—,' turned his wife out of the room, and left the lovers(?)to their *tete-a-tete*. What was to be done? Common humanity, to say nothing of politeness, demanded nothing less than a proposal; it was tendered accordingly, and we need scarcely add, very graciously accepted.—*Memoirs of Hook.*

'I'll bet a sheep,' said old Meredith to his other half, 'that our boy Jim is going crazy. For he is grinning at the plough, and he is grinning at the barn, and he is grinning at the table, and he is grinning to himself wherever he goes.' 'Poh,' replied the woman, 'don't you know he got a *love letter* this morning.'

THE LOVE LETTER.–The following love letter was found in an old garret among other lumber:

DER JIM—Cum rite of if your comin at all: as Silas Hoames is sisting that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continually that I can't hold out much longer. I must have a feller afore next winter, and I can't stand it no how no longer. Your flame, SALLY ANN T—.

THE TIDES OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.–A striking example occurs to us of the happy connection of theory with observation, in the prediction that there must exist a spot in the German Ocean—the central point of an area of rotation, produced by the meeting and mutual action of two opposite tides—where no rise or fall of tide whatever could occur; a prediction actually verified by Captain Hewett in 1839, without any prior knowledge that such a point had been supposed to exist. This is one among the many triumphs of like kind achieved by modern science.—*Quarterly Review.*

Queer? If a man is to poor to take a newspaper, how much Tobacce can he afford to use?

A Teacher of Penmanship, it is said recently taught a Lawyer in twelve lessons, to read his own writing.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, April, 12, 1849.

One great obstacle in the way of man's arriving at a correct conclusion on all subjects affectnng his rights, and more particularly in those relating to matters of Political Government, is party proscription; which has heretofore been carried to a most injurious and alarming excess; thousands of men would not read, much less subscribe for any newspaper not in accordance with his preconceived views; and would not tolerate even a township officer of opposite political opinions.

And what we would ask has been the result of such a course? Have not the true interests of *all* suffered in consequence of this spirit of party proscription; and to the extent that this has been the case? All men when speaking candidly on the subject admit this to be true, and many have earnestly sought a remedy. But instead of beginning at the beginning, and taking the beam out of their own eye, they have sought away off for it, and prefer taking the mote out of other peoples.

We were told, and were also in just expectation that it would prove to be true, that by selecting Gen. Taylor for president, we should select a president for the nation, and not for or of a party. He also thus declared himself; that he would not be the president of a party. That he had no "friends to reward nor enemies to punish." And that he would and did accept nominations of respectable bodies of men without regard to party. And it must be evident to all that he was elected by a majority of the whole people without the usual manifestationof party spirit; thousands of Democrats thus voting for him as well as Whigs, with the expectation that the pledges given both by Gen. Taylor, and the Whigs; who by not making the usual declaration of principles, and party issues, knowing, and thereby acknowledging that they could not elect him on those issues, and that therefore he was not to be a party president.

Yet notwithstanding all this, it appears as though the party papers on both sides, with few exceptions, and also party leaders, are endeavoring to keep up party proscription. The Democrats complaining that he does proscribe men for opinions sake, and the Whigs because he does not. And this proscription is again extending itself into our primary elections, to the disgraceful selection of unworthy and incompetent men, to the manifest injury of the true interest of every individual.—What has a man's opinions on the Tariff and kindred subjects to do with the just administration of township affairs, by a Town Committee, a Constable, Judge of Election, Clerk, Overseers of the Poor and of the Highways &c?

Now we would respectfully enquire, inasmuch as a large proportion of party proscription was done away, or believed to be done away by the election of Gen. Taylor, whether men who profess true democracy and a Christian spirit, whether known by name as Whigs or Democrats, would not act more consistently in accordance with that spirit in using their influence in doing away that spirit of intolerance which proscribes a man for his Political or Religious opinions?

There is one thing certain, that if Gen. Taylor does act in accordance with his avowed unsolicited declarations, he may make a very popular president. But if he suffers himself to become the pliant tool of cliques and parties, he will just as assuredly make a very unpopular one.

His election, in the manner in which it was accomplished i. e. by his own unsolicited declarations' that he would be the president of the people, and not of a party; and its being tacitly so understood by all who voted for him, is evidence that the American people wish to do away with this spirit of proscription. As it must be equally evident to all sane men that the Whigs never did or ever can elect a president on the old openly avowed issues of the principles of the party. The people as often as the attempt has been made, have as often decided, that those principles are antagonistical to the true interests of the whole country.

This is not said in any vain boast, but is as evident as the Sun at noon day. The great majority of the people, having nothing but the true interest of the Country at heart, have never hesitated in adopting those great principles of Democracy laid down by the immortal Jefferson and hitherto advocated by that party known by the name of Democrats' or Loco-Focos, whenever they have been made the test.

Protection and Prices.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In your Tariff article of Thursday morning, you deny that the tendency of a Protective duty is to enhance price. Now I confess myself, though a Whig, in a state of shameful uncertainty in regard to the entire question of the Protective policy. And yet one thing seems to me clear—namely, that prices *must* be enhanced by a Tariff, otherwise its purpose is not answered. I am probably showing my utter ignorance of the matter, but I ask information.

Taking, for instance, *Iron* instead of Pins, is your argument true? A higher duty—that is, an enhanced price—is asked to enable the manufactures to live. If no increase of price is obtained, and that permanently what is the good of 'Protection?' Does it reduce the rate of wages, (I hope not,) or *how?* Then *how* does a Tariff, without an increase of prices, make manufacturers profitable?

Yours, INQUIRER.

Reply.

We have probably answered substantially the same questions as the above a dozen times at least, but Patience is a virtue we rejoice in, and do not object to one more attempt to make clear what need never have been otherwise.

The question, be it remembered, is not —'Do Protective Duties *ever*, for any period, enhance Prices?'—for we cheerfully admit that they do. The point raised by our correspondent is this—'Must not Protective Duties *neceesarily* raise Prices? If not, how can they be Protective?' We will try to show.

If we knew what an 'Inquirer' does for a living, we would choose an illustration drawn from his own buisiness, but, being ignorant of his, we will begin with our own. There was a time, then, when The Tribune did not contain near so much matin proportion to its cost as it now does, nor was that matter procured for it at anything like so great expense. And yet we are not doing worse than we were at the time but better. Why?—Because our regular subscription, sale and advertising patronage are much greater than they where in the infancy of our enterprise. *Doubling our patronage* has enabled us to give each patron more for a dollar than we were able to give seven or eight years ago. Can it be difficult for 'An Inquirer' to apply the rule here indicated to the various branches of American Manufacture beside that of Newspapers?

Scrutinize the business of any maker of Sythes, Hoes, Axes, Pen-Knives, Hollow Ware, or what you please who formerly sold to the value of four or five thousand dollars per year, and who now sells a better article to the extent of Fifty or Eighty Thousand Dollars, and you will find that whereas he formerly just lived he is now making a handsome profit, and yet he sells his wares not at a higher but at a lower price than formerly *Increased Demand* for his product has enabled—nay impelled—him to sell it cheaper yet make more money by it. Five per cent net profit on a business of Fifty Thousand Dollars per anum is better than Twenty per cent on Five Thousand Dollars.

Take any village wherein Five Thousand Dollars worth of goods are annually sold, and let its trade expand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars per anum, and you will now obtain goods in that village at lower prices than before.

These examples sufficiently illustrate a general law. Our young Manufactures, —exposed to unequal competition with the older and richer establishments of Europe, employing the far cheaper Labor of that continent, with the main channels of our Trade in possession of Importers and their jobbing customers,—maintain a crippled and precarious existence under a Tariff of low Revenue duties. But shut out by protective Duties the great bulk of the competing Foreign fabricks, and you instantly and greatly enlarge the Home Market for American fabrics. The establishment for merely having half work and sometimes waiting months for sales has now full employment and ready sales. The water-power, dam, buildings, &c. formerly devoted to making five thousand dollars' worth annually now answer as well for twenty-five thousand dollars worth. And if any one attempts to keep up the price so as to realize an exorbitant profit, some one else engages in or extends a rival establishment, undersells him and brings him down to a fair living rate. Is not this obvious? And is it hard to see that the manufacture is now more profitable than formerly even at a price somewhat diminished.—*Ed. Trib.*

Now here is a Whig as will be seen by the above extract, who, notwithsanding all the light the Tribune has been able to give on the subject, cannot help but perceive that the tendency of Protection is to enhance prices. It requires no comment; it must be evident to all men who will throw aside prejudice and look at things as they exist, that this always has been and always will be the case. And what further light does the Tribune give in all its long string of comments but to prove that it is *competition* in all and every branch of business that gives a better article at a reduced price; which is what those who are in favor of tariff sufficient for revenue only, have always contended? Mr. Walker himself has never written any thing stronger than these same comments of the Tribune to show that "competition is the life of trade" and that capital will always flow into any branch of business where there is a demand created for it, and that it is detrimental to the interests of the country as a *whole* to protect i. e. force capital into any branch of business that does not call for it.

What has protection to do with the publication of the Tribune? Is it not evident by the Tribune's own argument that it is competition and competition alone that has made the tribune what it is? So with the maker of "Scthes, Hoes, Axes, Pen-Knives, Hollow Ware, or what you please."

"*Increased demand* for his product has enabled—nay, impelled—him to sell it cheaper yet make more money by it."

It must be evident to all that in the above manufacture of Scythes, Hoes, &c. as in its own case it is the superior article manufactured, which is caused by competition that creates the demand, and which demand as all must know cheapens the article, and that protection as in its own case has nothing to do with it.

This same protection whenever it has been made the test, the American people have indignantly rebuked and put down, being unwilling to acknowledge, as knowing they can compete with universaldom, as can be seen by the manufacture of every article that can be made to pay a profit, and of new ones which are constantly springing up all over the country to make a market for the "Wood, Charcoal, Butter, Cheese, Fruits Vegetables, &c. &c." as fast and faster than there is a demand for them.

If all would divest themselves of prejudice on this suject and look at things as they really are, and as they affect their own interest, without reference to party politics they could not fail to percieve that a revenue Tariff together with 3000 miles of ocean transportation to add to it should be and is sufficient protection for any and all manufactures.

The Tariff of '46 with some modifications that experience may point out more nearly meets the demands of the country than any which has preceded it. And which with the Subtreasury, which has also proved itself superior to any other mode which has yet been adopted, to adjust and carry on the finances of the Government. We say *proved* which is certainly the fact for while the Governments of Europe have been overturned and been embarrassed by financial difficulties, the Government of the United States has maintained its credit unimpared through heavy expenses created by a foreign War.

The Tribunes arguments quite as often as otherwise will like the above apply to free trade, as it designates a revenue tariff, as well as to protection, on which, its Edior is a perfect monomaniac.

☞ We again invite attention to the valuable books advertised by Mr. Walker. The 'Statesman's Manual,' in particular, is a work which should be found in the library of every citizen.

☞ The few get rich by judicous advertising because the many do not compete with them.

It would be as easy a task to collect a bad debt (or perform any other impossible feat) as for a merchant or mechanic to prosper in business without advertising in The Gazette.

In another column of our paper will be found a few extracts from a small volume entitled "Essays on Human Rights" by E. P. Hurlbut, which we think contains many good things on the subject, published by Fowler and Wells 131 Nassau st. New York. Price 50 cts.

☞ We have received the April number of the "National Magazine" Edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of its worth, its pages are filled with highly interesting matter with a strict regard to moral worth.

☞ If we were inclined to puff we might puff Mr. Bullman's establishment, but our abilities might fall far short of the realities therefore we forbear; he assures us however that he is prepared to compete with any store in town, so far as reasonable prices and a good article are concerned, will you *test* the truth of this; see advertisement.

☞ We have received Holden's Dollar Magazine for April, the very low price at which it is afforded, places it within the reach of all. We like this number so well we would like to have the three preceding numbers, to which we are entitled.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF RUM.—We see in the Democratic Banner of Morristown of April 5th. the death of an old woman aged about 75 years named Martha Paine, whose death was caused by her cloths taken fire while intoxicated. Her son, during all the time she was burning, was lying within a few feet of her, utterly unconscious of the dreadful affair, her daughter was aroused from the stupor, and getting up, staggered toward her mother and pushing her down, tried to put out the fire.

Dr. Canfield was called, who did all that could be done for the sufferer, who lingered from the time of the accident, about 12 o'clock, until nearly 5, most of the time without pain, and in full possession of her mind, when she expired. Verdict of the Jury, accidental death.

TOWN MEETING.—At our Election on Monday last for Township officers, our Whig friends were so greedy that they have taken all the offices from us, poor fellows, we are afraid they will not know how to conduct themselves properly, be moderate gentlemen.

Warren Township in Somerset Co. is in about the same fix, having elected only the Assessor and one Freeholder one Constable Democrats.

☞ Do we live in a free country—Verily we hope so, yet we percieve from the Elizabethtown Journal that its Editor has been denounced by "a distinguished clergyman!" of the old Borough, for allowing the question of the cars running on the Sabbath to be discussed in its columns. "Free discussion is the Palladium of our Liberties."

The Protocal.

After all the indignation of the whig press about a certain Protocal it will be perceived that the Secretary of State (Mr. Clayton) attaches no sort of importance to it, as will be seen by a note of his to Senor Rosas, and that the administration consider the treaty itself binding upon the two republics. What a waste of ammunition.

☞ Stand-up collars are becoming quite fashionable in these parts. A friend suggests the propriety of establishing an office for the insurance of *ears*.

RECOVERY OF THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—Officer A. M. C. Smith, while in Washington day before yesterday, ascertained that Henry B. Jones of this City, or his brother Philander, was in some way connected with the stealing of the Government Jewels. The officers accordingly went to the residence of Henry B. Jones, at 11 Pike-st. and took them into custody.

On arriving at the house, 121 Diamonds of various sizes, 143 Pearls, together with three pounds of Gold in bars, were found buried in the cellar. One large bottle of Ottar of Rose, containing nearly a quart, was also found. The original bottle had been substituted by the one found. The Scabbard of the Sword which had been presented to Commodore Biddle by the Emperor of Russia, and a gold Snuff Box presented by the Emperor of Morocco, had been melted down into bars. The settings of the diamonds and pearls had been removed and deposited in a tin box.

The Grand Jury of Washington have indicated Tom Hand as the individual who stole the jewels, and it is believed that Henry B. Jones proceeded to Washington and brought on the jewels to New-York. —*N. Y. Trib.*

It is stated that there were five gentlemen in the U. S. Senate, who were once members of the same Class in Transylvania University, viz: Messrs. Downs of La.; Jefferson Davis of Miss.; D. R. Atchison, of Mo.; Hannegan of Ind.; and Jones of Io.

During the past month petitions from 58 towns, signed by 4,069 persons, praying for the abolition of Capital Punishment have been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature by J. M. Spear.

The *New-Brunswick Union* mentions a rumor that Dr. Hasbrouck intends to resign the presidency of Rutgers College after the next Commencement.

There had been about 240 Post Office appointments made during the week, of which 24 were to fill vacancies, or were caused by removals for cause.—*National Whig.*

NEW POSTMASTERS IN NEW JERSEY.—Samuel Risdon has been appointed Postmasters at Mount Holly, in the place of George Haywood removed. Charles C. Blanvalt Postmaster at Hightstown, in place of Israel C. Perdy removed. John Barton Postmaster at Rancocos in place of Aaron Sharpe resigned.

It is mentioned as a singular fact, that Gen. Taylor never saw one of the gentlemen composing his Cabinet, until he arrived at Washington.

Human Rights.

The States of the American Union have acknowledged these principles in the adoption of their several constitutions, viz:

They have asserted that the people are the scource of all legitimate authority and power, and that government derives its authority only from the consent of the governed. They have declared that the true aim of government is to secure the happiness of those living under its influence; and that when it fails to accomplish this object, its authority ceases, and those concerned have a right to throw of their allegiance, and to organize a new government in harmony with human nature and subservient to human wants; that allegiance is only due to a just and free government, and that a true and faithful man, in view of his own nature, and the importance of his own happiness, can consent to no other.—The American people, therefore, have declared the true foundation and scope of government. It remains to be seen whether American legislation has followed or departed from the great design of our political institutions.

If the aim of all mankind be happiness, and if that depend upon the same rule of intellectual and moral action, then the rule prescribing or limiting that course of action must be the same for all men. Hence the demand of all the enlightened world, that the laws shall acknowledge the equality of all men; not the equality of their physical, moral, or intellectual powers, but the universality and equality of human rights.—The doctrine of human equality is not understood by all who assert it. Legal equality exists where the laws create no factitious greatness, confer no partial privileges, and deny no natural rights. So that if the laws be adapted to the constitution of the human mind, and apply to all men alike, or are just and general, affecting all men alike, then all men are equally regarded, protected, and punished by those laws, and legal equality is established. But the inequalities arising from the disparities of men's phyisical and mental constitutions will still exist. One man will have the advantage of another still; but he will owe it to the laws of his organization, and not to the laws of man. So far as human legislation has gone, it has left him as it found him—strong, if he were strong before, and weak, if he were weak. It has guarantied the *freedom* of his nature not the *powers* of it It has kept his course free from human obstruction. It has conferred neither rights, nor privileges, nor powers—but protected all, and all alike. It is not the boast of the law, if he is now strong. It made him neither. It took him as he was, and kept him as it found him. The most perfect human laws can claim no higher merit, than that they have followed nature; not having conferred the rights of humanity, guarantied and defended them; not having bestowed powers upon any man, but having kept him free from obstruction in the exercise of his natural faculties The boast of the laws should be, that they have not obstructed the true course of humanity; that they have neither advanced nor retarded any man; but that they let him alone to work out his happiness in the exercise of his own true nature, according to its beautiful harmonies, and to attain happiness in accordance with the laws of his mind. Mankind demand to be left to themselves. I speak of the well-constituted, the great majority of civilized men.

Government has nothing to bestow upon any man; it can only serve to protect him in all that he hath. He comes into society with the capital which God has given him, and he demands 'free trade.' It is not the work of government to provide capital for any man's business in social life, nor to endorse for him if he has not wherewithall to get on without its endorsement. It must protect him only in what he hath, be it much or little. The response of just and equal laws so the petitions of men under their protection is uniform in all cases.

If a special priviledge is sought for, it cannot be bestowed; for if it be granted, a favor is given to one or a few at the expense of all the rest; and thus one man or set of men is benefited by contributions from the rights of all. A law effecting this would abuse the office of all law; which cannot derogate from the rights of any, but only protects the rights of all. Where, then, doth Government derive the priviliges which it bestows upon its favorites? I answer: by an usurpation of the rights of all. A just government will confer no spcial privileges; its powers will be exerted only in the vindication and defence of human rights. Privilege conferred upon one man implies a derogation from the rights of others; and the office of government is protection alone. So that right must forever defeat privilege, and man, after all, must be left to the resources of his own nature for the attainment of hapiness.

Neither has Government, rightfully, any *honors* to bestow, except upon man as such It honors his rights. Nature is the fountain of honor and source of true greatness. If greatness come not from hatural endownment or brillant achievement, Government cannot 'thrust' it upon any man. It can no more confer the title to, than the elements of greatness. Manmaking is not the business of Government. It must regard man as a rational moral being; take him as such, treat him as such, and allow him to live and die as a man. He derives his nature and his nomanclature from God; and until Government has power to change his nature, it ought not to be

ambitions to change his name.

If one man be a king, all are kings; if one be a lord, all are lords; for, if the title exist of common or natural right, then all men are heirs to it. But if it be the arbitrary creation of Government, and be applied only to a select few, then, if there be any good or advantage in the thing, it is bestowed at the expense of all who have it not, and is an offence against their rights. Government, then, can bestow neither privileges nor titles, without violating the sanctify of human rights, whose protection is its only proper function.—Accordingly, the American people have ordained that no title of nobility shall be conferred by Government. In theory, at least, we look to Nature to present us with the great and noble of mankind; and we yield to them the places which she has destined them to fill.—*Essays on Human Rights.*

Slavery and the President.

Mr. Floyd of the New York Legislature offered resolutions, that the fact that the President of the United States is owner of a large number of slaves, and that he has formed a Cabinet so as to give preponderence in his councils to the slave power—that his appointments to office thus far indicate a determination to protect and extend the slave-holding interest—and that all the indications admonish us that the opponents to the extension of Slavery will be removed; the circumstances demand a wakefullness and activity that ought to prevail on behalf of the people of the State of New-York.

A Calf with two Heads.—A living calf, abont seven weeks old, having two heads has been exhibited in Mount Holly for some days past. It is a general remark that two heads are better than one—but after looking at this singular freak of nature we came to the conclusion that one head was much the best. The two-head-calf is certainly a great curiosity, but the man who accompanies it is thought to be a *greater.—Mt. Holly Mirror.*

We learn from Elizabethtown that Mr Abm. Van Hounten, of whose mysterious disappearance about two weeks since our readers were appraised, returned to his family on Wednesday evening last, bringing with him about $500 in cash. It is said that, under a temporary aberration of mind, by mistake he was taken to Albany, from whence he voluntarily returned.

Telegraph ahead of Time.—The St. Louis Republican says, that the telegraph managers at the place have been making some tests of the practicability of transmitting intelligence over a long connection of line. A telegraphic dispatch, dated Philadelphia, 1 o'clock 55 minutes, reached St. Louis at 12 o'clock 55 minutes. By this it will appear, that the wonderful invention of the telegraph not only annihilates space, but time itself. Old Sol being actually beat one hour in the distance between the two places.

Col. Fremont's Wolly Horse, captured near the Gile,—a nondescript animal—is now in N. Y., on his way to Europe. He is said to be 'in size, like the horse, fleet as the deer, swings an elephant's tail, and is as wolly as a silk headed negro. His wool is of the color of camel's hair and of exceeding finenes of texture.—Naturalist are unable to agree as to what class he belongs to.'

Election of Judges.—The House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Monday passed a resolution, by a vote of 52 to 25, to amend the constitution, to give the people the election of Judges, to be approved by the next Legislature, and then submitted to the people at the election following.

The city of St. Louis has a population of 65.471. The county of St. Louis contains about 81,000 inhabitans. The increase in the city for the two years preceding 1847 was 11,568, and the increase for the two preceeding 1849, was 15,888—being a total increase for the four years preceding 1849, of 27,456.

Rather embarrassing.—The lady who, in giving her consent to a faithful lover, lets two artificial teeth drop out with her words, may be said decidedly to be in a very embarassing situation.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage—'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'

The doctors are at work trying to cure up a man in South Carolina, that he may be executed according to law.

Deep and Shallow Planting.—C L Shepperd, of Illinois, planted his cornfield shallow, or about an inch deep, except eight rows through the middle, which was planted two or three inches deep. The shallow corn came up first, and kept the lead through the whole season. The difference was discernible as far as the corn could be seen.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Remedial Justice.—Zebulon Paine, who was wrongly convicted and sentenced to the Massachusetts penitentiary, has obtained, by a vote of the Legislature of that State, $500 for his time and services during his incarceration.

From the American Farmer.

Work in the Garden.

Those who desire to enjoy the gratification of seeing their families supplied with early vegetables, must take immediate steps to lay the groundwork of raising plants. First in order, then, is—

Spinach.—Prepare a bed by manuring freely, digging deep and raking fine, and sow spinach-seed; if you do you will secure a supply of this delightful vegetable for your family.

Radishes—The sooner you sow a bed of these, on a warm border, the better. The ground should be well manured with rotten dung, well dug, and thorougly raked.

Beets, Carrots and Parsnips.—Prepare a bed by manuring with rotten dung, dig it up deeply, and rake it thoroughly. In this bed sow seeds of each of these roots for early use. A small bed will answer for a family.

Rhubarb.—Procure a dozen or so of the plants of this excellent vegetable, and set them out, to supply your table with tarts.

Gooseberries and Currants.—Dig and manure about the roots of thes bushes; trim out their heads, and keep the grass and weeds down, and you will be sure to have lots of fine fruit. If however, you have none in your garden, see to it, and have them planted therein forthwith.

Raspberries. Now is the time to clean, manure, and tie up your raspberries, as also to plant them, if you have none in your garden.

Strawberries.—Clean off your strawberry beds, and slightly dig in some well-rotted manure; then rake, and lay fresh straw between the rows. If there are no strawberries in your garden, plant them without delay.

Asparagus.—Spread some well-rotted manure on your asparagus beds; fork it carefully in; then rake, and strew salt over them. Should you be without asparagus, procure plants from a nurseryman and set out a bed. No garden should be without this vegetable.

Celery.—Prepare a bed and sow celery-seed for early use.

Roses and other Shrub flowers.—All of these should be moderately manured and carefully spaded around. And if you have none in your garden you should procure some of each kind, and plant them out, as no garden should be without snch sources of pleasure and delight.

Grapes—Manure your grape-vines with a compost made of two parts of woods mould, one part ashes, and one part bones dust. After mixing these ingredients together, apply a peck of the compost, broadcast, to each vine; dig it lightly in, and then rake the earth. If not done before, prune your vines, wipe the wound dry, and paint it with a mixture of oil and plaster. Cuttings should now be set out. It is also a good time to set out the vines.

Thyme, Sage, Parsley, Hyssop, and Herbs generally.—The seed of everything of this description should now be sown. Roots of all may also be transplanted; and we will here observe that every garden should have a little plot of every kind of herb, medicinal as well as culinary.

Onions.—Sow onion-seed early this month, and they will make large bulbs by August, provided they are planted in good, well-prepared ground—are thinned ont, so as to stand three inches in twelve-inch rows, and are kept clean. Onions raised from seed will keep better than those grown from sets.

Onion bulbs should be set out as early this month as possible: and we desire you to bear in mind that the onion delights in a rich loam, and bears manure well.

An opinion prevails with some, that large onions cannot be grown from seed the first season; bnt this opinion is erroneous; for, if sown early, in well-manured, suitable soil, they will grow as large as from the sets, with this advantage, that they are not so subject to sprout as are those grown from the bulbs.

Seed Onions should be set out early.

Seed Turnips.—Set these out as early as possible: be sure to set out, large well-shaped roots.

Fruit.—Look to the fruit-trees in your garden; cut off any dead limbs nearly, dig in manure around the roots, and paint the trunks as reccomended for those in the orchard. Plant any young fruit-trees you design to set out as early as possible.

Why is every bankrupt necessarily a rogue? Because he is a man without principal (principle.)

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday April 12.

FLOUR	$5 12 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 56
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 08
CORN	52 a 55
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	54 a —
OATS " do	30 a 31
RYE " do	54 a 56
POTATOES do	80
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	12
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

Rev. W. H. Turton's sermon for sale here.

Every student who would enter Oxford University must acknowledge his belief in the 'Thirty-nine Articles.' A good joke is told of a youth who, being told at his matriculation that he must *subscribe* to the Articles, very innocently pulled out his purse, and asked, 'How much?'

Friend.—A person who will not because he knows your love will excuse him.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst by the Rev. J. O. Rogers, Mr. Peter Gele of Green Brook to Miss Sarah Ann Pangborn of Plainfield N. J.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE

POST OFFICE.

DRAKE, after all his efforts for the Post Office, has only succeeded in getting into the building formerly occupied as such; however, if his friends and the public generally would properly appreciate his efforts in selling them good GROCERIES; he will be able to live without government pap a little longer.

☞ Call and see.

Plainfield, April 4 1849

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY, &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ALLEN'S COMPEND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

J. B. GAILLARD & SON,

NURSERYMEN, AT BLOOMINGDALE, 66th Street N. Y. offer for sale a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Apricot Maderia Nut trees, &c. &c. Also, French and American Grape Vines; also a large and handsome collection of Roses, comprising Moss, Perpetual China, Damask, Tea roses, &c. &c. All species are warranted the best and newest.

Orders may be left at 63 Walker street, N. Y or at the Nursery.

N. B. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them grafted on Quince, Plum, Almond and seedings of all sizes and well rooted in our soil, which is poor and sandy, and every plant will succeed well in any other place. (f8rj2m

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849 1y

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that, he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds and Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's Inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and induce men to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND EXFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest friends upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street; have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

GREAT CHANCE for BOOK-AGENTS

To Clear from $500 to $1,000 a Year!

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works, the most splendidly-illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS'

NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c, of each State in the Union, illustrated with *Two Hundred Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c, &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price. $2 50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, illustrated with 212 Engravings: designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the Present Time By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.

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Pictorial History of the Bible.—Pictorial Sunday Book.—Description of Great Britain and Ireland.—Bible Biography.—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe—Information for the People.—Pictorial Family Library.—PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.

PICTORIAL FAMILY

BIBLE

Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the BIBLE with One Thousand.

☞ SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE, for 1849, published monthly in parts of 48 large octavo pages, at ONE DOLLAR per year, in advance.

☞ Specimen copies of the Magazine, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested (postpaid), at the rate of Twelve Numbers for One Dollar, or Ten Cents for single copies.

☞ AGENTS WANTED in every Town throughout the New England States, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS,
128 Nassau-st N. Y.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned may take notice that the subscriber, administrator of the Estate of Matthew Connett deceased; intends to exhibit his final accounts, to the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county of Essex in the term of May next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.

SAMUEL LEE,
Administrator.

Plainfield, March 22. 1849. [21p.

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TO BOOK AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE NATIONAL WORKS

Are decidedly the best Books that Agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States.

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE AS BOOKS OF REFERENCE TO OUR

Senators, Representatives in Congress, and State Legislatures,

and should be possessed by all the Young Men of this Great Republic, especially those who are aspiring to distinction and fame in our Halls of Legislation. There is not a city or town in these United States, even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are sacred Archives of our common Country. The Chronicles of American Independence!

Postmasters, Colporteurs, and Book Agents,

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VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1849. | NO. 18.

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☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

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March, 1849. t3.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

There are very few but have some opportunity of doing good. The most humble if they are truly the disciples of the compassionate savior, can do *something* for the relief of human suffering. The poor widow, even, whose heart is alive to the wants of the needy, will contribute her two mites to those who are poorer than herself. Nor is this contribution in money the only thing she can do; although in her circumstances it is a magnificent gift, which is registered in heaven amid the rejoicings of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect. She is not satisfied with giving her mite: she *knows* that the sons and daughters of affliction require something more than dollars and cents. Her religion is something more than a mere profession; and it teaches her that wherever misery exists, it calls upon her to do her utmost to alleviate it. She knows that the poor have many troubles besides their want of bread; and though she will first minister to the wants of the body, yet the anxietes of the mind will receive her prompt attention. For this duty she is well qualified; her own trials have made her acquainted with the spiritual wants of others, and she hastens to the humble tenement of the sorrowful and heavy-laden, with a hope that she may be able to impart to her suffering sister the consolation she needs.

It is a cheering reflection that there are some who delight in doing good.—I say *some*, because although many profess much, but few practice. If but a quarter part of those who assume obligations by making a profession of religion, were really the disciples of Him who "went about doing good," is it not evident that they would obey his teachings, the whole spirit of which is that they can do nothing so pleasing in his sight as ministering to the wants of his creatures? Ah, did they but see how much misery there is in our world, surely they would talk less about points of faith and be less strenuous about modes and ordinances, and perform the will of God by relieving the sufferings of his creatures. Why is it that *Christians*, who profess so much, and who are under obligations to be filled and actuated by the Spirit of their Leader, so often forget the first principles of their religion, and wrangle about things of no practical value? Surely they find nothing in the example of the Saviour to countenance them in such a course. At what period of *his* ministry did be stop to talk to his disciples on subjects of a controversial nature? Was it in his sermon on the mount? I am afraid that sermon,—which embodies the spirit of Christianity and embraces the whole duty of man,—is not studied as many sermons are which are of a very different nature. What a paradise might this world of ours be made if the precepts delivered on the mount were the rule of life of every one who professes to be a follower of Christ! "Love your enemies." Said our Saviour on that occasion, "bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which dispitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." But it is evident to the most superficial observer, that many are actuated by a far different spirit. Is it not notorious that many reverse the precept? Else why so much controversy; and so little charity? Else why is there not more done to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, and instruct the ignorant? Reader, if you wish to be happy while in health, and die in peace, have nothing to do with those who teach that religion consists in believing certain points of doctrine, and at the same time neglect the inculcation of a charitable disposition. "God is love," and unless you live in charity with all men, and seek their good, it is very evident you are not a Christian, no matter what professions you may make.

—But it was my design when I sat down, to speak of an act performed by a poor woman in my neighborhood, which should cause her wealthier sisters to blush that they have *never* done so much, although blessed with abundant means. A family, one of the most wretched in our town, lost by death its youngest member, a girl of three years. The father, although an industrious man, has had his hands full during the past winter to find food for himself and numerous family. His wife appears to be poorly qualified to discharge a mother's duties; for a more wretched, dirty, slovenly family of children I have rarely seen. I presume they generally were kept from suffering by hunger or cold, but their whole appearance continually, satisfied me that they suffered greatly from neglect. I said the daughter died; some of the neighbors said for want of care. Be this as it may, after it died, it required burial. Now some women (perhaps a large majority) would have advised the family to apply to the overseer of the poor, who lived but a short distance off, for aid to bury their child. Not so with the woman of whom I speak: she prevailed on them to be guided by her, and no help would be required of the town. With a few shillings which a neighbor owed the family, the woman procured the services of an undertaker and paid for a coffin; and then having removed the dead to her dwelling, that the neighbors might attend the funeral, she proceeded to wash and dress the children that they also might follow their sister to the grave. Ah, could you have seen those children when her labor was done, so different in appearance from what they were but a few hours previous, how it would have gladdened your heart. An appeal to a few friends furnished proper clothing for the woman and her remaining children, and many families in comfortable circumstances would not have made a more respectable appearance. After appropaiate services, the child was carried to the grave, followed by a large number of neighbors.

Now here was a woman, herself among the poorest in the community, who, without any prospect of reward beyond the approbation of her conscience, discharged a duty from which many would have turned away. It is an easy thing for the rich lady to give a shilling or even a dollar or two for charitable purposes; but I fear very few would have the courage to imitate the woman of whom I speak, in such a labor of love as hers But let no one think she will fail of her reward. She has obeyed the commandment of Christ in doing good to those who could not recompense her, and therefore she is one of whom he says—"And thou shalt be blessed: . . . . for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurection of the just." What more could she desire?

J. A.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

A Thrilling Story.

In the fall of 1846, I was a travelling Eastward in a stage coach from Pittsburg over the mountains. My fellow passengers were two gentlemen and a lady. The elderly gentlemen's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years he seemed about thirty: in air and manner he was calm, dignified and polished; and the contour of his features was singularly intellectual.

He conversed freely on general topics, until the road became more abrupt and precipitous; but on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which our coach wheels were leisurely rolling, there came a marked change over his whole countenance The eyes, so lately filled with the light of a mild intelligence, beemed wild, restless, and anxious; the mouth twitched spasmodically; and the forehead was heated with a cold perspiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arm tightly with both hands, he clung to me like a drowning man.

'Use this cologne,' said the lady, handing me a bottle, with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he soon became somewhat more composed, but it was not until he had entirely traversed the mountain and descended to the level country beneath, that his fine features relaxed from their perturbed look and assumed the placid quiet dignity I had at first noticed.

'I owe an apology to the lady,' said he, with a bland smile and a gentle inclination of his head to our fair companion, 'and some explanation to my fellow travellers, also; and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the double debt than recounting the cause of my recent agitation.'

'It may pain your feelings,' delicately urged the lady.'

'On the contrary it will relieve them,' was the respectful reply.

Having signified our several desires to hear more, the traveller thus proceeded:

'At the age of 18 I was light of heart, light of foot, and I fear,' [here he smiled,] 'light of head. A fine property on the right bank of the Ohio, acknowledged me as sole owner. I was hastening home to enjoy it, and delighted to get free from college life. The month was October, the air bracing, and the mode of conveyance a stage coach like this, only more cumbrous. The other passengers were few—but three in all—an old grey-headed planter of Louisana, his daughter, a joyous, bewitching creature, about seventeen years of age. They were just returning from France, of which country the young lady discussed in terms so eloquent as to absorb my attention. The farther was taciturn, but the daughter was vivacious by nature; and we soon became so mutually pleased with each other—she as a talker, I as a listener—that it was not until a sudden flash of lightning and a heavy dash of rain against the coach window elicited an exclamation from my charming companion, that I noticed how rapidly night had encompassed us. Presently there was a low rumbling sound, and then several tremendous peals of thunder, accompanied with flashes of lightning The rain descended in torrents, and an angry wind began to howl and moan by turns through the forest trees. I looked out from the window of our vehicle; the night was dark as ebony, but the lightning revealed the dangers of the road. We were on the edge of a frightful precipice. I could see at intervals huge jutting rocks, far away down its side, and the sight made me solicitous for the safety of my fair companion. I thought of the mere hair breadths that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coach wheels, a tiny billet of wood, a stray root from a tempest-torn tree, a restive horse, or a careless driver; any of these might hurl us from our sublunary existence with the speed of thought.

''Tis a perfect tempest, observed the lady. How I love a sudden storm! There is something so grand in the mournful voice of the winds when fairly let loose among the hills. I never encountered a night like this, but Byron's storm in the Juro immediately occurs to my mind. But are we on the mountain yet?'

'Yes; we have begun the ascent.'

'Is it not said to be dangerous?'

'By no means,' I replied, in as easy a tone as I could assume.

'I only wish it were day light, that we might enjoy the mountain scenery. But Jesu Marie! what's that?' and she covered her eyes from the glare of a sheet of lightning that illuminated the rugged mountain with brilliant intensity. Peal after peal of crashing thunder instantly succeded; there was an immense volume of rain coming down at each successive thunder burst; and, with the deep moaning of an animal, as if in dreadful agony, breaking on my ears, I found that the coach had come to a dead halt. Louise, my beautiful fellow traveller, became pale as ashes; she fixed her searching eyes on mine with a look of anxious dread, and turning to her father, hurriedly remarked—'We are on the mountains!' 'I reckon so,' was the unconcerned reply.

With instant activity I put my head through the window and called to the driver; but only answer was the heavy moaning of an agonized animal, borne past me by the swift wings of the tempest I seized the handle of the door and strained at it in vain; it would not yield a jot. At that instant I felt a cold hand on mine, and heard Louise's voice faintly articulating in my ear the appalling words—'*The coach is being moved backwards!*'

God in Heaven! Never shall I forget the fierce agony with which I tugged at the coach door and called on the driver in tones that rivalled the force of the blast, while the dreadful conviction was burning into my brain that the coach was being moved slowly backwards! What followed was of such swift occurrence that it seems to me like a frightful dream.

I rushed against the door with all my force; but it mocked my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was sensibly going down, down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper; and I knew from his desperate plunges against the traces that it was one of our horses. Crash upon crash of hoarse thunder rolled down the mountain; and vivid flashes of lightning played around our devoted carriage as if in glee at our misery. By its light I could see for a moment—only for a moment—the old planter standing erect, with his hands on his son and daughter, his eyes raised to Heaven, and his lips moving like those of one in prayer; I could see Louise turn her ashy cheeks and superb eyes towards me as if imploring my protection; and I could see by the bold young glance of the boy, flashing defiance at the descending carriage, the war of elements, and the awful danger that awaited him. There was a heavy roll, a desperate plunge, as if an animal in the last throes of dissolution, a harsh grating jar, a sharp, piercing scream of mortal terror, and I had but time to clasp Louise firmly around the waiste with one hand and seize the leather fastenings attached to the roof, with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

I can distinctly reccollect preserving consciousness for a few seconds of time, of how rapidly my breath was being exhausted; but of that tremendous descent I soon lost all further individual knowledge, by a concussion so violent that I was instantly deprived of sense and motion.'

The traveller paused; his features worked for a minute or two as they had worked when we were on the mountain; he pressed his hands across his forehead as if in pain, and then resumed his interesting story.

'On a low couch, in a humble room of a small country house, I next opened my eyes in this world of light and shade, of joy and sorrow, mirth and madness. Gentle hands smoothed my pillow, gentle feet glided across my chamber, and a gentle voice hushed, for a time, all my questionings. I was kindly tended by a fairy young girl about fifteen, who refused for several days to hold any discourse with me. At length, one morning, finding mysels sufficiently recovered to sit up, I insisted on learning the result of the accident.

'You were discovered,' said she, 'on a ledge of rock, 'midst the branches of a shattered tree, clinging to a part of the roof of your broken coach with one hand and to the insensible form of a lady with the other.'

'And the lady!' I gasped, scanning the girl's face with an earnestness that caused her to draw back and blush.

'She was saved, sir, by the same means that saved you—the friendly tree.'

'And her father and brother?' I impatiently demanded.

'Were both found crushed to pieces at the bottom of the precipice, a great way below where my father and uncle Joe got you and the lady. We buried their bodies both in one grave close by the clover patch down in our meadow ground.'

'Poor Louise! poor orphan! God pity you!' I muttered in broken tones, utterly unconscious that I had a listener.

'God pity her, indeed sir,' said the young girl, with a gush of heart-felt sympathy. 'Would you like to see her?' she added.

'Take me to her;' I replied

I found the orphan bathed in tears, by the grave of her buried kindred. She received me with sorrowful sweetness of manner. I will not detain your attention by detailing the efforts I made to win her from grief; but briefly acquaint you that I at last accompanied her to her forlorn

home at the sunny south, and that twelve months after the dreadful occurrence that I have related, we stood at the alter together as man and wife. She still lives to bless my home with her smiles, and my children with her good precepts; but on the anniversary of that terrible night she secludes herself in her room and devotes the hours of darkness to solitary prayer.

'As for me,' added the traveller, while a faint flush tinged his noble brow at the avowal, 'as for me—that accident has reduced me to a mere coward at the sight of a mountain precipice.'

'But the driver,' urged our lady passenger, who had attended to the recital of the story with much attention, 'what became of the driver? or did you never learn the reason of his deserting his post?'

'His body was found on the road, within a few steps of the spot where the coach went over. He had been struck by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horse.'

The traveller here fell into a musing attitude, as if all further allusion to the subject would be unpleasant to him. We shortly after reached the railroad station, where I parted from the nervous gentleman with feelings of profound esteem.

EXAMINATION DAY.—A schoolteacher preparing for an examination of his school, selected a class of pupils, and wrote down the questions, and answers to questions, he would put to them on examination day. The day came, and so came the young hopefuls, all but one. The pupils took their places as had been arranged and all went glibly on until the question came for the absentee, when the teacher asked:—

'In whom do you believe?'

The pupil who sat next the vacant seat without noticing whose question it was, answered.—

'Napoleon Boneparte.'

'No, no!' angrily exclaimed the teacher.

'In whom do you believe?'

Napoleon Boneparte.'

Here the teacher began to smell the rat, and said:—

'You believe in the Holy Ghost, do you not?'

'No,' said the pupil, amid roars of uncontrollable laughter. The boy what believes in the Holy Ghost hasn't come to school to-day. He's at home sick a-bed.'

DECIDEDLY RICH—One of the parvenu ladies of our village, but would be wonderfully aristocratic in all domestic matters, was visiting a few days since at Mr. G——'s,(all know the old Major,) when, after tea, the following conversation occurred between the Major's excellent old-fashioned lady and the 'top-not,' in consequence of the hired girl occupying a seat at the table.

Mrs.——. 'Why Mrs.——! you do not allow your hired girl to eat with you at the table? It's horrible.'

Mrs. G——. 'Most certainly I do. You know this has ever been my practice. It was so when you worked for me—don't you recollect?'

This was a 'cooler to silk and satin greatness, or as the boys call it, 'codfish aristocracy.' And after coloring and stammering she answered in a very low voice, 'Y-e-s, I b-e-l-i-e-v-e i-t w-a-s,' and 'sloped.'—*Jackson Patriot.*

Some of our cotemporaries have been trying to see how tough stories they could tell but the Maine Farmer 'takes the rag off the bush.' It tells a crowder of a chap in Cobbosseocontee-dom, who took a gill of camphene by mistake for gin, but life was saved by a most ingenious process. After the stomach pump and all thought-of means of restoration had been tried in vain, the grocer's clerk simply run a wick down the patient's throat, touched a blaze to it, and burned out the camphene! Instant restoration was the consequence.

'I say, Jim, are you going to see that man hung to-morrow?'

'I don't know, Dick—vot's he got to be hung for?'

'Vy, bless you, for'orse stealing.'

'For stealing a 'orse? Vot a fool! Vy didn't he buy von on trust and never pay for him?

THE DEVIL'S EXPERIENCE.—Our *devil* says experience has tought him that many of our schoolmasters are better *tanners* than *teachers.*

SEVEN GIRLS WANT HUSBANDS.—We have before us, says the *Cincinnati Commercial*, a letter dated Ridley, Orlean county, Ia., and signed by seven girls two of them 16, three, 17 and two 18—who signify a keen desire to marry each a California-bound man! The letter has a special reference to the New York California company, who advertised for wives; but we presume the Hooiser girls will not refuse any respecteble young men who may visit their places with honorable intentions.

FALLING IN LOVE.—Sterne says that the expression, *falling* in love,' proves love to be *beneath* one.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, April, 19, 1849.

Advertize.—"*There is but one way of obtaining business—pulicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements.—The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprize is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going.*"—*Blackwood.*

We are always happy to receive communications on all subjects important to the welfare and happiness of man; and therefore shall make no apology for the space occupied on the subject of temperance. If all will read, reflect upon, and apply it, the time and space will have been profitably employed.

GENTLEMEN: Will you permit me through the columns of your well conducted, and by me much admired little paper, to address your readers on a subject of vital importance to the very existance of our Liberties; I mean the subject of Slavery.

Reader, are you a slave? Do you wear the fetters of the bondman? Do you wear the human form, and possess that immortal spirit, which animated the minds and guided the hearts of our fore-fathers when they trampled in the dust the tyranny and mighty power of Great Brittain? Do you submit that immortal spirit to the degradation, to the whims, the taunts, the tyranny, the scorn, and contempt of, I was going to say your fellow man? But no If you do submit to these indignanties, although you may wear the form, you cannot lay claim to the dignity, to the self respect, to that vital spark of the immortal spirit which constitutes man. Again on the other hand, if you *hold* the human form divine in involuntary bondage; to do your will, whether in the menial offices of your household, or of the field, or what under other circumstances might be considered highly honorable, in places of the most important trust, against his will, or what would have been his will, if you had permitted him to know and enjoy it, neither have *you* any better any claim to the title of man. Neither him that submits to bondage, nor him by whom he is submitted, although wearing the form neither possess the spirit of freemen!

Although this evil is great, and to many, and should be to all, of most serious importance; as affecting in the greatest degree the very existance of human rights as laid down by our forefahers; who pledged for its maintrinance their fortunes, their lives, and their most sacred honors.—Yet this was not the object on which I wished to confer with your readers. Although that object was stated to be slavery. Yet it is slavery nevertheless; and I much fear of a worse kind than that glanced at above.

Worse, did I say? Aye worse, because it is voluntary! Voluntary slavery! Yes reader voluntary slavery, and thousands exult, aye glory in it! This makes it worse, more difficult to stay, to eradicate; where thousands are rushing voluntarily into it; daily, hourly, and by many, by most, by all imperceptably(!) hence the greater danger than in involuntary slavery.

Reader, are you yet a free, a reasonable man? Can you throw aside all prejudice whether you are or are not affected with it? If you can you are the very person I wish to confer with on the subject: If you are not affected with, you are by it; your interest, the interest of all are affected by it. Do you wish to stay this alarming, this worse than African bondage; which has so recently, so powerfully and I trust permanently and beneficially agitated this country from its centre to its circumference? This voluntary slavery of which I wish to confer with you on, reader, is intemperance, "Intemperance" say you: "I am not intemperate." Then of course you will read on, calmly, attentively, seriously, while I describe the intemperance of others. And if you are a reasonable, and make any pretensions to be a *free* man, you will not hesitate to apply any part which may be applicable to yourself.

Reader, are you in the habitual use of intoxicating drink? Do you feel ill at ease and a want of appetite until you have had your bitters in the morning, again at noon, and at night? If you do, if you are in the daily use of it, either morning, noon or night, and feel a desire for it depend upon it you are already intemperate; we care *not* what *you* may think of the matter; or that other others may think and call you temperate But if you are a *slave* to your appetite, and feel a desire for it, and must needs gratify that desire then you are certainly a slave to it, a slave, a worse than involuntary slave of bondage, for this is compulsory, and of the body, as none can enslave the mind, yours of the body and mind; voluntary! A voluntary slave to a base appetite! Yes I say it, and you must acknowledge its truth if you are a man of sense, of reflection, that that person who has not strength of mind sufficient to resist the indulgence of a base appetite, of the habitual and daily use of all things that will intoxicate, is a greater slave than he who submits to involuntary bondage.

In a newspaper article, this subject can only be glanced at. I shall not attempt to show its uncecessary use, as many of the most able in body and mind do without it, which is proof sufficient that it is unnecessary; nor its expense, its waste of time, its debasing qualities of the mind and body, these to any reflecting mind are self evident; to say nothing about its being the cause of crime, which the records of our prisons conclusively prove. Reader this may not apply to you, if it does not, you must see the necessity for lending your aid to do away this evil, If it does apply to you, and you alone save the great Author of your being perhaps can know this to be the case, then greater is the necessity that *you* refrain, resist, resolve to conquer before it is to late, so degrading, so expensive, so unnecessary, therefore so foolish a habit. You see others who have been made its slaves, who once bid as fair as yourself to become useful and honorable members of society; who by the daily and habitual use of the intoxicating cup, become by its debasing influences the degraded and pitiable objects which we see.

Another branch of this slavery, and which is closely connected with it, is the use of tobacco: much that can be said of the one, will equally well apply to the other; it is intoxicating, it is disgusting, it is expensive, unnecessary, and therfore to a man of sense foolish. A man becomes its slave in the same way he does of rum; from its habitual and unnecessary use; and this more than the other extends throughout society, among all classes, from the boy of ten years, to the silver haired old man, and even to preachers of the gospel! And here indeed should be entered a protest, (not a compulsory one, its being mentioned should be sufficient,) those to whom we should look for examples of temperance should not be the slaves of so vile a practice: can it be supposed that He whom they profess to follow, or his disciples, would tolerate its use! impious thought! Does not its use by the clergy do away with much of their influence to do good in the cause which they profess to have espoused?

These remarks are submitted with the sincre desire to promote the cause of temperance in all things. M.

The Democratic Banner of Middletown Point N. J. thinks proper to give our humble sheet a favorable notice, which coming as it does from one of the very best conducted Journals in the state, is highly gratifying to us; may its Editor receive as he deserves, the hearty support of the good people of Monmouth.

☞ NEW STORE.—Our readers will doubtless call at the New Store opened by Mr. Bryan, his stock of goods are all entirely new, and selected with care to the wants of the public; he will be found at our old quarters opposite Doct. Craig's Office, read his advertisment in another column.

GREEN PEAS—COLD WEATHER.—A friend writes us under date of April 9th from Savannah Ga. that green peas were then an old story having had them three weeks previous, also watermelons, strawberries, and tomatoes the first of April. The thought of such things appears quite out of place here, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, being among the most unpleasant days experianced this spring; with the thermometer below the freezing point, cold pierceing winds, with snow squalls, good coal fires are indispensible.

It appears that the act appropriating from the public funds $10.000 for the support of the public schools in this State, in addition to the thirty thousand dollars from the school fund, does not go into operation till the 4th of July, consequently no more than the usual amount will be distributed *this* year. It was probably the intention of the friends of the measure that it should go into effect immediately, but the act contains no such provision. So the rail-road Monopoly is like to cheat the State out of its school money for one year at least in consequence of the omission of this provision.—*N. J. Herald.*

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Hermann*, Capt. Crabtree, sailed from Southampton on the 59th ult. and reached this port at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ENGLAND.

California Gold.

The *Daily News* of the 26th says: 'Considerd parcels of gold have been received by parties in this city direct from California; the advance of about 1,000 ounces has been received by one house this morning, and previous shipments to other parties are assertained to have reached a value of about £30,000.

Sir Charles Napier left London on the 24th ult. for India.

There are no quotations of American Stocks in the report of the Financial transactions of London on the 24th. Foreign funds generally were quiet.

FRANCE.

The bill suppressing the Clubs was read a second time; after two amendments had been adopted The bill was ordered to be read a third time in five days.

The Democratic Association of the Friends of the Constitution have signed the following Protest against the bill relative to the Clubs:

'Considering that in a free country the right of association is inalienable and imprescriptable; that this sacred right is guaranteed by the 8th article of the Constitution; that the project of law against clubs presented by the Ministry is an attempt against that right, we protest with energy against that violation of the Constitution, and we hope that the representatives of the people will reject the project of law.—Buchez, President; Lebellonge, Grevy, Degouee, and Deomuret, Vice-Presidents.'

ITALY.

The Alda of Florence of the 17th states that a courier has left Genoa with a dispatch to the Tuscan Ministry from the Piedmontese Government, demanding a contingent of 20,000 men and 1,000,000 scudi for the Italian army. The same courier is afterward to proceed to Rome, and demand of the Roman Republic a contingent of double the above one.

GERMANY.

The debate in the Frankfort Assembly to make the King of prussia Emperor of Germany, is finally terminated. The motion of the Committee in favor of M Welcker's proposal, has been defeated by a majority of thirty.

SPAIN.

Madrid is still quiet. Preparations still continue to be made for the expedition to Italy in aid of the Pope.

Col. Fremonts Letter---Dreadful Details.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.

The National Intelligencer of this morning contains Col. Fremont's second letter, dated Taos, New Mexico, February 6th, giving further extracts from his journal, of the horrible sufferings of his party. He says: 'One after another, wearied and frozen, were left behind to die—others, passing onward to save themselves from cold, hunger and starvation, were compelled to eat the dead bodies of their comrades, before they became cold;' such sufferings was never before narrated. The latest accounts from Col. Fremont and the remaining members of his party, state that they expected to leave Santa Fe about the 17th February. Col. Fremont denies that the object of his adventure was gold.

The Trial of Thomas Hand

The jury in the case of Thomas Hand, *alias* Shustes, for the robbery of the government jewels, after a long session, reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, when the Judge proceeded to discharge them. It is presumed that a new trial will take place.

The Jury on the case were out forty-eight hours, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal.—They were finally discharged.

Arkansas Election.

The *Little Rock Gazette* and *Democrat* furnish the returns as far as received of the Election for Governor in Arkansas. It looks probable that Roane is chosen by a small majority, and so the State remains Democratic. The number of votes cast is very small: Total for Roane 2,878. Total for Wilson 2,711.

KENTUCKY.—No regular nominations of either party have been made, but candidates are announced in every District in the State.

It is a truth well established among cultivators, that land planted with fruit trees of good varieties will yield to the acre more food for man and beast than any other crops, with less labor.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Death of an Infant.

"The flower that bloometh through the day, withereth at the night winds breath."

I saw it at noon
When the purple horn
Of the beetle is heard on the hill's;
I saw it at noon
When the wild Festoon
Of the east, its fragrance of poison distill's.

I saw it at eve
When nightingales weave
Their lays, on their thrones in loftiest tree;
I saw it at night
When the fire-fly's flight
In sparkles of fire is traced o'er the lea.

From a far off land
Came a spirits hand
Touching gently the slumberer's breath:
Again when at morn
The beetle's clear horn
Was heard, 'twas clothed in the garments [of death.

Plainfield April 16. ROSA.

Truth and Freedom.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

On the page that is immortal,
We the brilliant promise see:—
"Ye shall know the TRUTH, my people,
And this might shall make you free!"

For the Truth, then, let us battle,
Whatsoever fate betide!
Long the boast that we are Freemen,
We have made and published wide.

He who has the Truth and keeps it,
Keeps not what to him belongs,
But performs a selfish action,
That his fellow mortal wrongs.

He who seeks the Truth and trembles
At the dangers he must brave,
Is not fit to be a Freeman—
He, at best is but a slave.

He who hears the Truth, and places
Its high promptings under ban,
Loud may boast of all thats manly,
But can never be a man.

Friend, this simple lay who readest,
Be not thou like unto them—
But to Truth give utmost freedom,
And the tide it raises stem.

Bold in speech, and bold in action,
Be forever!—Time will test,
Of the free-soled and the slavish,
Which fulfils Life's mission best.

☞ The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes part of a letter from one of Gen. Darcy's California parties, dated Independence, March 28, from which we take one or two paragraphs:

"The health of the party is generally good, though some slight cases of sickness have occurred. Some of the party are very home-sick. The stories that are told by Santa Fe traders, and others who have been over the route, of Indians and suffering by hunger and sickness, have frightened them. They would go home to-morrow if they were not afraid of being laughed at.

"Some of the Santa Fe traders prefer mules for the route, and some oxen, and there seems to be a great diversity of opinion. It makes but little difference if we take wagons; the journey cannot be performed in less than four and it may take six months. With pack mules the trip can be performed in 60 days.

"Independence is a pretty place, situated about three miles from the river, with a population of 1,500. It is built on high land and is very healthy. California emigrants arrive daily, and the hotels, there are only two, are crowded. We have them from all parts of the Union, from Maine to Texas. Most of them are boarding at private houses, and with the farmers in the neighborhood. Six of our number board with a Kentuckian about half a mile from town. It is a very pleasant place, plenty of negroes for waiters, &c. We are growing fat."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—After twelve years of retired life on their farm in North Carolina, the celebrated Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, are about to start on another tour of exhibition. They will commence in N. Y. in a few weeks, and after visiting the principal cities of the North and East, will proceed to Europe. One object of their travel, we learn, is to obtain the opinion of eminent surgeons as to the possibility of their seperation. They will be accompanied by several of their children, who will also be included in the exhibition.

'What's the news, neighbor?'

'Oh not much in particular. They say bread-stuffs are in a rapid *decline.*'

'That's no news—they've been in a *consumption* all winter.'

From the Providence Herald.

"Improvements."

Our country is full of them. Improved agricultural and mechanical implements and tools; improved machinery; improved steam engines; improved carriages; improved buildings; improved manufactures of all kinds; everything is improved; and the improvements are cried in the markets and in the streets and on the hill tops. What of it?

Why, this of it: The poor every day grow poorer, and the rich every day richer. The poor man hears of the project of a railroad, and joins in the cry for the "improvement.' It will benefit the city or the town—says the rich man. It will benefit us all, says the poor man. The rich man adds to his wealth; the poor man gets work, and just pay enough for his work to keep him alive—to keep his family from starvation. He got a living before; he just lives now. What's the improvement to him?

But now a hall, a school house, a meeting house, are wanted. The rich men say, we will build them; yes, and the poor may come in—may attend our schools or our meetings or our lectures. How liberal! how generous! says the poor man. He dosen't stop to think who it is, in reality, that erects these buildings. He is astonished when we tell him that *he* must work out the entire cost *without pay*; that when the rich man is taxed, he taxes the poor man to make it up. He can't see it, because it is taken, cent by cent, from each day of his scanty wages or is added, cent by cent, to the price of each bushel of corn or gallon of molasses he buys of the rich man.

But there is a class of *real* improvements, we are told, which ought to be prized by the laboring or the poor man; which actually tend to improve his condition. These are the labor saving machines. We say nothing against them, but let's see of what real benefit they are to the man who depends on his labor for his food. Last year twenty men got nine shilling a day for plaining boards This year, one plaining machine, with four men, does all their work. Do the four men get the pay of the twenty? No. Do they get higher wages than they got before? No. Do they work a less number of hours than they did before? No. Can they buy food for their children any cheaper than they could before? No. Are they less wearied, when night comes, than they were before? No. And just so it is, tracing the improvements through—from the telegraph wires down to the patent pitch-fork; they are improvements—but they do not benefit the pockets of the poor man. Their benefits are monopolized by the rich—the men who chance to have the capital with which to carry them into operation. The reader knows well enough that we are not opposed to any of the improvements we have mentioned, or to any others. Let them come, we say, and let them prosper. Let the rich man's money, and the poor man's labor be joined in the effort to carry them forward. But let the laborer remember that, down to this day, capital has filched from him his share of their profits. It is his turn, now, to realize something better than hunger and rage. Let him say, that from this hour, the first effect of labor saving machines or improvements in the arts shall be to reduce the hours of labor—its second to increase his wages per day. Let him say it, and stick to it. Let him join hands with his fellow laborers, and let the world go round. Let him not refuse to vote for a railroad charter, but let him insist that a ten hour law pass on the same day. So let him see to it, that he reaches nearer to independence with every stride of genius to plan or skill to execute.

PERCUSSION CAPS—The following is the description of the machine now in use at the Arsenal, Washington City:

The machine, which occupies but 2 1-2 by 4 feet, embraces the properties, as I am informed, of all previous inventions. A sheet of copper, 14 by 29 inches, being placed on a plain surface, denominated a 'table, and the motive power applied, the sheet by an alternate motion passes immediately under the cutting-die, which forms perfect caps, and throws them into holes around the edge of a 'charging plate,' some eighteen inches in diameter. With a rotary motion, and its edges studded successively with new informed caps, the plate passes, at about one-third its diameter, directly under a cup containing the percussion powder, from which drops with a singular regularity, a sufficient quantity for a charge, into each cap. Progressing round, at another point is a very fine punch, which completes the job of charging, by pressing home the powder: and at a third point, a small instrument throws the caps from their lodgment, tosses them into a funnel, through which they fall into a drawer beneath.

Thus by the same unchanging motion, is the cutting die furnished with material, the cap manufactured, loaded, pressed, and thrown into a box beneath, at the rate of 4000 an hour—requiring the aid of but one person.

A MILD ANSWER—A clergyman was once told by one of his parishoners of a story to his disadvantage, which was in circulation.

'Ah!' exclaimed he, 'do they say so about me!' If they knew me half as well as I know myself they might tell things much worse than that, and with more truth!'

NEW MODE OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES.—A London correspondent of the Boston Atlas describes a new invention called "Phillips' Fire Annihlator," as follows:

In large fires, flame is the great agent of destruction; it occasions a violent draught, intese heat, and rapidly generates suffocating and noxious gases. For its existence a constant supply of pure air is necessary, as well as a constant high temperature. To prevent the latter, water is sufficient, but not so to prevent the other condition. The "fire-annihilator" subdues flame by preventing effectually the supply of its vital element, pure air, and supplying instead one destructive to its existence—carbonic gas and steam—thus rendering the continuance of flame impossible. These are generated by this apparatus, which is perfectly portable, for one ample for a private house weighs only about twenty-five pounds. It is so contrived that by simply touching a spring this active agency can be aroused in three seconds of time. The potency of this invention was exhibited in several different ways in the lecture room. The great advantages of this invention are the instantaneous effect produced, long before a fire engine could have been got in preapration or brought to bear upon the fire, and the complete freedom from any injury to furniture inseparable from the employment of water.

SENTENCE OF SIMS—Andrew Sims, the incendiary, has been tried, convicted and sentenced—sentenced to thirty years imprisonment in the Penetentiary, in solitary confinement and at hard labor. He is a young men, now twenty years of age, but the Court truly remarked that if he ever caused another burning it would be when he was an old man. He has at last met a richly deserved punishment, and as if to preclude all doubts which might exist in the minds of any, as to his guilt, after having been convicted on three indictments he plead guilty to the fourth. The sentence was immediately carried into execution. Last night Sims was taken by officer Fox to his cell in the Penitentiary, and neither he nor his friends can hope for any commutation of his sentence.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday April 18.

FLOUR	$5 12 a 5 62
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 56
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 12
CORN	52 a 57
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	54 a —
OATS " do	30 a —
RYE " do	54 a 56
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Plainfield, April 2d. 1849.

Amount of premium notes received,	$21,523 62
6 pr cent cash rec'd on the above	1,291 41
Interest received upon money loaned,	85 38
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1849 on money loaned, not yet collected,	35 58
Rec'd for transient policies,	41 35
	$22,977 34
Paid out for expenses since the organization in May, 1846, including account books, safe, advertising, &c.	$112 84
Cash loaned on good security,	1,255 89
Interest accrued to April 1st on the above,	35 58
Cash in Seretary's hands,	49 41
Premium Notes on hsnd,	21,523 62
	$22,977 34

ELSTON MARSH, President,
L. CRAIG, Secretary. [20.

LETTER FROM
REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE
TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Offiee at 10 cts. a copy.

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED,

AND all kinds of Produce in exchange for GOODS at the

NEW STORE at Plainfield.

THE subscriber having fitted up the building formerly occupied by William M. Drake as a Grocery and Printing Office, has on hand a neat assortment of Goods, such as are generally kept in a retail store Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

CUTLERY, and GLASS, all of which he will exchange for CASH and PRODUCE on the most reasonable terms. Persons may find it to their advantage to favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere. F. H. BRYAN.

Plainfield, April 16. 1849. [69.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec. 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68

PUMPS!. PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67

APPOINTMENT FOR THE

POST OFFICE.

DRAKE, after all his efforts for the Post Office, has only succeeded in getting into the building formerly occupied as such; however, if his friends and the public generally would properly appreciate his efforts in selling them good GROCERIES; he will be able to live without government pap a little longer.

☞ Call and see.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks. Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned may take notice that the subscriber, administrator of the Estate of Matthew Connett deceased; intends to exhibit his final accounts, to the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county of Essex in the term of May next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.

SAMUEL LEE,
Administrator.

Plainfield, March 22. 1849. [21p.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

JUST PUBLISHED.

ALLEN'S COMPEND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75 to	$2 50 pr. gal.	
GIN "	75 to	1 75	"
WINES "	75 to	1 50	
N. E. RUM "	50 to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

(OR: THE LADIES' NATIONAL.)

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The proprietor of the Ladies' National Magazine returns his thanks to the American public for their liberal patronage of his magazine, and commends to their attention the following reasons for preferring it: As a Literary Magazine it stand unrivalled, its authors being the best in America, and its contents original.

As a Fashionable Monthly it is first: its fashions being the real Philadelphia and New-York ones, but issued in advance.

As a Family Magazine it is invaluable. To render fiction useful is the great aim of the work; hence its domestic stories are pronounced by the press and the public unequalled in truth and merit.

As a Pictorial work it is without a superior: more superb mezzotints appearing in it than any other periodical. For cheapness and merit combined, it has no parallel. At two dollars we furnish a periodical rivalling the three dollar ones in elegance, and infinitely more useful to the sex. Our success in this reduction of price is owing to a rigid adherence to the cash system and to payments in advance.

NEW CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Several new contributors of talent have been engaged for next year, which will relieve this Magazine from the objection so frequently brought against others, of being filled only with the hackneyed writings of worn-out tale-writers. We shall thus be able to give peculiar freshness to our Magazine for 1849.

THRILLING NOUVELLETES.

In addition to our domestic sketches, stories of the heart, tales of manners, &c. we shall publish several nouvellets, chiefly confined to illustrating the days of '76, those times that tried men's souls. Among these is a tale entitled 'Martin Rudolph,' founded on the report, that a Capt. in Lee's Legion went to France after the revolution, entered the French army under another name, and rose to be the great Marshal Ney. A tale, entitled 'Philadelphia in 1776,' illustrated by mezzotints, will be furnished by C. J. Peterson; this story will embrace the Declaration, the Battle of Trenton, Valley Forge, &c. &c. Mrs. Stephens will contribute several of her thrilling stories.

THE BEST FOR THE SEX.

For 1849 we shall issue, each month, an Editor's table, devoted expressly to the sex, containing information on new styles of embroidery, furniture, crotchet work. &c. also new receipts for the housewife, and horticultural intelligence: in a word a perfect vade mecum.

OUR SPLENDID FASHION PLATES

This magazine has always been the best guide for the fashions, which we get in advance. The costumes are selected, engraved and colored for us a month ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles.

OUR SUPERB EMBELLISHMENTS.

One of our superb mezzotints, engraved as they generally are from original pictures, costs us more than two, or even three of the ordinary plates that appear in other magazines. Such an engraving as 'The Fall of Babel,' which appeared in our November number, is almost priceless.

A HIGH MORAL TONE.

The other magazines are intended to amuse: this has a higher plan in view. Its object is to instruct while pleasing; parents may place it, with advantage in the hands of their daughters.

Terms: These are cheaper than any other Magazine can offer:—Two dollars a year invariably in advance. To Clubs: 3 copies, $5,00. 5 do $7,50. 7 do $10,00. 16 do $20,00.

PREMIUMS.

To the postmaster or other person obtaining a club of three or five, we will send a copy of 'Trumbull's celebrated picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill,' executed on steel. For a club of seven or sixteen either an extra copy of the magazine, or a copy of the 'Military Heroes of the Revolution,' an octavo of five hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred wood, and eighteen steel engravings, and sold for $3.

Address, post-paid, the money at our risk,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
98 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD.

At No. 102 Nassau Street,

The only store in New-York for Buying and Selling Curious Old and New Books, in every language, as well as every article connected with Literature, Fine-Arts, Antiquity, Science, Taste and Virtu,

The highest price given, and the smallest profit charged.

Paintings and Engravings framed; Books bound; Portfolios made; Periodicals served; and every thing connected with the Business executed and furnished upon the most equitable terms. Designing and Engraving on Wood executed by the best Artists.

Those having a single book, print, painting, or curiosity for sale, will meet with the same liberality and attention as those having whole Libraries of books, Portfolios of engravings, Galleries of Paintings or Museums of Curiosities to dispose of.

TALBOT WATTS, *Appraiser.*
THOMAS WATTS, *Librarian.*
BAUKE, CRISTOPHER, & Co.
Dec. 1848.—f. *Proprietors.*

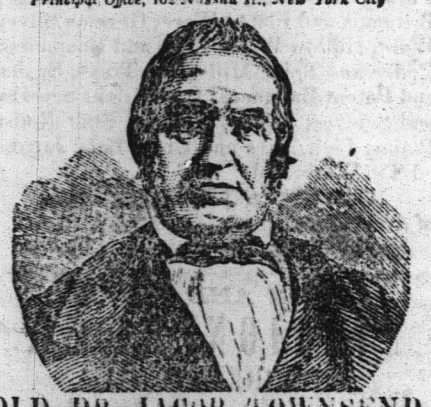
MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at
W. M. DRAKE'S

Rev. W. H. Turton's sermon for sale here.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., *for the purpose of gaining credit for* what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA"* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, *and is called for* throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT of SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the *one* is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would *bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with *rheumatism, and continued*, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually *till the 1st May. This amendment* was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED across THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my *neighbors*. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. *The pain in my back* has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,

Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

GREAT CHANCE for BOOK-AGENTS

To Clear from $500 to $1,000 a Year!

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works, the most splendidly-illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS'

NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, *Manufactures, and* Population, &c, of each State in the Union, illustrated with *Two Hundred Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c, &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price. $2 50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, illustrated with 212 Engravings: designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the Present Time By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.

Also, New Editions of Sears'

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ROBERT SEARS,
128 Nassau-st N. Y.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

ALBRO, HOYT, & CO.
72 John street,

ARE now receiving into store from their Factories, at Elizabeth-Town, N J. a variety of new and original patterns of

HEAVY FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

in widths 18, 21 and 24 feet. They are also receiving from the Albany, Lansingburg, and Utica factories, in sheets of 18 feet in width, a large assortment, embracing many new patterns of their

Medium Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, from the Newburgh, Albany, Lansingbugh, Utica and Maine Factories, every variety of patterns manufacturing by them, of their 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th, 7-4th, 8-4th and 12 feet wide

Light Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood and figured 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4th English, German and American

Table Oil Cloths.

Also, a great variety of new patterns of

Carriage Oil Cloths.

All of which they offer to the trade on liberal terms.

Jan. 1849. m3.

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The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

CALIFORNIA GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

DAY, 23 Courtlandt street, offers for sale of his own Manufactue—

15,000 dozen Elastic Suspenders.
3,000 yards India Rubber Cloth.
6,000 lbs. Railroad Rubber (discs).
15,000 feet India Rubber Hose—Day's Patent.
100 Day's patent India Rubber Houses, for California.
2,000 Camp Blankets.
25 Portable Boats—Day's patent.
1,500 lbs. Stationers' Rubber.
1,000 pairs India Rubber Boots.
— cases India Rubber Shoes.
1,500 Coats, Capes, and Spanish Ponchos.
300 India Rubber Beds and Pillows.
150 dozen Riding and Money Belts.
5 tons Steam Packing, a superior article.

Those, and a general assortment of Rubber Goods adapted to every climate, for sale, and being constantly manufactured, by the advertiser. The trade supplied on most liberal terms.

New York Feb. 20. 1849. p4

CALIFORNIA OUTFIT.

THE subscribers have for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for persons going to California, such as

White Mackinaw Blankets, weighing 5 to 10 lbs.
Colored do do scarlet, blue, green, drab, moose, mixed brown,
White Blankets, for Ships' Berths.
White and Colored Counterpanes, for Ships' Berths.
Cotton and Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up.
Table linen and Towels.
Gold Digger's Shirts, Matrasses and Pillows.
Heavy Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Mosquito Bars.

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, expressly suited to the California Trade.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 39 Nassau Street, corner of Liberty,
Opposite the Post Office.

New York, Feb 20. 1849.

☞ Somerset Messenger and Whig please copy 1mo.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED, at 353 Broadway, a few doors above their former place of Business, the most extensive establish in the department of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, Fine Engravings, Paintings etc., to be found in the United States.

The inducements presented to purchasers are:—

An Assortment not to be met with elsewhere; Articles of uniformly Good Quality; Prices as low as at any other establishmen.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage with which they have been favored in the first enterprise, has encouraged the subscribers to embark in the new; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that support to which the public shall consider them entitled.

WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples*, &c &c always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT, 415 *Broadway.*

1td. H. DALLEY.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1849. | NO. 19.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

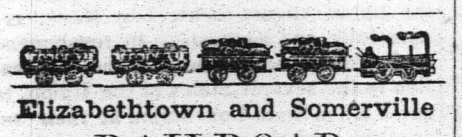
One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.



Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

Agents Wanted.

TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

(One Agent for each County in New-Jersey.)

The American Farm Book, price	$1 00
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, "	75
The American Bee-Keeper's Manual, "	1 00
The American Fruit Book, by Cole, "	50

No person need apply unless can command a cash capital of at least $25.

Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.

March, 1849. t3.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

The Slave Ship.

Swift! swift she came!
'Till a wreath of flame,
Seemed playing around her brow;
The morning bright
Flashed golden light,
On the crest of the waves below.

Beautful and bright
She wing'd her flight
O'er the breast of the rolling sea,
'Till she brightly gleamed
And 'neath the sun-ray seemed,
A spirit of heaven to be.

The sailors paced
And lightly traced
Her deck 'neath the morning sky;
Or lightly laugh'd
As the nectar quaff'd—
And dash'd the cup on high.

From Afric's strand
That sun-scorched land,
She drove her onward course;
As eagle flies
Thro' Cloudy skies—
Or the dash of a madened horse.

O! who could say?
'Neath that mornings ray
As she onward dashed—alone!
To hear the shout
As it rang out,
She was rent with pain, and dying groan.

Yet it was so
'Neath the deck—below,
Three hundred captives lay:
From the desert home
O'er the sea were borne,
By the white man torn away.

Fettered they lay
In close array,
All darkness and gloom around;
The thickened air
Bore here and there,
The last throb of the death telling sound.

Grim Death was there
In that bark so fair,
As she traversed the ocean wave;
And Africs child
From his native wild
Torn, soon found a watery grave.

Still the sailors sound
Burst free around
On the breath of the quickened air,
As the death-struck form
Amid calm or storm,
Was consigned to the oceans care.

Thus forms that glide
In beauteous pride,
Seeming void of care and sin,
As they dart along
With laugh and song—
Oft have the fire of hell within.

The outside is bright,
The laugh is light,
Ringing merry on the ear—
But the immortal soul—
Of man the whole,
Is shrouded in darkness and fear.

ROSA.

Plainfield, April 19.

Man is not free when he is given to sinful pleasures and corrupt desires. Ignorance is slavery, every vicious habit is a chain, and the bosom heaving with the excess of passion is the dungeon of the soul. Ah, how many dwell in darkness and attempt to hobble through the world with these shackles! If it be an outrage against nature to fetter a beast, will Man endure a bondage that is more degrading? Man, thou art a child of God; if even the brutes spurn their chains, O, be admonished to rise, in the dignity and consciousness of thy manhood, and be free!—*Young Peoples Journal.*

A clergyman being opposed to the use of the violin in the church service, was, however overruled by his congregation, who determined upon having one. On the following Sunday, the parson commenced the service by exclaiming, in long-drawn accents, 'You may f-i-d-d-le and s-i-n-g the 40th psalm.'

As an old lady lately was walking through one of the streets of Paris, at midnight, a patrol called out 'Who's there?' 'It's only me patrol; don't be afraid!'

Woman's Eye.

A THRILING SCENE.

I passed up the natural avenue and came upon the green. My feelings were very poetical as I walked towards the village church. I entered. A popular preacher was holding forth, and the little meeting house was much crowded. Several persons were standing up, and I soon discovered that I must retain my perpendicular position, as every seat was crowded. I, however, passed up the aisle, until I gained a position where I could have a fair view of nearly all present. Many of the congregation looked curiously at me, for I was a stranger to them all. In a few moments, however, the attention of every one seemed to be absorbed in the embassador of grace, and I also began to take an interest in the discourse. The speaker was fluent and many of his flights were even sublime. The music of the woods, and the fragrance of the health seemed to respond to his eloquence.

Then it was no great stretch of the imagination to fancy that the white banded creatures around me, with their pouting lips and artless innocence, were thus divided between the beauties of the two worlds, and wrapped in a sort of poetical devotion, I detected some glances at me of an animated character.

I need not describe the sensations experienced by a youth, where the eyes of a beautiful woman rest for a length of time on his countenance, and when he imagines himself to be an object of segard to her. I returned her glances with interest, and threw all the tenderness into my eyes which the scene, my meditations and the preachers discourse, had inspired in my heart—doubting not that the fair damsel possessed kindred feelings at the fountain of inspiration. How could it be otherwise?

She had been born and nurtured amidst these wild romantic scenes, and was made up of romance, of poetry, of tenderness; and then I thought of the purity of woman's love—her devotion—her truth. I only prayed that I might enjoy a sweet interchange of sentiment. Her glances continued. Several times our eyes met. My heart beat with rapture. At length the benediction was pronounced. I lingered about the premises until I saw the dark-damsel set out for home alone and on foot. Oh that the customs of society would permit—for we are surely one in soul. Cruel formality! that throws up a barrier between each other! Yet I follow her.—She looked behind, and I thought evinced some emotion at recognizing me as the stranger of the day. I then quicked my pace, and she actually slackened hers, as if to let me come up with her.

'Noble young creature!' thought I; 'her artless and warm heart is superior to tne bonds of custom?'

I reached within a stone's throw of her. She suddenly halted and turned her face toward me. My heart swelled to bursting. I reached the spot where she stood. She began to speak, and I took off my hat as if doing reverence to an angel?'

'Are you a pedler?'

'No, my dear girl, that is not my occupation.'

'Well, I don't know,' continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me very sternly: 'I thought when I saw you in the meeting house, that you looked like the pedler who passed off a pewter half-dollar three weeks ago, and so I was determined to keep an eye on you. Brother John has got home now, and he says if he catches the fellow he'll wring his neck for him; and I ain't sure but you're the good-for-nothing rascal after all!'

Reader, did you ever take the shower-bath?

In Albany, two or three mornings since, a young man was found in a pig pen, sleeping with half a dozen porkers, and affectionately hugging a demijon of liquor with one arm and a pig with the other. What taste.

QUEER PEOPLE.—A newspaper, in speaking of some new railroad cars, says—'The cars are quite long, and capable of holding sixty passengers with *doors at both ends.*' What queer sort of passengers they must be to be sure.

Two Incidents in the Revolutionary War.

'Fortune favors the Brave.'

A military officer with whom we have long been intimate, relates two incidents connected with Croghan's gallant defence of Fort Stevenson: one of which affords a strong postive and the other a stronger negative proof, of the above quoted adage.

As the British and the Indians, in their operations had violated their pledge and the usage of civilized warfare, by wontonly murdering their prisioners, the members of Croghan's little band, (only 100 strong with a single six-ponnder, and surrounded by about 600 British troops and thrice that number of Indians,) had mutually agreed to stand their ground to the last, and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

When all was ready the British Commander sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to treat for the surrender of the Fort. Chroghan pointing to him as he approached, exclaimed:

'It will not do to let him enter here and see our weakness: who will volunteer to meet him?'

As it was pretty certain that whoever should leave the Fort on such a mission would be murdered by the dastard foe, there was a brief pause, when Ensign Shipp replied:

'I will upon one condition.'

'What is it?' asked the Captain.

'Pledge me your word, as an officer and a man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will fire it off the moment you see me raise my hand.'

The plege was given, and Shipp went forth.

To all the arguments and pursuasion of the enemy his unvarying reply was:

'I am instructed to say that we defend the Fort.'

Soon the Indians began to suround him. One clutched his epaulette, another his sword. Shipp, who was a man of Herculean frame, released himself by a powerful effort, and turning to the envoy, coolly said;

'Sir, I have not put myself under the the protection of your truce witout knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun,' said he pointing to their solitary six-pounder, 'It is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander that it shall be fired at me the instat that I give him the signal. Therefore, restrain these men and respect the law of war, or you shall instantly accompany me to the other world.'

This was enough. Shipp was no more molested, he returned to his comrades in safety, fought out the desperate action that ensued, and obtained promotion for his bravery.

The counter instance referred to at the head of our paragraph was told as follows:

After the British and Indians had withdrawn Croghan missed one man (only one) efforts for his discovery, were, for some time unsuccessful. At length his remains were discovered in the garret of one of the block houses, where he had crept for safety, and was cut in two by a cannon ball.

All the rest, considering their chances of life not worth a thought, had only sought to do their duty, and escaped alive, from perhaps the most desperate fight on record. The only man that was killed, happened to be the only man who proved himself a coward.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Two Dutchmen, lived opposite to each other, who had for many years been in the habit of smoking by their door-side in silence, at length broke forth in the following dialogue:—

'What sort of wedder you tink will be to-day, neighbor?'

The other, after two or three hasty puffs, 'Well, I don't know: what sort of wedder *you* tink it will be?'

The first somewhat nettled, 'I think it will be wedder as *you* tink it will be.'

The other, acquiescingly, 'Well I tink so too.'

COMFORT.—'Is there any danger of the boa constrictor biting me?' asked a visitor at the Zoological Gardens.

'Not the least, marm,' replied the showman, 'he never bites—he swallows his wittles whole.'

What Perseverance Will Accomplish.

About forty years ago, in the woods near the line between Tennesee and Kentucky, stood a log cabin, sixteen feet by eighteen, which was occupied by a father and a mother with some ten or twelve children, and among them was the hero of our sketch. In his infancy he was fed on corn and hominy, bear meat, and the flesh of such wild animals as were caught in the woods.

At twelve years of age he was put out to work with a neighbor, as a farm-boy. He drove oxen, hoed corn, and raised tobacco in the summer, and cured it in the winter, till he was seventeen years old. Then he learned to make brick. To this he added the profession of a carpenter; and by these successive steps in mechanical arts he became able, by his unassisted skill, to raise a house from a clay pit, or from the stump, and complete it in all its parts. He could do it, too, in a manner that none of his competitors could surpass.

His panel-doors are the wonder and admiration of the country, in which they continue to swing on hinges. He never saw the inside of a school-house or church till after he was eighteen years old. Having achieved the valuable acquisitions of reading and writing, by the aid of another, all his other education has been the fruit of his own application and perseverance.

At the age of twenty-two, he conceived the idea of fitting himself for the practice of law. He at first procured an old copy of Blackstone, and having, after the close of his daily labors, by nightly studies over a pitch-not fire in his log-cabin, mastered the contents of that compendium of common law, he persued his researches into other elemeatary works. Having thus, by great diligence, acquired the rudiments of his profession, he met with an old lawyer who had left the practice, or whose practice had left him, with whom he made a bargain for his secretary and library, for which he was to pay him one hundred and twenty dollars in carpenters work. The chief part of the job to be done in payment for these old, musty books, was dressing and laying down a floor at *three* dollars per square of ten feet.

The library paid for, our hero dropped the adze, plane and trowel, and we soon after hear of him as one of the most prominent members of the Mississippi bar, and an able statesman and orator. 'I heard him one day,' says one, "make two speeches in succession, each of three hours in length, to the same audience, and not a movement testified any weariness on the part of a single auditor; and during his delivery, the assembly seemed swayed by the orator as weeds before the wind."

That poor farm boy is now at Washington, a member of Congress from Mississippi. His name is Patrick W. Tompkins. He is a self made man, and his history shows what an humble boy can do when he is determined to try.—*Saturday Rambler.*

Judge ——— had effected a settlement of accounts with one of his neighbors, a very parsimonious man, and it was found impossible to make correct change within *three cents*, which the judge said he would hand to the other at any subsequent period. Some days after, while the judge was upon the bench, and in the midst of a cause, the avaricious neighbor, whose brains could not rest while the three cents were absent from his pocket, appeared in the court-room, and with slight ceremony, beckoned to his debtor to grant him an interview. The judge, who was so unfortunate as to stutter somewhat, appreciated instantly the purpose of the applicant, and arrested the progress of the case, with 'st-stop, a f-f-few moments, until I sp-speak to m-m-my neighbor P.'

He thereupon descended from the bench and accompanied neighbor P. to a private room, and, as he expected, received a demand for the delinquent three cents. He paid it, obtained a receipt, and returned to the court-room, convulsing every one present with laughter, by the following remark:

'Th- they s-say, that at th-the m-moment an-any one d-d-dies another is b-b-born, and th-the soul of the one th-that dies g-goes into the b-body of th-the one that's b-b-born,—N-now when neighbor P. was b-born, *n-n-no-nobody died!*'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, April, 26, 1849.

What were the prinipal issues made by the late Presidential election, and by whom were they made? Were they not declared by all parties to be the prevention of the extension of Slavery over territories now free? Was not this great Jeffersonian democratic doctrine of the equal inalienable rights of all men, as so ably set forth in the declaration of independence, and the ordinahc of 1787, the principal issue of the Presidential election of 1848?

Were we not told at a Whig meeting held in this Village at Laing's Hall, by the Hon. John Vandyke, and two or three other speakers, that the whigs were and always had been the advocates of free soil, and that Gen. Taylor was more certainly to be depended on than either of the other candidates as a free soil man? Was this not also held forth by both the other parties at the same place, and within about ten days of the same time; and was not this the great question that agitated the minds of the people at that time; and that they were resolved that slavery should not be extended any farther; but that the time had then come for carrying out the great principles of freedom for which our forefathers contended? All must admit that this, and this alone, was the great issue before the people. As all the old issues, the U. S. Bank, the Tariff, the admission of Texas the Sub-Treasury, &c. had all been brought distinctly before, and were distinctly and definitely decided as they now stand, to be the favorite measures of the people; and as they would have again been decided if they had been made the test. So also will it be with Free Soil. The great majority of the people of the Union are in favor of equal rights, equal privileges, equal laws, and opposed to the extention of Slavery. All the difference appeared, and appears to be as to how, and by whom, this should be carried out; not as to the measure *itself*: and as above stated the People, the great mass of the intelligent Freemen of our Country are in favor of the freedom of the whole human race, and more especially that their own Country should be free; and woe be unto that Party or that man that shall defeat the expressed will of the people.

The people have spoken and continue to speak loudly on this subject. The democracy of the people, has destroyed the democracy of party; but true democracy remains as we trust it ever will, and rises superior to party democracy, and will ever be maintained by the people.

But what has been the result thus far in relation to this all important subject? Has the expressed will of the people on it been carried out by Congess or by Gen. Taylor? Has he in the selection of his Cabinet or in his appointments to office carried out the expressed will of the people on the subject of free territory? Will the whigs who professed to support him on this ground abandon him or their principles. We ask these questions now, that they, that all may be prepared to give an answer when the proper time arrives; many profess but all do not practice democracy.

We have a few more questions to ask, and respectfully request that all our readers will put the questions to themselves, and be prepared to act on due consideration of said questions in accordance with the true principles of a republican government, which we all profess to admire.

Is the subject of slavery an evil, and indefensible under all forms of government, to say nothing about its being more so under that of a republican?

Can or does a republican form of government exist where a portion of the people are held in bondage? Has not congress the power under the constitution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit its introduction into territories now free? If congress has not this power, by what power did it pass the ordinance of 1797! If this power is not in the Constitution, have not the people the power to amend it by a clause to that effect? If all power is of the people, and not by the divine right of kings, how long will they lay under this curse on their energies when all the monarchial Governments of Europe, and even the ignorant and tyranical government of Mexico have abolished and prohibited it.

As we have already observed, all the old issues have been fairly, decisively, and justly decided and we think for the best interest of the country. It matters not to us nor to the great mass of the people who is at the head of affairs, if the people have their equal and just rights. All the smoke and noise made about appoitments to and removals from office is a matter of small importance to the great mass of the people; nevertheless after the voluntary declarations of Gen. Taylor, and of those who advocated his claims to the high offiice of President, it is to be hoped that he will carry out these oft repeated declarations in his appointments to and removals from offiice, by appointing honest, capable, and obliging men, without regard to their political predilections, and thus fulfill his promises to be President of the whole people, and none can have cause to complain.

Shall we continue to be a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth, professing the equal and inalienable rights of all men, while we continue to hold millions of our fellow men in bondage?

The people have demanded that this curse shall be done away; that Slavery shall not be extended over territory now free, that the nation shall no longer be outraged by the toleration of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The people also demand retrenchment in the expenses and patronage of the government. Cheap Postage for the people. Abolition of all unnecessary offices and saleries. The election of all civil officers directly by the people. Free grants in limited quantities to actual settlers of the Public Lands. A reduction of the mileage of Members of Congress to fair and just compensation of their travelling expenses. Abolition of or great reduction in the franking privilege, and to *just* and *equal* laws by the General and State governments.

☞ Now is the time to advertize, our patronage in the Village and surrounding country, is steadily on the increase, with our next number we shall issue five hundred copies of our paper, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants, and others would do well to hand in their advertisements in time for our next.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Common Schools.

It will be perceived by a reference to another column of our paper, that the friends of Common Schools throughout the United States, are respectfully, and earnestly requested to meet in covention in Philadelphia, on the 22d day of August next, to promote the cause of Popular Education. And farther recommend that the friends of Common School Education in the several states of the Union, meet in Convention at their respective capitals, on or before the 4th day of July next; for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention

We doubt not the citizens of Plainfield take a lively interest in this subject, and therefore we would simply call attention to the fact that there is such a convention to be held, that necessary and prompt action be taken as the importance of the subject demands, that we may be properly represented in both State and National Conventions.

We would therefore suggest the propriety of calling a meeting and inviting some suitable person or persons to give us an address on the subject.

With what greater subject, and one more closely allied to the true interest and liberties of the people, can we commemorate the birthday of our National Freedom, than that of Common School Education.

Liberty and Education are one and indivisable.

The *Literary American*—Published by A. J Townsend 105 Nassau st. New York, G. P. Quackenboss Editor, $3 00 per annum.—We cannot speak in too high terms of this most excellent weekly periodical, it has no superior, and but few equals, copies of it can be seen at this office.

☞Every thing offered for sale, can be made known to the inhabitants of this Village and surrounding country, at a trifling expense, by advertising in the Plainfield Gazette.

Reader be careful and look over our advertising columns, or you may chance to lose some good bargains, as we have constantly something new offered worthy of your attention.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

There is nothing more calculated to gratify the Christian and philanthropist than the influence which the newspaper press is exerting in favor of all those great reforms which must be effected before the happy period, for which the wise and good labor and the oppressed and down-trodden pray, "the good time," can arrive.

The press, it is true, is not doing all the good of which it is capable, and which it will soon, indeed, perform; but it has within fa few years advanced in usefulness a thousand-fold. That it is not putting forth greater efforts for the benefit of mankind, is more the fault of readers than of publishers. There is yet so much bigotry and intolerance among mankind, that if an editor is too earnest and faithful in the cause of *the right*, he is set down by the illiberal as an enthusiast, a visionary, a fanatic, a seditious fellow, whose labors are described as having a tendency to turn the world upside down. "This one *fellow* came in to sojourn, and he will needs be a judge," said the wicked sodomites to Lot, and such is yet frequently the language of the world to the real reformer.—The enemies of progress have ever warred fiercely against those who have sought to make mankind wiser and happier.

When the Reformer himself made his advent into our fallen world, on a mission of love to all mankind; although he violated none of the conventionalities of life, but was, in every respect, an example of what a good citizen should be—of whom it had been predicted that "He shall not strive nor cry; neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets. A bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench"—who passed his whole time in instructing the ignorant, healing the sick, and raising the dead—even *he* was persecuted continually by those who were the enemies of the divine truths he taught, and who finally caused him to suffer a malefactors death. Listen to his defence when he was arraigned by the high priest who caused his arrest: "I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort, and in secret have I said nothing." Here was the grand reason of the hatred entertained by the high priest and elders, who were the whole cause of his sufferings; for the people themselves were his friends. It was because they feared his influence over those for whom he was doing so much, that they sought his life; for he had done nothing worthy of death and Pilate (who appeared to be desirous of gratifying them) was forced to confess, I find in him no fault at all."

One of the great advantages of the newspaper press is the opportunity which it affords the earnest advocate of truth—no matter what may be his condition in life—to communicate with his fellow men. There is no other method in which he can do it so effectually. All classes of people look to the newspaper to learn what is new and strange: and after they have finished the news and miscellany, many will read some of the communications which it frequently contains, although they discuss matters which require some little effort of the mind to appreciate them. And let no one imagine that such articles are not calculated to influence those who read them.

Truth is eternal and unchangeable, and, if pondered, will always produce its natural effect, no matter who promulgates it. And here is the gr.at utility of communicating truth by means of the newspaper; for thousands read papers who rarely or never touch a book, especially one addressed to the intelligent reader.

I look upon the newspaper press as one of the most efficient mediums for spreading the truth with which the world is blessed; and while I would not underrate the influence of the pulpit, I certainly look upon the press as its equal. There are some clergymen, it is true, who will command the attention of the most thoughtless, and whose labors, of course, are greatly blessed; but it is lamented by a large number of the wise and good that many of our divines are behind the age and not calculated to be very useful, because they too frequently discuss doctrinal points, instead of teaching matters of a practical nature. These doctrines, say they, may be interesting to some, but they are not to the mass of the people; and it appears to be a waste of time to dwell on them, while the weightier matters which should claim the attention of fallen creatures like us, are almost wholly overlooked. It is not my intention, however, to say anything which can possibly lessen the respect which all right-minded people have for their spiritual teachers. Far from it! So long as they teach us to live in charity with all men, and seek their highest good,—which is the spirit of our Saviours teachings,—they have my earnest prayers for their success.

But there are others than clergyman who have something important to communicate to their fellow men, who were it not for the newspaper, would have no opportunity of doing it. They have not the privilege of addressing their friends and neighbors face to face; and even if they had the opportunity of meeting them in a lecrure room, all have not the faculty of making themselves useful as lecturers.

It is a pleasure second to none which I enjoy, to hear the orator address a crowded assembly. How often have I stood for three or four hours at a time jammed in a crowd, from which one could hardly have escaped if he sought to do so, in listening to the logical and musical voice of the eloquent speaker! And it is a great gift for a man to be blessed with who can hold for hours together thousands of his fellow men by the strains of his eloquence, But this gift is nearly as rare as it is great; for although there are many men who are passable speakers, but few, very few, can be justly called orators. There are many persons, however, who can write a clever essay, or a fair newspaper article; one which will interest a good many readers; and who, by these labors, may be the cause of much good. Did you notice that man who crossed the street just now? You would not imagine that *he* could say anything which would be interesting to the public. He is, as you may judge by his appearance, a poor man, who has had very little chance to obtain an education; indeed, all the knowledge he posesses he has picked up at odd spells while resting from his daily labors. You would not fancy that he could find ten men in the village who could be induced to attend a lecture room to hear him speak; and yet he can write a passable newspaper article—one which shall be read and commented on by hundreds.

There are many, like him, who can occasionally write something which will be of interest to the public, and therefore they are benefactors to their fellows; for anything which interests our minds, is calculated to profit us. It is because men are not interested that they are not benefitted; for "knowledge is power," and cannot be acquired untilthe mind is interested. When that is done, men *will* become wiser, and *therefore* better; because an intelligent man will not commit many acts which the ignorant one will for he knows that every time he violates any law which has been given for his government, he must suffer the penalty he incurs by his foolishness.

But I must bring this article to a close, or some of my readers may say that they would like my argument better had I not been (like too many who address them from the pulpit) so intolerably tedious.

A. C.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—According to a statement of the Cincinnati Atlas, the members of the next House of Representatives, who have already been elected, stand politically divided, Whigs 81, Democrats 55, Independents (or Free Soilers) 9. The nine Independents are made up of two in Massachusetts, three in Pensylvsnia, three in Ohio, and one in Wisconsin. Two of them, the Atlas thinks, will support the present administration:

'The members *to be elected* are 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Rhode Island, 1 in Deleware, 6 in Maryland, 15 in Virginia, 9 in North Carolina, 7 in Alabama, 4 in Mississippi, 4 in Louisana, 11 in Tennesee, 10 in Kentucky, 10 in Indiana, and 5 in Missouri. Of these 33 are Whigs, 47 are Democrats, and one Independent. If the returns of the members come in as they did before, the Whigs will have 117 members—which is *four* majority over Democrats and Independents, *fourteen* majority over the Democrats.'

The Atlas then makes an estimate of certain losses and gains, in the elections yet to be held, the result of which would give the Whigs 114 members, the Democrats 116, and the Independents 10. These estimate concedes a Whig loss of 2members in Virginia.

The Free States have 30 Senators, 139 Representatives, and 169 Presidential Electors.

The Slave States have 30 Senators, 91 Representatives, and 121 Presidential Electors.

The total Area of the Free States is 454, 340 Square Miles or 290, 777, 600 Square Acres. Total Area of Slave States is 610, 798 Square Miles or 390, 910, 720 Square Acres. Texas which is not included in the above has 325, 520 Square Miles or 208, 332, 800 Square Acres.

The new *Commet* is visible soon after dark, and will be nearest to us about the 28th inst.

National Convention of the Friends of Common Schools.

The undersigned, deeming that the great cause of Popular Education in the United States, may be advanced, and the exertions of its friends strengthened and systematized, by natural consultation and deliberation, respectfully request the friends of Common Schools, and of Universal Education throughout the Union to meet in Convention, at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday 22d day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the promotion of this paramount interest of our Republican Institutions.'

We have only room for the following influential names, from among the large number of warm friends of Popular Education, who have signified their acquiesence in this call.

Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. Philad'a.
Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, do
Alfred E. Wright, do
Dr T. F. King, Jew Jersey.
Robert J. Breckenridge, D D. Ky.
Hon. Horace Mann, Mass.
Ex-Governor Horace Eaton, Vt.
Asa D. Lord, Esq. Ohio.
Judge E. Lane, Sandusky, Ohio;
Philip Lindsey, D. D. Nashville.
A. D Bache, LL. D. Washington.
H. W. Heath, LL. B. Maryland.

Local Committee of Arrangement.

The following named gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee of Arrangement, for the "National Common School Convention:"—

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Chairman.
Alfred, E, Wright, Cor. Secretary.
James J. Barclay, William Martin,
George Emlen, Jr. John Miller.
Daniel M Fox, Mordicai L. Dawson
Joseph Cowperthwait, S S. Randall,
Edward C. Biddle, J. Engle Negus.

Communications in reference to the proposed Convention should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary. Those intended for publication, should be addressed to the Editor of the Casket, Philadelphia.

State Common School Conventions.

The Committee of Arrangements for the National Common School Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 22d of August next, beg leave, respectfully and earnestly, to recommend to the friends of Common School Education in the several States of the Union, to assemble in State Convontion at their respective capitals, or at some central location, on or before the FOURTH OF JULY next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, and transacting such other business in reference to the interests of Common School Education within their borders, as may be deemed expedient. It is desirable that the number of delegates from each State be at least equal to its representation in Congress, and that a *full delegation* should, as far as may be practicable, be secured. State or Local Conventions of Teachers, Superintendents, or other assemblages of the friends of education, are also respectfully requested to appoint delegates to the proposed National Convention.

☞ Editors and publishers of newspapers throughout the Union, are eaanestly requested to publish this notice, together with the notice recommending the National Common School Convention.

By order of the Committe,
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, *Chairman.*
A. E. WRIGHT, *Cor. Sec.*

☞ Editors giving the above 'call' an insertion will oblige us by forwardihg a copy of the paper containing the call to Wright's Casket, Philadelphia.

The Spiders Thread.

That any creature could be found to fabricate a net, not less ingenious than that of the fisherman, for the capture of its prey; that it should fix it in the right place, and then patiently await the result, is a proceeding so strange, that if we did not see it done daily before our eyes by the common house-spider, and garden-spider, it would seem wonderful. But how much is our wonder increased when we think of the complex fabric of each single thread, and then of the mathematical precision and rapidity with which, in certain cases, the net itself is constructed; and to add to all this, in example of the wonders which the most common things exhibit when carefully examined, the net of the garden-spider consists of two distinct kinds of silk. The threads forming the concentrick circles are composed of a silk, much more elastic than that of the rays, and are studded over with minute globlues of a viscid gum, sufficiently adhesive to retain any unwary fly which comes in contract with it. A net of average dimensions is estimated by Mr. Blackwall to contain 87,360 of these globules, and a large net, of fourteen or sixteen inches in diameter, 120,000; and yet such a net will be completed by one species (Eperiaa poelica) in about forty minutes, on an average, if no interruption occurs.—*Right's Paper.*

THE SUBTREASURY.—The *losses* sustained by the nation in consequence of depositing the public money in the Banks, were in 1847 estimated by Judge Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, at $15,492,000, including interest, and depreciation of Bank notes compared with specie. As yet there has been no loss under the Sub Treasuay system.

A new movement is agitating the press and loyal politicians of the British North American Provinces. The object is the union of the Canadas with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the only means of averting the annexation of the whole to the United States. It is contended that a federal compact of the Colonies, with a common Parliament, will, by bringing the peculiar resources of each into greater activity, revive the flagging industry and trade, which have for years past been the most powerful agitator of a seperation from the Home Government.

QUEER PROPERTY.—A New-Orleans paper advertises for sale one 'undivided half of a negro."

PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. IV. OF THE

LADIES' WREATH,

EDITED BY MRS. S. T. MARTYN.

The success of this magazine, which is yet in its infancy, is unsurpassed in the history of the periodical literature of this country. Its circulation is now, nearly, if not quite equal to the oldest of our monthlies, and excels some, which claim to be, the most popular of the magazines.

Our object has been, as stated in our first prospectus, to give our fair countrywomen, and introduce into the family circle, a work containing a pure, elevated, christian literature—a work which should exert an ennobling influence upon all its readers, and help to sustain the great principles, industrious habits, and moral sentiments, which lie at the foundation of our republican liberties and free institutions. When we commenced our enterprise, it was doubted, by many, whether such a work could be sustained. The success of the Wreath has settled that question, and cheered the hearts of thousands, who have mourned over the bad influence of much of the literature of the day.

It gives us much happiness to state, that we have been encouraged, in our enterprise, by a steady and rapid increase of our circulation, and by the voice of the press, and by numerous notes of commendation from the best minds and noblest hearts in the country.

OUR EMBELLISHMENTS

speak for themselves. We echo the voice of the press when we say, our flower plates have not been equalled, and our steel engravings have not been surpassed, by any, even of the three dollar magazines.

THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY.

If the Wreath was made up extracts from other works, and the flowers and plates were wood engravings, the cost of publication would be lessened, at least one-half. But our articles are original, and from the pens of our very best writers—our flowers are lithographed, in the best style of the art, and our steel engravings by the ablest and most popular artists in the country. The twelve numbers make a beautiful volume of 432 pages, on fine white paper, with 24 splendid engravings, for one dollar!! ☞ in advance.

NEW TYPE AND SPLENDID PAPER.

The May number, which commences the fourth volume, will contain sixteen extra pages, two fine steel engravings, and splendid flower plate. We promise our subscribers that the next volume shall not only be the best, but the most beautiful magazine in the country.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Are not surpassed by any magazine in the country. We give the names of a few of them not having room for more.

Mrs. L H Sigourney, M N McDonald, Ann S Stephens, F L Smith, C Therasa Clarke, A B Hyde, E Little, St Simon, M L Gardner, E C Kinney, Hon E Lewis, Rev N A Keys, Miss Caroline May, Hon Stacy G Potts, Rev J Alden, Wm H Burleigh, W B Sprague, S D Burchard, George S Burleigh, A M Cowles, C E Babb, T S Arthur, Carlos Smith, D S Stone, G F Secchi de Casali, D C Lansing, WB Tappan, F Hagan, G W Clarke, and G F Root, Esquires.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN LADIES.

We shall continue giving original portraits of distinguished American ladies.—Several will be inserted in the fourth volume, as soon as correct paintings can be procured, from which to engrave them.

BEST TERMS TO CLUBS.

We offer to clubs the following low terms, which are but a few pennies above the cost price. Four copies for one year for $3; eight do do $6; fourteen do do $10; twenty do do $14. Address,

MARTYN & ELY, 143 Nassau-st N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday April 18.

FLOUR	$5 12 a 5 62
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 62
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 25
CORN	52 a 57
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt.	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	54 a —
OATS " do	30 a —
RYE " do	54 a 56
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	18 a 20
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

Ahead of All Competition!

Sartain's Union Magazine.

The public are apprised that the Union Magazine has changed residence, as well as changed hands, Messrs. Sartain & Sloanaker having purchased it of the former proprietors, and transferred its place of publication from New-York to Philadelphia. In addition, also, to the services of Mrs. Kirkland, who will continue, as heretofore, to contribute to its pages, the proprietors have engaged, as an associate editor, professor John S. Hart, of Philadelphia.

It is confidently believed that the patrons of the Magazine will find signs of improvement, as well as change. Its external appearance is improved. For evidence of this, the reader need only look for himself. In the pictorial department, the magazine may now fearlessly challenge comparison with any of its rivals.

In respect to the literary character of the magazine, it will be the earnest endeavor of all concerned in its publication, to secure for it the contributions of the best writers that the country affords. The proprietors have already entered into arrangements for articles from almost every writer of distinction in the United States.

An Original Novel.

A special feature for the present volume will be the publication of an original novel, the manuscript of which has been purchased for the purpose. The publication of this novel will in no case be extended into the succeeding year, even though a large number of extra pages have to be printed to bring it to a conclusion before the close of the volume. This novel will open to the reader a new field of American traditions, entirely untouched by Irving, Cooper, or any of our writers of historical fiction. The scene of the story is in North Carolina, just prior to the Revolution, and it embodies in the form of an entertaining fictitious narrative, a mass of historical traditions respecting the early settlement of the Carolinas, which, if we mistake not, will give quite a new aspect to that part of our national history. The writer, Mr. Whiley, who contributed a short tale to our January number, is a native of North Carolina, and has traversed carefully all that part of the country which he has made the scene of his story, for the purpose of giving the greater fidelity and accuracy to his descriptions. Without violating any of its secrets, we may venture to tell his readers in advance, that he has thrown an interest (something like that with which genius has invested the abode of the Knickerbockers) over even the "Dismal Swamp," and that not less dismal line of sandy, harborless sea beach, that stretches for hundreds of miles south of Cape Fear.

Another feature will be a series of stories by professor Alden, of Williamstown, Mass. illustrating the times of the early puritans.

Rev. John Todd, D. D. of Pittsfield, Mass. will continue to contribute New-England Legends, of which "Tomo of the Wild lakes," in the January number, is a fair specimen.

PREMIUMS:—The following splendid engravings, suitable for parlor ornaments, have been engraved at an expense of more than $1000, and are offered as premiums in connection with the magazine The price of either picture is of itself $3

A large whole-length portrait of General Taylor,

Represented resting on his war-horse, old Whitey. Engraved on steel, in Mezzotinto, by J Sartain, from daguerreotypes from life expressly for this plate. Size, exclusive of the margin, 21 by 16 inches.

Group of portraits of the Washington family,

Including General Washington, Lady Washington, Eleanor Parke Custis, G. Washington Parke Custis, and Washington's favorite Servant. Engraved in Mezzotinto, on steel, by J. Sartain, from the original by Savage. Size, exclusive of margin, 24 by 17 inches.

Remember, our premiums are not from old worn out magazine plates, not worth the postage on their transmission, as is the case with the offers of some others. The proprietors of Sartain's Union Magazine intend in all instances, when a promise is made, to produce something of real merit and value.

TERMS:—One copy of the magazine, and one of the premiums, $3; Two copies $5; Five copies of the magazine and one of the premiums, and a copy of the Magazine extra to the agent, $10; single copies 25 cents.

☞ The money must accompany each order. No letters taken from the post-office unless the postage is paid. Address

JOHN SARTAIN & Co. Third-st.
opposite Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

DIED.

At his residence near this place on Thursday last, Edward Vail, brother of Nathan, aged about 84 years.

In Piscataway township, near New Market, on the 3d inst. Mary, widow of Hugh Dunn, aged about 55 years.

Mrs. Margaret Randolph, aged 78 years —Both were members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church near New Market.

It is supposed that two-thirds of the human family, or six hundred millions are worshippers of idols.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

CHEAP MILLINERY.

MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS, FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE, AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

☞ Cheap for Cash. ☜

Plainfield, April 25. 1849. [24.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends aud the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap by D. BULLMAN.

April 25 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Plainfield, April 2d. 1849.

Amount of premium notes received,	$21,523 62
6 pr cent cash rec'd on the above	1,291 41
Interest received upon money loaned,	85 38
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1849 on money loaned, not yet collected,	35 58
Rec'd for transient policies,	41 35
	$22,977 34
Paid out for expenses since the organization in May, 1846, including account books, safe, advertising, &c.	$112 84
Cash loaned on good security,	1,255 89
Interest accrued to April 1st on the above,	35 58
Cash in Seretary's hands,	49 41
Premium Notes on hsnd,	21,523 62
	$22,977 34

ELSTON MARSH, President,
L. CRAIG, Secretary. [20.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Office at 10 cts. a copy.

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED,

AND all kinds of Produce in exchange for GOODS at the

NEW STORE at Plainfield.

THE subscriber having fitted up the building formerly occupied by William M. Drake as a Grocery and Printing Office, has on hand a neat assortment of Goods, such as are generally kept in a retail store Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

CUTLERY, and GLASS, all of which he will exchange for CASH and PRODUCE on the most reasonable terms Persons may find it to their advantage to favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere. F. H. BRYAN.

Plainfield, April 16. 1849. [69.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of DRY GOODS now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashm re Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

Advertize.—*"There is but one way of obtaining business—pulicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements.—The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprize is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."—Blackwood.*

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE

POST OFFICE.

DRAKE, after all his efforts for the Post Office, has only succeeded in getting into the building formerly occupied as such; however, if his friends and the public generally would properly appreciate his efforts in selling them good GROCERIES; he will be able to live without government pap a little longer.

☞ Call and see.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades; Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japanned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good Houses and Lots, Farms of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 17

People of Moderate Fortune.

If you are about to furnish a house, do not spend all your money, be it much or little. Do not let the beauty of this thing, and the cheapness of that, tempt you to buy unnecessary articles. Dr. Franklin's maxim was a wise one:—'Nothing is cheap you do not want.'

But merely what is absolutely necessary, and let experience of your wants and your means dictate what shall be afterwards obtained. If you spend all at first you will find you have bought many things you do not want, and omitted many you do want. Begin cautiously. As riches increase, increase in hospitality and splendor; but it is always painful and inconvenient to decrease.

After all these things are viewed in their proper light by the judicious and respectable. Neatness, tastefullness, and good sense, may be shown in the management of a small household and the arrangement of a little furniture as well as upon a large scale. The consideration gained by living beyond one's income, is not actually worth the trouble it costs. The glare there is about such false, wicked parade, is deceptive; it does not in fact procure valuable friends, or extensive influence. More than that, it is morally wrong, so far as the individual is concerned; and injurious beyond calculation to the interests of our country. To what are the increasing beggary and discouraged exertions of the present day owing? A multitude of causes no doubt tend to increase the evils, but the root of the whole matter is the extravagance of all classes of people?

We never shall be prosperous till we have sufficient moral courage to make pride and vanity yield to the dictates of honesty and prudence. We never shall be free from embarrassment till we cease to be ashamed of industry and economy! Let women aid in the reformation. Let their husbands and fathers see them happy without finery; and if their friends have, as is often the case, a foolish pride in seeing them decorated, let them silently and gradually check this feeling, by showing that they have better means of commanding respect. Let the exercise of ingenuity, economy, and neatness, prove that good taste and gentility are attainable without great expense.—*Mrs. L. M. Child.*

WASHINGTON.—Extract from *Washington's Code of Manners*, written in his early youth:

'Every action ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

'Be no flatterer, neither play with any one who delights not to be played with.

'Read no papers, letters, or books, in company. Come not near the papers or books of another so as to read them. Look not over another when he is writing.

'Let your countenance be cheerful, but in serious matters, be grave.

'Show not yourself glad at another's misfortunes.

'Let your discourse with others on matters of business be short.

'It is good manners to let others speak first.

'When a man does all he can, do not blame him, though he succeeds not well.

'Take admonitions thankfully.

'Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the injury of another.

'In your dress be modest, and consult your condition. *Play not the Peacock, looking vainly at yourself.*

'It is better to be alone than in bad company.

'Let your conversation be without malice or envy.

'Urge not your friend to discover a secret.

'Break not a jest were none take pleasure in mirth.

'Speak not injurious words either in jest or in earnest.

'Gaze not on the blemishes of others.

'When another speaks be attentive.

'Be not apt to relate news.

'Be not curious to know the affairs of others.'

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—A postmaster in Virginia refuses to deliver the *Cincinnati Globe*, a Van Buren paper, as such papers are forbidden to be circulated in the State.

'I had rather not take a horn with you,' said the loafer to the mad bull; but he insisted upon treating him to two, and the loafer got quite high.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned may take notice that the subscriber, administrator of the Estate of Matthew Connett deceased; intends to exhibit his final accounts, to the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county of Essex in the term of May next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.

SAMUEL LEE,
Administrator.

Plainfield, March 22. 1849. [21p.

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with 200 Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ALLEN'S COMPEND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

Just Published--Price 25 Cents.

GUIDE to Health and Long Life; or what to Eat, Drink and Avoid; What Exercise to take—How to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites—and on the General Conduct of Life, whereby health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable Old Age attained; that at last when our career is concluded, we may,

"Like ripe fruit drop
Into our Mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which he added, a Popular Exposition of Liebigs Theory of Life, Health and Disease, by Robert James Culverwell, M. D.

This work of which some 60,000 copies are sold annually in England, and is now for the first time reprinted in this country, and is sold at a price which will bring it within the reach of every individual in the United States. It is probably the best work on Health and Long Life ever published. A liberal discount to the trade J. S. REDFIELD,
Dec. 1f-3t. Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Rev. W. H. Turton's sermon for sale here.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This *Townsend is no doctor, and never was*; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and *known its value. It had reached* the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be *of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means* would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system.* Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value.*

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else: they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that *all the inert properties of the* Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of *becoming acid or of fermentation*, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds and Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, *relaxing stricture of the lungs*, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, *removes all obstructions*, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then?

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and *damaging other goods!* Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is *Scrofula but an acid humor* in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, *more or less.* What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *ignorantly worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant *resemblance* to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or *disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional* man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the enfeebled and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with *rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions*, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed.* I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my *back has* likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street. N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

PRINTERS & BINDERS

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 GOLD STREET, MANUFATORY, Corner of Broome and Sheriff sts. New-York.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved PATENT Single and double Cylender Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Press; Hydraulic Presses with WROUGHT IRON Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c,

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Brass Castings made to order.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1848.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

ALBRO, HOYT, & CO.
72 John street,

ARE now receiving into store from their Factories, at Elizabeth-Town, N. J. a variety of new and original patterns of

HEAVY FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

in widths 18, 21 and 24 feet. They are also receiving from the Albany, Lansingburg, and Utica factories, in sheets of 18 feet in width, a large assortment, embracing many new patterns of their

Medium Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, from the Newburgh, Albany, Lansingbugh, Utica and Maine Factories, every variety of patterns manufacturing by them, of their 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th, 7-4th, 8-4th and 12 feet wide

Light Floor Oil Cloths,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood and figured 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4th English, German and American

Table Oil Cloths.

Also, a great variety of new patterns of

Carriage Oil Cloths.

All of which they offer to the trade on liberal terms.

Jan. 1849. m3.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD.

At No. 102 Nassau Street,

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Jan. 1849. 3m.

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WILLIAMS & STEPHENS.

Dec. 1848. f3.

BURNS & SCALDS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO Prove; that in any one single instance, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, that is to say the Genuine article, has, since its first introduction by me, in 1839, up to this period, ever failed to cure the worst cases of *Burns and Scalds!! Piles, Erysipelas Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Broken Breast Sore Nipples, &c &c* always yield to the wonderful properties of the *Genuine* Extractor; and in all cases of Burns or scalds, its effects are instantaneous and it draws out the pain in a few minutes.

☞ CAUTION—*Avoid Counterfeits*, for they are deleterious in their effects.

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PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849. | NO. 20.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
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Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
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One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The recent premature death of a young lady of my acquaintance, caused by almost incessant occupation with her needle, and the nearly ceaseless labors of many others, for the most insufficient compensation, which is undermining their health and hurrying them to a wretched end, induces me to offer a few remarks on the cause which produces such melancholy results.

It is known to you that a very large number of females in this section of the State, as well as in many other places, from the child of the most tender years to the matron whose tottering limbs will hardly convey her from the fireside to the door of the dwelling, are engaged in making up cheap clothing. That it is the duty of all to labor who can do anything useful, and therefore beneficial to society, I cheerfully admit, and insist that they should do it. But I do not believe,—if those who are interested will do what is right,—that it is necessary that this clothing should be made at the present starvation prices.

If all who follow this and similar employments, were obliged to labor as many hours only each day as they were able to without injury to their health, or neglecting important duties, the evil would not be so great; but, unfortunately, in a very large number of cases this will not answer, because, having no resources but the labor of their hands, they are obliged to work until they are entirely exhausted to supply themselves and their families with the necessaries (they do not aspire to the comforts) of life.

That this state of things has already produced very serious evils, the most superficial observer cannot fail to have noticed. The remark is made of the most fastidious housekeeper, who has engaged in this enterprize, that her rooms are not kept as tidy and comfortable as formerly; and her personal appearance, except when she goes abroad or expects company at home, is not as neat and becoming. The change in others is far greater; the extremely low price at which this clothing is now made compels the poorer female to neglect all but the most imperative duties, and even these are often performed in the most imperfect manner. The house is suffered to go unswept until it is intolerably dirty; the meals are hastily and improperly prepared; the children go almost uncared for, and become dirty and slovenly in their appearance; the sick baby suffers greatly for want of care; the husband's clothing is not kept in proper order, which tends to irritate him; and these causes combined often make him regard his home and family with feelings of indifference if not with disgust. The education of the daughters is neglected; they can neither afford time to attend school or learn their lessons at home, while a good book or a newspaper are luxuries which they are taught to dispense with. These girls are thus growing up to be the mothers of the next generation, ignorant in many respects of the simplest truths. They are taught housekeeping in the most superficial manner, if indeed, as in thousands of cases, they are not brought up without any knowledge of it whatever.

But these evils, great as they undoubtedly are, are light when compared with the loss of health and life which must inevitably result from such constant employment. Any one who has the least knowledge of physiology knows what *must* be the consequence of such incessant application. It is impossible that a young girl can grow up with the bloom of health on her cheeks, and with eyes sparkling and bright, who passes her days with the needle constantly in hand. She will as certainly undermine her constitution as that the sun shines, if she does not find some less exacting employment. The laws which govern her nature are unchanging, and every infraction of those laws will cause her to suffer. She might as well take fire into her bosom and expect not to be burned, as to labor constantly at an unhealthy business without looking forward to its certain result—an early grave. Look around at the young women who live by their needles, and where you find one who is healthy and lively, how many do you hear complaining of loss of appetite, pain in the side or breast, loss of sleep, and whose hectic cheeks and glassy eyeballs announce with tongues which cannot be misunderstood, that the place where the "weary are at rest" is, to them, *very* near at hand. Ah, is it not sad to reflect that so many of the young and beautiful, who are but just entering on life's bright morning, should thus have their sun go down before it is noon? What a hard fate that they must follow an employment which is fraught with so much misery! How many we have seen pass away, whose untimely deaths could as clearly be traced to their unhealthy pursuits, as any facts which we can determine! How many mothers are now sick at heart, when they look upon their unhealthy daughters, who are but the wrecks of the lively girls who but a few years since were all life and animation! Ah, mother, if this employment was not the best which you could obtain for your child, you will long reproach yourself for advising her to follow what is often attended with such disastrous consequences. That hectic flush, those sunken, lustreless eyes, those profuse sweats, that spitting of blood, perhaps—all tell too plainly, even to the inexperienced eye, that your daughter's remaining days will be few and full of evil. Consumption—that most insidious and fearful disease, which has carried off so many millions of the young and beautiful, and good—has marked her for its own! If you have another daughter whose health is not yet injured, think seriously before you teach her to depend on an employment which is so life-destroying, and whose reward at best will hardly keep soul and body together.

We have as yet experienced but a few of the evils which will inevitably follow this universal and almost incessant use of the needle. Many of those employed have followed the business but a few years, and being of robust health when they commenced, they have thus far suffered but little compared with what they certainly will in a brief period. The time is not distant when this constant labor will not fail to produce its inevitable results, in the loss of health and life of a great many who are engaged in it.

"But," says one, "all this may be true, but where is the remedy? I have no one to depend on but myself; and it is indispensably necessary that I should follow some employment in order to supply my wants. I have learned to make cheap clothing, and I have no other resource to depend on but the small sum I receive for this service. It is true, my labor is but poorly rewarded, but I must learn to work more and live upon less."

I answer, that there are probably many women, both young and old, who can hardly find any employment better than this. Many daughters follow it who are under the necessity of staying at home to take care of an aged or infirm parent. Others are poorly qualified (owing to their defective education) to earn a living in any other manner. But it is not necessary for females who are *comparatively* wealthy, to crowd the ranks of those who, from various causes, are compelled to earn a living by their labors with the needle. It should be borne in mind that every woman who works on this clothing, who is not *obliged* to do so, *helps to reduce the earnings of her poor Sister!* Thousands of women, who are the wives aud daughters of farmers and others comfortably situated, come into competition with those who have *no other resource* but the needle. Is it any wonder that pantaloons are made for eight cents a pair, when all the females in many sections of the country abandon every employment but this? Is it strange that, under such circumstances, a girl who could a few years since support herself and mother with the labor of ten hours per day at her needle, is now obliged to work from fifteen to twenty? And is it not wrong for the wealthy—i e. for those in comfortable circumstances—to take the bread from the mouths of the poor and needy, by ruining their business? But poorly as this labor is rewarded now, there is every prospect that the wages of labor will be farther reduced. Is it not known by all that the wages are every year more meagre; and if pantaloons are made this season for eight cents, who will say that next they will not be made for six?

It is, I confess, unaccountable to me, why women whose husbands and fathers are worth thousands of dollars, should seek to come into competition with those less favored, especially when the inducement is so trifling. I could mention the name of many a farmer's daughter who prides herself upon the extent of her father's flocks and herds, on the number of his fertile acres, and of his thousands of dollars at interest, who works early and late at this work that she may earn a *few shillings per week!* To see the anxiety which she manifests while engaged so profitably, one would think that she was very poor and had no friends in the world. I would not complain of her industry, but I am sorry that it has no higher aim. It is because her labor comes in competition with that of her poor sister, that I regret it. I admit that every one has a legal right to labor at this or any other branch of business; but at the same time I do not believe her labors will in the end be a benefit to herself, while I know that she is lessening the reward of those who have no other resource.

J.

From the Literary American.

THE LAST VISIT.

EXTRACT FROM THE MYSTERIES OF ST. HELENA

From the French of Marco de St. Hilaire.

BY FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

Every time the weather was favorable, the Emperor, notwithstanding his feeble health, was accustomed to go out and take a short ride in a calash which had been placed at his disposal; and as it took him but a very short time to go over the narrow space allowed him, he loved to explore it in its minutest details. Thus, after having made a dictation (for, to his last moments, he occupied himself with arranging his memoirs, and this had become his almost sole relaxation), Napoleon went out, accompanied by the Grand Marshal (Betrand), or by General Montholon; sometimes he even went out alone, but this was of rare occurence, as he feared to be betrayed by his strength which was considerably diminished. He most generally directed his course towards the valley nearest Longwood. Thus he visited the neighborhood and the few persons inhabiting it. All with the exception of Mrs Mason, were poor; the roads were sometimas impracticble, but the worse they were the more the Emperor seemed to take pleasure in these excursions; there was then, something resembling liberty in them. The only thing to which he could not accustom himself, was to meet English sentinels stationed at intervals to watch him.

One day, having advanced farther than usual among the barren rocks, he discovered a small house, of a poor appearance; he opened the door and entered a little garden, covered with various kinds of flowers. A young girl was watering them. She was fair and fresh-looking as her flowers; she had blue eyes, whose expression was so sweet and kind, that Napoleon was struck by them.

'What is your name, mademoiselle? he asked of her.

'Jenny, sir,' she answered in pretty good French, but as if frightened by this sudden apparition.

'What is your family name?' continued the Emperor.

'Braston,' she answered, in a still more embarrassed tone.

'You seem to love flowers very much, and to understand their cultivation,'

'Alas! sir, this occupation is my only resource.'

'How so?'

'Every day, I go to the city and carry with me the geraniums you see here. I live on the three or four pennies which I obtain in exchange for my nosegays.'

'But what do your father and mother do?'

'I have neither, sir,' answered the young girl with profound emotion.

'Not a single parent!'

'No, sir, not a single one—I am entirely a stranger in this island. Three years ago, my father, formerly under officer in the English army, and my mother who was from Holland, left London, and took me along with them. Their intentions was, they said, to go to India, to join relations of theirs, then living in that country and who had promised to lend them assistance. We were not rich; my parents had very great trouble to amass the money necessary for so long a voyage; but alas! they were never to see its destination? my father died during the passage, and when our vessel stopped at this island, my poor mother was so ill, that they left us here. She was long ill and our resources were completely exhausted. To bring a little relief to our misery, I thought of selling flowers. A merchant of the city, who, like you questioned me on our situation, had pity on us; he gave us this cottage, where my mother and I lived, during two years, on the produce of this little garden, A year ago, my poor mother, who had a relapse, obtained from God a termination of her woes. She enjoined upon me to have courage and you see, sir, I obey her.'

As she was speaking thus, Jenny had been unable to restrain her tears.

During this short recital, Napoleon had been moved; a few unintelligible words had come from his mouth; finally, he said distinctly:—

'Poor child! But you, mademoiselle, what had you done to God to be cast into such a spot and so wretchedly? Singular coincidence of destiny!' added Napoleon, in a low tone—'like me she has no longer a country, no longer a family!'

And as he spoke thus, a sigh, the more poignant as it had been more concentrated, escaped from the bosom of the Emperor. Thus, the man, whom the loss of the two finest crowns of Europe had found calm and resigned, wept at the remembrance of his mother. But soon, regaining all his firmness, he said to the young girl:

'Mademoiselle, will you make me a *bouquet*, that I may have a souvenir of my visit.'

Jenny gathered together her prettiest flowers, and presented them to Napoleon, who in exchange gave her five gold pieces.

'Oh—*mon Dieu!* sir,' cried the young girl; 'why did you not come sooner? My poor mother would not have been in want of anything, and she would not have died.'

'Well, my child,' said Napoleon, more moved than ever, 'those are noble sentiments; I will come again to see you.'

Then Jenny, looking at the five gold pieces, added, blushing:

'But, sir, I will never be able to give you flowers enough, for so large a sum.'

'Let not that trouble you, mademoiselle,' added Napoleon, gently tapping her on the cheek with his two fingers.

Then he returned to Longwood and related to his *faithfuls* the discovery he had made.

Napoleon appeared happy, at having found a misfortune to console; and from that instant the young girl augmented the especial nomenclature of Longwood. She was called '*the little bouquetiere.*'

In a moment of gaiety, the Emperor had bestowed an epithet on every thing that surrounded him; thus the part of the island which he generally preferred in his walks, was called the 'Valley of Silence.' Mr. de Balcome, in whose house he had lived when he had arrived at Briars was the 'Amphitryon,' and an English major, over six feet high, was called the 'Hercules.'

A few days after, Napoleon, while dressing said he wished to go and see his little '*Bouquetiere*' and to present her to his friends. This time, the young girl, who had learned who her benefactor was, was dressed in her best attire. Deeply moved, not by the past granduer of Napoleon, but by his misfortunes, she did the honors of her poor habitation as best she could to her illustrious guest. She offered figs, flowers from her garden, and water from a stream which ran in the valley, and which rose in her garden itself.

'You see, sir,' she said to Napoleon, 'I was awaiting you. Unhappily I was not forewarned sufficiently soon, or I would have received you more becomingly, which the treasure you bestowed upon me has enabled me to do."

'And I would have scolded you for so doing, mademoiselle,' answered the Emperor.

'When I will return to visit you, I wish nothing else but your water, which is excellent On this condition only, will you see me again. After all, I am but an old soldier, like your father, and the soldier has not always water at his disposal, as experience has often taught me.'

From that time, scarcely a week elapsed without Napoleon's visiting Jenny's hut. Then she who used to wait for him before her door, would go to meet him, and offer him a cup of water and a boquet; then the Emperor having thanked her in a few words, continued his walk, conversing meanwhile with those who had accompanied him, on the excellent disposition of the young girl.

Some time later, and when the terrible sickness which was eventually fatal to him had made such progress as to prevent his leaving Longwood as frequently as he would have desired, Jenny, not seeing her benefactor, came every day to Longwood to inquire after his health, and after having offered only her boquet, she would return sadly.

One day, however, as she was in her garden, she heard the sound of a carriage. She crossed the road and found herself before the Emperor, but hardly had she expressed her joy at seeing him, when the countenance of Napoleon suddenly became more sad.

'You find me very much changed, do you not, my child?' he asked in an almost inaudible voice.

'True, sire; but now your health will return.'

'I doubt it,' said the Emperor, shaking his head incredulously; 'still, I wished to visit you to-day.'

Aided by one of his companions in exile, Napoleon with difficulty descended from his carriage, and leaning on Jenny's arm, entered the cottage; and, when he was seated:

'Give me a cup of water,' he said to her; 'perhaps it will appease the fire which devours me—there'—he added placing both his hands on his breast.

Jenny hastened to comply with his request, and as soon as Napoleon had drank half of the cup she had tendered him with a trembling hand, his countenance a moment ago contracted by pain, again became serene.

'Thank you, my dear child,' he said,

kindly, 'this water seems to have of a sudden calmed my sufferings. Had I taken some sooner'—he added, raising his eyes to heaven; 'but now it is too late!'

'Then,' resumed Jenny, affecting an air of gaiety, 'I am very happy that you find this water so good; I will carry you some every day, and it will cure you entirely.'

'No! it is useless, I am not deluded as to my true state, my dear child, this is my last visit. There is here a *dolore sorao* which kills me (and Napoleon placed his hand on his heart); but since this is perhaps, the last time I will see you. I wish at least to leave you a souvenir of my friendship; what can I do for you?"

'Ah! sir,' cried Jenny, melting into tears and falling at the Emperors feet, 'your blessing, that is all I desire all I wish for, all I hope for.'

Then Napoleon with that gravity which Faith gives, for he had always had the belief which makes the honest man, placed both his hands on the young girls head, saying: 'I give it you my child, be happy.'

From that day Jenny never failed religiously to go to Longwood. She always carried spring-water and a nosegay, and each day returned more sad: for each day, the news with regard to the Emperor's health was more alarming.

One morning with a brighter sun than usual over her head, and with lighter spirits, Jenny arrived at longwood with that childish hope, which gave her a secret confidence in the spring water. They had told her the day before, in order to conceal the truth from her, that the Emperor was better. Her grateful imagination had straightway created a miracle, and that miracle was her benefactor's restoration to health.

She arrived—but alas! how far was the reality from her happy dreams! She found all the inmates of the house plunged in consternation. Then, fearing for the life of him whom next to God she loved best, and wishing at least to see him once more to bid him a last farewell, she begged to be admitted to the Emperor's room It was answered her that he was very sick, and that it was not possible. She prayed, she supplicated, and her tears were so powerful, that she was introduced into Napoleon's chamber.

It was at that solemn moment when the Emperor, sorrounded by his faithful friends and servants, after long sufferings on his bed of sickness, had asked to have the window opened that was placed in the direction of France, and after having addressed a touching farewell to that country he had so loved, the delirium had taken possession of him, his limbs had become stiffened by convulsions, his eyes had become fixed, he had uttered the words: "*my son! France!*"—and he expired.

At the sight of all this, Jenny fell on both her knees, then making an effort, she endeavored to seize the hand of Napoleon which was hanging out of the bed. But immediately her head bowed down, her lips lost their color; her eyelids slowly closed, and she fell gently at the foot of the bed, as if yielding to an irresistible desire to sleep. Poor Jenny never woke again.

IMPROMTU,

ON A LADY'S COQUETTISHLY REFUSING A GENTLEMAN'S ARM.

In vain has she tried every charm
The blockhead will not understand!
He's ready to give her his arm—
When all that she wants is his hand!

EPITAPH.

At rest beneath this church yard stone,
Lies stingy Jemmy Wyatt;
He died one morning just at ten,
And saved a dinner by it.

SUSPENDED.—An Irishman, who was talking in rather ambigicus terms about the sudden death of his paternal relative asked if he had lived high?

Well, I can't say he did,' said Terrence, 'but he died high.'

'Why, what do you mean?'

'Faith I mean that like the United States Bank, he was *suspended!*'

'GONE TO MILL.'—We notice the marriage of Mr. Joseph *Gone* to Miss Amanda *Mill*.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—By an article in the Courier des Etats Unis, we perceive that Mr. Julein lately read in the French 'Academie' a paper designed to show that chloroform, either or some similar anæsthetic agent was used by the Chinese doctors several centuries since. He produced some very curious Chinese recipes from ancient and modern works of medicine, to sustain his position.

The Mercury says that whoever goes to law for damages will be sure to get them.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, May 3, 1849.

To the Public.

Knowing from what we have already experienced, that a liberal and enlightened public have, and always will, encourage all proper and beneficial enterprises; therefore, for the liberal patronage already bestowed upon us we return our most sincere thanks.

Having commenced the publication of a paper ii this our native Village, we are determined, that if by untiring industry, and devotion to our business, a paper can be made worthy of the support of the citzens of Plainfield and surrounding country, that we are determined to do it; all we ask is to be judged by our merits. Although an entirely new business to us, and laboring under many disadvantages, yet we believe our paper will compare favorably with most, of a much older date.

Certainly our merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and citizens generally, cannot fail to perceive the advantages that must accrue to our Village, collectively, as well as individually, by the generous support of a well conducted newspaper.

Therefore we respectfully request all who receive this number of our paper, to give it a careful and candid perusal, and if approved of to hand in their names as subscribers; and particularly those of the surrounding country, to give us an answer upon the reception of the next number.

One word to those who may not have seen our paper in regard to our principles. We profess to advocate democratic principles, but it must be as we understand them, as we shall not be trammeled by the preconceived opinions of any man, or party of men, but shall advocate to the best of our ability, the *Equal Rights of All*, believing that on this alone our own rights depend. How far we have or shall pursue this course we leave the public to decide.

BIGOTRY.—Is it possible, that in the nine-teenth century, men of so intolerant a spirit are elected to a seat in our legislative halls, to the disgrace of the country and age in which we live. It is but a short time since, that New Hampshire was disgraced by her legislators passing intolerant laws, in regard to a sect called Shaking Quakers; declaring that whoever should join that society should forfeit certain political rights.

It will be seen by an extract below from the Tribune of Apl. 27th. that Massachusetts also puts in a claim to the above title of bigotry.

A STATE DISGRACED.—When the Ursuline Convent near Boston was burned by a mob from that City, her journals urged, in deprecation of the world's loathing, that the arson was perpetrated by a few irresponsible rowdies, over whom the sedate and reflecting majority had no control. The *apology was plausible*, and the public generally accepted it. But now that a Massachusetts Legislature has just refused, by a vote of 117 to 84, to charter a Catholc College in that State, what apology can be offered? Can it be plausibly contended that *this* is an act which involves no one but its perpetrators?

Does the Tribune mean to say that (the apology was plausible,) because the Convent was burnt by a few irresponsible persons, that therefore Massachusetts was not responsible for the protection of the property or lives of her citizens?

Exhibition.

There will be an exhibition at Laing's Hall, on Monday Evening, May 6th. of over 80 paintings illustrative of Scripture, History and Astronomy, together with the most noted Historical and Miscellaneous Paintings, among which are some of the recent battles in Mexico. Each Painting will be shown on a screen ten feet square.

This Exhibition is worthy the attention of the old and young, being wholly of a moral nature, highly instructive and entertaining. The citizens of the Village and vicinity will lose a rich treat if they do not attend. Admittance 12 1-2 cents, children half price.

☞ Please call early, as the whole evening will be occupied in the representation.

☞ The attention of the public is requested to our advertising columns, we have several new advertisements this week, which are well worthy their attention. We are not permitted a more extended notice for want of room.

☞ We acknowledge with much pleasure, the receipt of a present of Green Peas and New Potatoes, from our young friend Andrew M. Webster, Esq. of Savannah Geo. Our friend of the Union we perceive makes a similar acknowledgment from the same source. This is a kind hint from our friend far away, for those nearer home not to let us poor printers suffer in his absence. May an honorable, long, and happy life be his.

☞ Those wanting Rev. Turton and Coats Sermon's, call immediately at this Office, as we have only a few copies left.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION, as far as heard from, has resulted in a gain of three members of Congress to the Democrats. Districts No. 1 to 11, both inclusively, return three whigs and eight democrats. In the last Congress they were represented by six whigs and five democrats. Districts No. 12 to 15, are yet in doubt.

The State Legislature will be composed of a Democrat Senate, and probably a Whig House of Delegates; although the Democrats claim a majority in the latter, and are certain of a majority on joint-ballot. So far, the returns from Virginia look like a democratic victory.

Wisconsin on Rumselling.

We have already stated that a very stringent bill in regard to intoxicating liquors was passed by the Wisconsin Legislature at its recent session. The bill consists of ten sections, and requires all persons who would vend or retail 'spirituous liquors' to give bond to the town authorities, with three sureties in $1,000, 'conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such a traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such a traffic.' And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to 'any person who may claim to be injured by such traffic.'

Serious Riot in Canada.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 26.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor General, of Canada, came down to the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday, and gave the Royal assent to the Bill for Payment of the Rebellion Losses, the recent discussions relative to which have caused such excitement in this Province; whereupon a very serious riot took place in this city last evening. His Excellency was pelted by the Tory mob, and constrained to leave the city, retiring to his residence at Monklands, two miles distant, they then fired the Parliament Buildings, which were burnt down, and the Legislative Records of Upper and Lower Canada, with one of the most valuable and extensive Libraries on this continent, and the Furniture, Pictures, &c. entirely consumed.

Hon George Moffatt, Member of the Legislative Council, and the President of the British American League, has been arrested on a charge of Treason, connected with the riots of yesterday.

[Mr. Moffatt is a merchant, in extensive business, and an ardent politician on the ultra-tory side.—*Ed Trib.*

MONTREAL, April 30th, 5 P. M

Despatches from Quebec state that the Governor was burnt in effigy in that city on Saturday night, and that the authorities were using strenuous efforts to preserve the public peace.

Upper Canada shares the same fate, and the effigy of the Governor has been burned in many places, and at Brookville the authorities were compelled to assist in the ceremony!!

The St. Andrews church Society and the Thistle Club have expelled Lord Elgin from their ranks.

To-day the people are quiet upon the assurance of the Governor that the French shall be disarmed. The Governor is to go to the Parliament House at 6 to-night, and much trouble is expected.

☞ The New-Jersey M. E. Conference, after being in session in Burlington nine days, adjourned on Friday afternoon to meet next year in Camdem. Some 5,000 members have been added to the Church during the past year. The Treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society reported that the collections of the year exceeded $4,000, and $350 were raised at the University. Among the appointments we notice, Rev. W. E. Perry for Plainfield, and Rev. J. O Rogers for Salem.

MUNICIPAL SPECULATION.—The City of Houston has resolved to purchase negroes to work upon the roads leading into the interior. To do this, the Corporation has issued $15,000 in bonds, at 10 per cent, interest.

CHLOROFORM may be prepared by any person who chooses to take the trouble to follow the directions of this receipt.

R.—Bleaching powder (hyperchloride of lime) 4lbs.
Water 12lbs.
Alcohol 12lbs.

Mix in a large retort or still, and distil over so long as a dense fluid, which sinks in water, with which it comes over, is produced This dense fluid is the chloroform When pure (as it ought to be for medical use), it is perfectly insoluble in water. It produces insensibility much more rapidly than ether.—*Wrights Paper.*

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cambria.

General Intelligence.

England is quiescent, but with the less glowing prospect of the revival of trade.

In Ireland, Mr. Duffy's re-trial is proceeding with, but the result will not be know till to-morrow.

The accounts received this morning from the Southern and Western Provinces as to the spread of destitution and disease has become really alarming. In Galway the Cholera is said to have supervened on Dysentery, and yet, says our reporter, there is no medical aid. The people are left to perish—without food, without medicine—even a grave is not to be had for money. Truly this is lamentable in a Christian land.

The reports for the past year from the District Poor Law Inspectors to the Commissioners at Dublin, record a volume of misery most dispiriting to glance over. Every page of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland under sufferings that have had no parallel in the history of the civilized world.

A clergyman from the parish of Connaught says the whole district is almost a wilderness. "Out of 12,000 inhabitants, which was the population of this parish 4 years ago, I am sure we have not 6,000 at present; and as for landholders, I am positive there is not one out of five remaining, so that the creatures that still live and move here may be termed rather an accumulation of death and dying humanity. than what is generally meant by a population.

France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a great electional struggle.

The Democratic and Socialist journals have published the following announcement from the representatives of the Montagne: "In the serious circumstances in which we are now placed, on the eve of the Elections; at this moment, when we have need of all our forces against the coalition of all the enemies of the Republic, the ex-magistracy has taken upon itself the task of crushing the Press of the People. The *Revolution Democratique et Social* has again been condemned to three years imprisonment and 10,000f. fine, and the *Peuple* to 6,000f. fine and its Editor to five years' imprisonment Thus fine assumes the proporties of confiscation and imprisonment, those of homicide, attacking not only the property, but the very life of the Press This is a rigor, an inveteracy without example even in the worst time of the Monarchy; it is war to the deaths Our duty, the duty of all Republicans, therefore, is to come to the succor of the journals thus stricken. The representatives of the montagne subscribe a sum of 500f. in favor of each journal, and appeal to all the Democrats of Paris and the Departments."

(Signed by the Representatives of the Montagne.)

Hostilities having recomenced between Demark and Prussia, a Danish fleet in attempting to capture the fortress Eckernford on the 5th inst. were utterly defeated, and a line-of-battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands of the former commander. The line-of-battle ship grounded, and taking fire, shortly after exploded with 700 on board.

A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the later losing 1300 men, 24 pieces of cannon and 40 wagons.

On the 17th inst. Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan government, and on the 31st March, the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced. A dispatch of 3d inst. publishes the strict blockade of the German ports of Cammin, Swinemude, Wolgast, Griefswald, Stralseind and Rosstock, by Denmark.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the offer of the Imperial crown made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The people having gained a temporary triumph in Genoa and Tuscany, are preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria

Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians. and has been hitherto restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

The Jury in the case of Tom Hand for stealing the Government Jewels have sealed a verdict of guilty.

NEW TELEGRAPH.—The bill incorporating the New York and Boston Magnetic Telegraph Printing Company, House's patent, passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Friday.

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We learn from Mr. Dougherty, the superintendent of this stupendous column was completed on Friday, and the laying of the marble work been already commenced. The foundation of this mighty structure has been completed in a most substantial and workmanlike manner. (Nat. Int

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—Week before last an invalid girl named Margaret Shiels, aged 14, was sent up from Deer Island to the Massachusetts General Hospital, at the suggestion of Dr. Moriarity, to submit her mysterious and painful case to the professional judgment of the eminent surgeons and physicians of that excellent institution. It appears from the statement she made, that about half the time during the last four years she has experienced very curious sensations in her stomach, such as, at one time, a leaden, choking obstruction, at another a sickening feeling, which seemed to absorb the vigor of all her physical powers, producing fainting fits, spasms, and at others, a sort of inward life, a squirming, indefinable something, all of which were daily becoming more serious in their nature. She stated that her only brother in England was strangled to death, about two years ago, by a tape-worm. This piece of information, taken in connection with the sypton s above described, soon convinced Drs. Warren, Channing, Stevens and Bowditch, that her comslaint was the same as her brothers and that unless the worm was extracted, she also must inevitably fall its victim. After deliberate consultation, these eminent physicians decided to make a direct incision into Margaret's stomach, and seize the reptile, if possible, with a pair of hooked tweezers—a matter of life or death to the patient. She was, with great reluctance, induce to inhale the ether; when fully insensible, Dr. Warren applied the knife with wonderful precision and skill; and, within the space of sixty seconds, he inserted his instruments and brought out to the astonishment of all, a coil of living tape worm, *forty-one feet eleven inches in length!* It was of a blue, ish color, of about the size of a coarse thread.—So completely was the patient under the influence of the ether, that she observed, on coming to her senses: 'O! I have had a pleasant dream, and feel relieved!' The wound was dressed with great care, and she has scarcely complained of pain since the operation. This, we are told, is the only case on record where the tape-worm has been literally cut from the human stomach: and for this operation humanity and the scientific world are indebted to the extraordinary skill of Dr. Warren. All honor and praise be his! We are informed that out of a company of some thirty practitioners witnessing the operation, there was not a face unvisited by tears of joy and gratitude as they beheld this triumph of modern surgical science.

YOUTHFUL PERSEVERENCE.—A lad about thirteen years of age arrived in this City by the cars night before last. His story, though brief, is an interesting one, and exhibits a strength of close-clinging affection, which it is a pleasure to record. His mother and sister left Ireland about a year ago for America, and the boy being then a bound apprentice, was not permitted to accompany them, although he desired to do so. Some eight months after their departure, the little fellow, without a penny in his pocket, ran away from his master, walked to Dublin City, told his story to the Captain of an American ship, and tearfully solicited his aid in taking him to his mother. The Captain told him that the United States was a very large country, and should he get there he might not find the object of his search; but the little 'Japhet' was determined to 'try,' and finally got the Captain's consent to take him across the ocean in the capacity of a second cook. The vessel arrived at New-York, and the little fellow, all alone, searched the great Metropolis throughout—enquiring of the Irish families of the whereabouts of his mother; but to no purpose—no one knew her. During this search, which continued more than a week, the little fellow met his current expenses by doing chores in the streets, such as holding horses, &c.—for a lad of *that* kind *could not* be dishonest Failing in New-York, he worked his passage on a steamer to Albany—reached that City, and worked his way to Buffalo, thence to Sandusky, and on to Cincinnati—making a journey, in all, of about four thousand miles, in search of his mother: Upon his arrival here, he immediately sought out the Irish residents, and, for the first time, *heard of* the object of his long and singular pilgrimage. He learned that his mother and sister *had* lived in Cincinnati, but about a month since had moved to Vanceburg, Ky. The little 'Japhet,' in the fullness of his joy, was determined that an hour should not be lost, and went to Captain Grace, of the Brilliant, yesterday, and told his story. The Captain took him on board, gave him some money and provided him comfortably for the passage, and doubtless ere this, the little fellow is in the arms of the loved ones of his search. It is a fact not unworthy of record, presenting, as it does, a pleasant incident in the train of the story, that while on board the Brilliant, the boy was recognized by a gentleman who was passenger on the same vessel upon which he crossed the ocean, fully corroborated his story!—*Cincinnati Commercial,*

SMART WEED.—Smart weed made into tea is said to be a good remedy for cholic. When cut and dried in full bloom, it is said to be an excellent preventative for botts in horses, and an excellent physic likewise. About one pound per week should be given.

A patent California cook stove has been invented, which may be folded up and put into a pair of saddle bags.

Ingenuity of Science.

Who would have imagined, when gun-cotton was produced by Mr. Schonbein, and the world was threatened with destruction by being blown up by this terrible explosive material, that within a few months it should be discovered to be an excellent styptic for dressing cuts and wounds? But so it is Dissolved in ether and applied to the severest cut, it forms a covering of singular closeness and adhesiveness, protects the wound and excludes atmospheric air, or any irritating matter, so that the process of healing is carried on speedily and effectually; and when all is well, the 'protectionist,' having done its duty, is removed. So also has Dr. Simpson, of Edingburgh, we are informed, similarly applied chloroform and gutta percha! This mixture, in a liquid condition, at about the consistence of fine honey, is kept in a phial or bottle, and when an accident of the kind to which we have referred occurs, it is simply poured upon the wound; chloroform instantly evaporates, and the gutta percha remains a perfectly flexible second skin, over the injured part, preserving it for weeks if necessary, without the need of dressings, bandages, or any other appliance, till there is no more occasion for this admirable agent. When we call to mind the much human pain that will thus be alleviated, how many cures effected were hitherunto there have been danger and uncertainty, and how a number of surgical operations will be simplified it may not be considered too much to rank such inventions among the most valuable that could be discovered and applied for the benefit of mankind.—*London Literary Gazette.*

Fremont's Nondescript.

MR. ITEMS:—Your allusion, a day or two since, to the great Nondescript now exhibiting in Broadway, reminded me of something I had seen a few weeks ago in one of the streets of our City, and I cannot resist taking the liberty of asking your assistance in a very interesting inquiry. I saw in Allen-st. before an old ash-cart a wonderful looking beast, which, in my excess of verdance, I took to be a horse, but which I am now convinced could have been no such thing. The animal had curiously curled hair, resembling more the wool of a brown sheep than anything else. The hair—no—*wool* I should say, for I am convinced it *was* wool, on the fetlock was exceedingly long and strange to behold. I looked at it a considerable time, but a press of business calling me, I was unable to make any inquiries of the driver as to the origin of his animal.

The descriptions of the wonderful creature captured by Col. Fremont—I say 'descriptions' for I have not seen it—nothing, nothing I assure you has prevented me from examining so rare an object but a press of business—struck me very forcibly as answering exactly to the beast I saw in Allen-st. in every particular except the tail and the mane. I have most anxiously endeavored to find the strange ash-cart animal, but (what I deem a very curious circumstance) ever since the wonderful nondescript has been on exhibition it has been nowhere seen. Now if it could be found, perhaps some light could be thrown upon the parentage of these wonderful quadrapeds, existing, as I am well satisfied, in parts of our land so remote from each other. It would be interesting to discover the causes of the one having hair on his tail and neck and the other none. If inquiries are made for the owner of the ash-cart, we may obtain information of his curious animal, and I doubt not, greatly advance the ends of Natural Science. Very truly yours. INQUIRER.

[*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New-York papers have at length discovered the remarkable animal said to have been captured by Col. Fremont, on the Rocky Mountains, to be an arrant humbug. Of coarse it is. This identical animal was exhibited at Pittsburg about a year and a half since, and we feel authorized in saying that the exhibition did not make sufficient to buy the animal oats—to say nothing of its owner's whiskey—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

THE MARKETS.

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a	
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a	1 12
CORN " do	54 a	56
OATS " do	30 a	—
RYE " do	54 a	56
POTATOES do	90	
BUTTER per lb.	14 a	18
HAMS do new	10	
LARD do	9	
EGGS per doz.	12	

DIED.

At his residence near this place, very suddenly of appolexy, on Wednesday last, April 25th, Hugh Townsend, aged about 80 years, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

In this place, on the 22d of April, Jane Eliza, infant daughter of Benjamin F. Sherman, late of New York, now of Plainfield.

Near Bound Brook, on the 22d ult. Mr. Philip Winans, in the 79th year of his age.

At Bound Brook, (at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Abm. Skillman,) April 16, Eliza Z, widow of Charles Hamilton, in the 53d year of her age.

Vegetable Instinct.

If a pan of water be placed within six inches on either side of a stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convulvulus or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine round each other. Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they began to germinate of course sending the plume upwards to the light and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder had been completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one, in its effort to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, had foymed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.—*Farmers' Magazine.*

To Destroy Caterpillars.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have heard much inquiry concerning the best method of destroying the worm, or caterpillar, which makes such havoc with our apple and peach tree; the course I pursue is as follows:—I take a half inch auger, and bore as nearly as I can judge, into the heart of the tree, fill the hole with sulpher, plug it up with a branch cut from the same tree, make it air tight, and in forty-eight hours the result is seen. This plan I have found efficient, and if the information is of any importance to you, it is at your service.—*Boston Cultivator.*

WM. HOWARD,
Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,
Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

A Green Morocco Pocket Book lost, containing some money, and the following notes:—Draper & Eldridge, dated New-York, March 6, 1849, at six months, for $321 33; do, do., 23, do., $312 75; made payable to the order of Tittsworth Dunn & Co., at the City Bank, and not endorsed. The public are cautioned against the negotiating the above notes, as the payment of the same is stopped. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book is requested to return it to No. 20 Maiden Lane, up stairs; or to the subscribers, Plainfield, N. J., and may keep the money for their trouble.

TITTSWORTH DUNN, & CO.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE Subscribers are happy to inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that they have taken a room (for a short time only) first door south of the Post Office, where they are taking **Daguerreotype Portraits** of rare excellence and accuracy.

Those who wish for a really good Picture put up in a rich and elegant case, at at a low rate are requested to call soon.

Price of Pictures **One Dollar,** and upwards, according to size Plate and richness of Case. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens, whether contemplating sitting or not.

S. C. & M. H. BULLARD.

May 3d, 1849.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE,

Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.

301 and 303 Broad-st. Newark.

JOHN JELLIFF,

MANUFACTURER of ancient and modern styles of fashionable furniture and chairs, the largest assortment in Newark, and the cheapest.

New Spring Patterns.

Every description of rosewood, mahogany, walnut furniture for the parlor, library, dining room, sitting room and chamber, in suites or otherwise, kitchen furniture. counting house desks, hair moss and straw mattrasses, looking glasses, &c. all of his own manufacture and warranted good.

Look out for stool pigeons, or you will be decoyed by large prices charged for a poor article and falling to what is called below cost or selling one piece less than cost and getting double price on others. Mr. J. has a very large stock of that very cheap work of all kinds, which will be sold at very low prices, without misrepresentation, showing the difference between the poor and good. Call and see. Hotels, saloons, &c. furnished at short notice. [24.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J 1849. [28

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings. Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves. suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned may take notice that the subscriber, administrator of the Estate of Matthew Connett deceased; intends to exhibit his final accounts, to the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county of Essex in the term of May next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.

SAMUEL LEE,
Administrator.

Plainfield, March 22 1849. [21p.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

CHEAP MILLINERY:

MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS,
FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE,
AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

N. B. Bonnets cleaned and trimmed at short notice,

Cheap for Cash.

Plainfield, April 25 1849. [24.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24 1849

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash.

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24 1849. [27

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap by D. BULLMAN.

April 25 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Plainfeld, April 2d. 1849.

Amount of premium notes received,	$21,523 62
6 pr cent cash rec'd on the above	1,291 41
Interest received upon money loaned,	85 38
Interest accrued to April 1st, 1849 on money loaned, not yet collected,	35 58
Rec'd for transient policies,	41 35
	$22,977 34
Paid out for expenses since the organization in May, 1846, including account books, safe, advertising, &c.	$112 84
Cash loaned on good security,	1,255 89
Interest accrued to April 1st on the above,	35 58
Cash in Seretary's hands,	49 41
Premium Notes on hsnd,	21,523 62
	$22,977 34

ELSTON MARSH, President,
L. CRAIG, Secretary. [20.

LETTER FROM
REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE
TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Offiee at 10 cts. a copy.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec. 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of DRY GOODS now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28 1849. [66.

Advertise.—"*There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements.—The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprize is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going.*"—*Blackwood.*

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FIRE AND WATER
PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE
POST OFFICE.

DRAKE, after all his efforts for the Post Office, has only succeeded in getting into the building formerly occupied as such; however, if his friends and the public generally would properly appreciate his efforts in selling them good GROCERIES; he will be able to live without government pap a little longer.

☞ Call and see.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.
ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick: Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

GREAT CHANCE for BOOK-AGENTS

To Clear from $500 to $1,000 a Year!

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works, the most splendidly illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS'

NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c, of each State in the Union, illustrated with *Two Hundred Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c, &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price. $2 50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL,

illustrated with 212 Engravings: designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the Present Time By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.

Also, New Editions of Sears'

Pictorial History of the Bible.—Pictorial Sunday Book.—Description of Great Britain and Ireland.—Bible Biography.—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe.—Information for the People.—Pictorial Family Library.—PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.

PICTORIAL FAMILY

BIBLE

Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the BIBLE with One Thousand.

☞ SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE, for 1849, published monthly in parts of 48 large octavo pages, at ONE DOLLAR per year, in advance.

☞ Specimen copies of the Magazine, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested (postpaid), at the rate of Twelve Numbers for One Dollar, or Ten Cents for single copies.

☞ AGENTS WANTED, in every Town throughout the New England States, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works,*" universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS,
128 Nassau-st N. Y.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Office at 10 cts. a copy.

PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

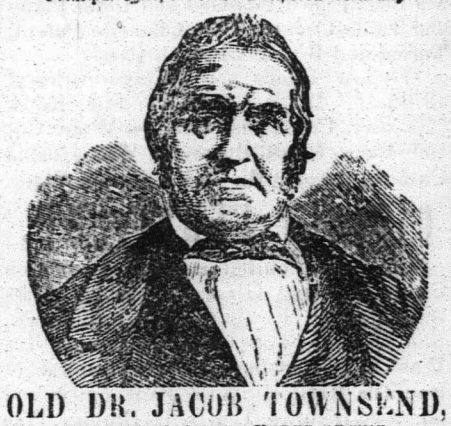
E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago* that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is *manufactured on the largest scale*, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "*SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT* or *SYRUP.*" But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of *losing any of its valuable and healing properties.* Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA,* and *LIVER COMPLAINT,* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS,* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of *blood to the head,* palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged then in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed,* or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions,* &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of *DETERIORATION, and*

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, *heartburn* palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would *bear the most distant resemblance* to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself,* or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself,* though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed.* I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED,* which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—*Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.*

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED.
ALLEN'S COMPEND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, *single copies,* can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody,* as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

SEARS'
PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

Rev. W. H. Turton's sermon for sale here.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incombrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 1 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

Agents Wanted.

TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

(One Agent for each County in New-Jersey.)

The American Farm Book, price		$1 00
The Diseases of Domestic Animals,	"	75
The American Bee-Keeper's Manual,	"	1 00
The American Fruit Book, by Cole,	"	50

No person need apply unless can command a cash capital of at least $25.

Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.

March, 1849. 13.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1849. | NO. 21.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

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December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THE WIFE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

She was a beautiful girl, when I first saw her. She was standing up at the side of her lover, at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet, ever and anon as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflections of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her hand within his own, gazed on her for a few moments, with unmingled admiration, and the warm and eloquent blood shadowed at intervals his manly forehead, and "melted into beauty on his lip."

And they gave themselves to one another in the presence of Heaven, and every heart blessed them, as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and I again saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of sunset stole through the half-closed and crimson curtain, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting and the exquisite embellishment of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish bouyancy of the one had, indeed, given place to the greater perfection of womanhood, and her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible upon her brow. Her husband's brow, too, was marked somewhat more deeply than his age might warrant; anxiety, ambition, and pride had grown over it, and left the traces upon it; a silver hue was mingled with the dark of his hair, which had become thin around his temples, almost to baldness. He was reclining on his splendid ottoman with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the dread and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

'Edward, you are ill to-night,' said his wife, in a low, sweet, half-inquiring voice, as she laid her hands upon his own.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of Heaven refused its wonted cheerfulness, and glared upon us with a cold, dim, and forbidden glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love reuses to ask our sympathy, that he broods over the feelings which he scorns or fears to reveal, dreadful to watch the convulsive features and the gloomy brow, the indefinable shadows of hid len emotions, the involuntary sigh of sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know.

She essays once more. 'Edward,' she said slowly, mildly, and affectionately, 'the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one, who has never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why, then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled, and yet refuse to tell me the cause.'

Something of returning tenderness softened, for an instant, the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed ambition as his God, and had failed in a high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed; he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of the land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. he had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned rebellion to a flame, and it had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen, miserably fallen, and was doomed to die the death of a traitor.

The door of the dungeon opened, and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

'Edward, my dear Edward,' she said, 'I have come to save you; I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and I do thank God, my purpose is nearly executed.'

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of manhood, and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eyelash. 'I have not deserved this kindness,' he murmured, in the choked tones of agony.

'Edward,' said his wife in an earnest but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, 'we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be enabled to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me, I am a woman, and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than life itself.'

'But, Margaret,' said the husband, 'you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell.'

'Oh, speak not of me, my dear Edward,' said the devoted woman. 'I can endure anything for your sake. Haste, Edward, and all will be well,' and she aided with a trembling hand to disguise the proud form of her husband in a female garb.

'Farewell, my love, my preserver,' whispered the husband in the ear of the disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady that the time allotted to her visit had expired. 'Farewell! we shall meet again,' responded the wife; and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—the wife and husband; but only as the dead may meet—in the awful communings of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit, until the last great purpose of her exertions was accomplished in the safety of her husband—and when the bell tolled on the morrow, and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found, wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim the pale, but beautiful corpse of the devoted WIFE.

A THOUGHT.—A seed, buried in the earth for centuries, may contain the power of vitality, and by the action of light and heat, spring up and yield an abundance of fruit. A thought casually dropped—in the corner of a letter—at the bottom of a newspaper column—or amid a crowd of juveniles—may remain unproductive for years, and at last spring up to gladden and refresh thousands. A thought may be remembered forever. Think of this, ye who are feeding the immortal mind and stamping its destiny. Let not an impure sentence go forth from your pen or your lips. Drop everywhere the good seeds of truth and they will not be lost. The word of reproof—the judicious counsel—the pleasant suggestion—the earnest advice—will be recalled at a future day. Think right, and scatter broadcast the thoughts that will spring up to everlasting life.—*Portland Umpire.*

Hoaxing A Widow in Church.

There is no part in the world where a new preacher, whether a new light or a blue light, produces a greater sensation than in Boston, though after he has gone, the people may relapse into their quiet paths; still they have no objections to wander out of them in search of any novelty in religion, and if they do not always change their belief with every fresh importation, they at least pay him the compliment of hearing what he has got to say.

There happened to be, a few years since one of those wandering theological meteors blazing around Boston, and people from every lane and by-way looked to see it, not with pieces of smoked glass in their fingers, but with ten cent pieces and York shillings, to drop into the green box, by way of adding fuel to the flames. So great was the crowd that the ordinary rules about the quiet possession of the pews, for which the owners had paid, was entirely broken down; every body took that seat which suited him best, and those who came late sat down in the places left to them by those who came early.

One pleasant Sunday morning Mackay went to church betimes, took his seat in a central pew, just under the shadow of the pulpit, and sat bolt upright, with his arms extended with an apparent degree of unnatural rigidity down by his side. He was presently surrounded by half a dozen females nearly all of whom were strangers to his person, and in a little time the church was full to overflowing. The psalm was sung, the prayer said, the sermon delivered in the preacher's best style. He dwelt particularly upon the requirements of the great precept of brotherly love, upon the beauty of benevolence, on the pleasure which arises not only from clothing the naked and feeding the hungry, but from attention to the minute and graceful courtesies of life by which the thorny path is softened and adorned. In the language of critics in such matters, "there was not a dry eye in the place;" the appeal found its way to every heart. All of Mackays immediate neighbors were sensibly affected; he wept with them; the big tears chased each other down his cheeks. While every one else was busy with their handkerchiefs wiping away the water that the orator, like a second Moses had, by the strokes of eloquence, caused to gush from their flinty hearts. Mackay held his arms stiff and straight, while half a glass of liquid suffused his face. The dried eyes of his female friends were not slow to observe this; for in addition to the evident signs of deep feeling which he exhibited, his face was rather a handsome face. He wriggled, fidgetted, looked confused and interesting, but raised no hand, searched for no handkerchief, and seemed to be in great distress. At length a young widow lady, who sat beside him, remarked that he was ill at ease, and—Heaven bless the female heart! it always melts at any mysterious sorrow—after one or two downcast looks and fluttering pauses, she said in an under tone:

"Pray, sir, is there anything the matter with you? You appear to be unwell."

"Ah! madam," breathed Mackay in a whisper, "I am a poor paralytic, and have lost the use of my arms. Though my tears have flowed in answer to the touching sentiments of the pastor, I have not the power to wipe them away."

In an instant a fair hand was thrust into a reticule, and a white handkerchief scented with the otto of rose, was applied to Mackay's eyes; the fair Samaritan seeming to rejoice in the first opportunity of practicing what had been so recently preached, appeared to polish them with right good will. When she had done, Mackay looked unutterable obligations, but whispered that she would increase them a thousand fold if she would as it wanted it very much, condescend to wipe his nose. The novelty of the request was thought nothing of, the widow was proud of the promptitude she had displayed in succoring the distressed; and to a person who has done you one kind action, the second seems always easy. Her white hand and whiter handkerchief were raised to Mackay's cutwater, but the moment that it was completely enveloped in the folds of the cambric, he gave such a sneeze as made the whole church ring; it was in fact more like a neigh. The minister paused in giving out the hymn; the deacons put on their spectacles to see what was the matter; and in an instant every eye was turned upon Mackay and the fair Samaritan, the latter of whom, being so intent upon her object, or so confounded by the general notoriety she had acquired, still convulsively grasped the nose.

There were hundreds of persons in the church who knew Mackay and his propensities well, and a single glance was sufficient to convince them that a successful hoax had been played off for their own amusement. A general titter now ran round the place, "nods, becks, and wreathed smiles," were the order of the day. Men held down their heads and laughed outright, and the ladies had to stuff the scented cambric into their mouths, which had been so recently applied to the sparkling founts above. At length something like order was restored, the hymn sung, and the blessings given, amid stifled noises of various kinds, when the congregation rose to depart.

The widow, up to this point, feeling strong in the consciousness of having performed a virtuous action upon a good-looking face, heeded not the gaze of the curious, nor the smiles of the mirthful; but what was her astonishment when Mackay rose from his seat, lifted one of his paralytic hands and took his hat from a peg above his head, and with the other began searching his pockets for his gloves. The unkindest cut of all was yet to come, for Mackay, having drawn them on, and opened the pew-door, turned, and bowing to his fair friend, put this question, in a tone the most insinuating, but still loud enough for fifty people to hear:

"Is it not, madam, a much greater pleasure to operate upon a fine-looking Roman nose like mine than upon such a queer little snub as you have?"

PERFECT HAPPINESS.—A laundress, who was employed in the family of one of our former Governors, said to him, with a sigh:

'Only think, your excellency, how little money would make me happy!'

'How little, madam?' says the Governor.

'Oh! dear sir, one hundred dollars would make me perfectly happy.'

'If that is all, you shall have it,' and he immediately gave it to her.

She looked at it with joy and thankfulnes, and, before the Governor was out of hearing, exclaimed:

'*I wish I had said two hundred.*'

SAILOR AND HIGHWAYMAN.—A sailor was once traveling in a coach which was attacked by robbers.

'Your money,' said one of the robbers to the sailor.

'You shan't have it,' said Jack.

'Then I will blow out your brains.'

'Blow away—I may as well be without brains, as without money. Drive on coachee.'

The Lynn Forum says—"The use of bass-viols in the churches is a bass-violation of the sabbath."

"O, just look out of the window, Mr. Editor, and see those string of men and boys, with poles on their shoulders. What do you suppose they are after?" "They are after fish in the pond, I presume." "No, sir. They are all one after the other" "Begone, you ink-faced wretch"

A countryman very much marked with the small pox applied to a justice for redress in an affair where one of his neighbors had ill treated him; but not explaining the business so clearly as the justice expected, 'Fellow,' said he, in a rage, 'I don't know whether you were innoculated for the small pox or not, but I am sure you have been for stupidity.'—'Why, an't please you,' replied the man, 'perhaps I might, as you say, be *innoculated* for *stupidity*; but there was no occasion to perform that on your worship, for you seem to have *had it in the natural way.*'

PUNCTUATION.—Some gentlemen talking of the inattention of writers to punctuation, it was observed that the lawyers used no stops in their writings. I should think nothing, said one of the company, of their not using commas, semicolons, or colons, but the worst is, they put no *periods* to their works.

A Good One.

There is an anecdote that William Ladd, the 'Apostle of Peach,' used to tell upon himself with infinite gusto. When the temperance movement first came into notice, Mr. Ladd, though an ardent reformer, was not quite prepared to go the entire pledge. He was willing to eschew rum, gin, brandy, sour cider,' and all that? but he could'nt go the abandonment of his wine. In fact, he had great doubts about the possibility of getting corned on the generous fluid. His wine-cellar was getting low; but every body was signing the pledge, and it must be replenished in a shady way or not at all. Being at Portland about this time, he bought a barrel of fine old wine, and employed 'Uncle Siah,' a well known teamster to haul it to Minot, saying—

'Here, take this barrel of *oil* with the other articles.'

He reached home first, and after seeing the 'oil' carefully deposited in the cellar, he came out to the door to settle for the hauling.

'Well, Uncle, Siah,' said the Captain, rubbing his hands, 'I really wish I had something good for you to drink; but the temperance folks are making such a confounded noise we a—a—have to banish it entirely from our houses.'

But 'Uncle Siah' had already a brick in his hat, and was holding himself rather unsteadily by the wheel.

'It's n-n-no m-m-matter, Cappen,' he hiccupped, 'n-n-not the least k-k-knose—hic—sequence. I d-d-don't need any—I w-w-was dry. b-b-but I took a g-g-good swig out of your c-c-cask. It's ca—hic—capital *oil*, Cappen. Pure w-w-winter strained, and no m-m-mistake!'

The Captain came out a rank tee-totaller at the next temperance meeting.

MEAN CASE.—Some years since when money was scarce, and almost every thing was done in the way of trade, a main named Jones called into the grocery and dry goods store of one Mr. Brown, and asked for a darning needle, offering in exchange an egg. After receiving the needle, Jones said:

'Come, sir, ain't yon going to treat?'

'What on such a trade as that?' inqui- Mr. Brown.

'Certainly–a trade's a trade, let it be big or 'little.'

'Well, what will you take?'

'A glass of wine,' said Jones.

The wine was poured out, when the sponge once more said—

'Would it be asking too much to request you to put an egg into this wine? I am very fond of wine and egg.'

Appalled by the man's meanness, the store-kepper took the idental egg which he had received for the darning needle, and handed it to his customer, who, on breaking it into his wine glass, discovered that it contined a double yolk.

'Look here,' said the sponge, '*don't you think you ought to give me another darning needle; this, you see is a double egg.*

GOING HIS DEATH.—Capt. Liv, of the Floating Temple, on the occasion of the grand ball the other night, met among the company an old customer of his, who was indebted to the Captain for a bill of groceries of some years standing, who politely reminded him of the matter and requested him to liquidate the liquor bill.

'Can't do it,' replied the debtor.

'Don't mean to say you *won't?*' suggested the captain.

Well I do,' was the response.

'You're a good stone-cutter, and have some good marble in your yard?' was the further inquiry.

'Yes.'

'Well, if youll make me a *tombstone*, I'll just *die* for the sake of getting that debt of you, and *call it even.*'

'I won't do that, either,' said the customer: and the captain sloped.

The following fact we take from a recent work by a physician. A mother who was uneasy about the health of a child who was out at nurse, dreamed that it had been buried alive. The horrid thought woke her; and she determined to set off for the place without a moment's delay. On her arrival she learned that after a sudden and short illness, the child had died, and had just then been buried. Half frantic from this intelligence, she insisted upon the grave being opened, and the moment the coffin-lid was raised she carried off the child in her arms. He still breathed, and maternal cares restored him to life. The truth of this anecdote has been waranted—we have seen the child so wonderfully rescued–he is now in 1848, a man in the prime of life, and filling an important post.

ON MISS ANNA BREAD.

While bells their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with *Anna Bread*;
And wont have any *but her.*

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, May 10, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

The fundamental principles of our Government are based upon the equal rights of all. The great mass of the people ever have been at heart in favor of these democratic republican principles. The whole history of the people of this country in their seperation from Great Britain, and through all the successive changes of the administrations of our Government, from that period until the present time; show conclusively that they have never lost sight of those democratic principles which are the foundation of our Government. But there has always been, and probably always will be, ambitious individuals seeking their own aggrandisement, at the expense of the rights of the people; who have never ceased to operate on the fears, prejudices, or cupidity of their fellow man, to effect their own ambitious purposes. In a country so vast as ours, and with such a diversity of employments and apparent opposition of interests; it has been no difficult matter to find sufficient numbers who, either from a repugnance to labor, or for the want of employment, or the ten thousand other apparently good and sufficient reasons to be dissatisfied with their condition, to find material sufficient to form a party directly opposed to the *true* interest of themselves, and of their country.

But notwithstanding all this, it is a great satisfaction to know that the great mass of our countrymen, have ever had at heart the desire of their countrys good; having full *knowledge and confidence that in the equal rights of all their own individual rights alone can exist.* The consciousness of this is what upholds the liberties of our country, and is what must work out the liberties of all mankind. This is now evident to the greatly increasing number of the intelligent of the great mass of the people of our own country and of the whole world.

These equal rights, and more enlightened and liberal principles, are what actuated the hearts, and guided the minds of the people in their choice of a candidate for President in 1848.

Gen Taylor being the successful hero of one of the most popular wars this country was ever engaged in; all eyes were naturally turned towards him as a candidate for the presidency. And as we have before stated all those by whatever name known, professing and wishing to see sustained democratic principles, knowing that he had always been disconnected with politics, and wishing to make known to the world their opinion of the justness of the war, and also to show that republics are not ungrateful, he was nominated as a candidate for the presidency; not as the candidate of the whig or democratic party, but by independent bodies of men of all parties, who hoping thereby to do away with that spirit of intolerance and proscription that had hitherto too much disgraced the political parties of our country.

Gen. Taylor when called on to respond to these nominations declared he would only accept as a candidate of the people; that he would and did accept nominations from all parties.

It was said and believed that Gen. Taylor was an honest and patriotic soldier who had upheld the honor of his country, believed to be in favor of the enfranchisment of the slave, or at any rate the only candidate who could be relied on in regard to the Wilmot Proviso; this, together with its not being known to which of the two great political parties he belonged, not having made, nor would not make any declaration of principles up to the time of his election, but repeatedly declaring that he would not be the candidate of a party, but of the people; that in the administration of the government he should be guided by the examples of the earlier presidents, that he had nothing but the good of the country at heart, "having no enemies to punish, nor friends to reward;" consequently not being the president of a party he would necessarily be left free to make his appointments from all parties. As he says in his letter to Jas. W. Taylor. "In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes."

Letter to F. S. Bronson.—I need hardly add, that I cannot, in any case, permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide the country, as their candidate for this office.

Letter to Wm. M. Murphy and others.—I shall offer no active opposition to the use of my name in connexion with this responsible office, as long as they continue to use it thus independent of party distinctions.

Letter to Peter Sken Smith.—In being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition—and my position on this point is immutable—that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines.

First Allison Letter.—I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country. * * * If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party.—I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by party schemes.

Gen Taylor's Inaugural.—The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable prerequisites for the bestowal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

We are now told *after* his election that Gen. Taylor is a whig! And the whigs pretend to claim the offices as a reward for their partizan services in electing him! Gen. Taylor claimed to be elected by and as president of the whig party!!

All men *know* that Gen. Taylor was not, nor could not be elected as the advocate or exponent of whig principles, they having been repudiated by the great mass of the intelligent, honest and hard working democracy of our country; but because he was the hero of a war which was popular with all who had a spark of patriotism or true democracy in their hearts, and who considered the war just and necessary, to show to the world the necessity of respecting our rights, and because they believed him honest, and that he would faithfully according to the promises above given, carry out those democratic measures that the mass of the people are *known* to be in favor of.

Now all this is matter of history. Then upon what ground do the whigs claim office? When and where did they make a declaration of principles? Or when and where did Gen. Taylor make a declaration of whig principles, that they should now claim office at his hands? Was he elected by whigs? All *know* this was not nor *could* not be done.

We have feebly attempted in this article to set forth that the great mass of the people, having only the good of their country at heart, and having full knowledge and confidence, that in the equal rights of all their own individual rights alone can exist, selected Gen. Taylor for the reasons above given, to see that those rights were fairly and honestly protected and faithfully administered; and woe be unto him if he violates the most solemn and only pledges he did give, and attempts to give us in their place whig principles, which the people always have and always will repudiate.

Whose business is it?

Can any one tell when we are to have the streets laid out, and cleared of rubbish, that are already opened? To say nothing about the impressions that strangers may receive who visit our Village, certainly a due regard to the convenience of our own citizens should induce them to act in this matter. We speak more particularly of those leading from the Rail Road depot, their past and present condition is a disgrace to the public spirit of our citizens.

☞ "Rosa" was received to late for this number, but will appear in our next.

Death of Mr. Elias Day.—Notwithstanding our Legislature at its last session granted an act of incorporation to certain citizens of Newark permitting them to be charitable, yet we percieve by the papers of that place, that a Mr. Elias Day on his return home from the South to see his Mother before he died, (he was in the last stage of consumption) was refused admittance into two hotels in that city, although he begged "for heaven's sake not to be turned away, but to put him into a wash-room, kitchen, or anywhere; I am a human being," he had money and would pay; he was finally taken care of by a Mr. Compton, who acted the good Samaritan although having no special act permitting him to do so! He died during the night.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

As there will be no more Congressional elections until August, it may be as well to post the books. The members elected to the new House of Representatives are as follows:

House of Representatives.

	Whig.	Dem.	Old Congress. Whig.	Dem
Illinois	1	6	1	6
Missouri		5		5
Arkansas		1		1
Iowa		2		2
Vermont	3	1	3	1
Maine	2	5	1	6
Georgia	4	4	4	4
Pennsylvania	15	9	17	7
Ohio†	10	10	11	9
Florida	1		1	
South Carolina		7		7
New York	32	2	24	10
New Jersey	4	1	4	1
Massachusetts†	9		9	
Michigan	1	2		3
Delaware	1		1	
Wisconsin‡	2	1		2
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island†	1		1	
Connecticut	1	3	4	
Virginia	1	14	6	9
	90	75	89	75

†One vacancy.

‡ The Act of Congress admitting Wisconsin into the Union, authorises her to send three members, from and after the 4th of March, 1849, until the next apportionment.

Yet to be Elected.

	Whole Number.	Last Congress. W.	D.
North Carolina	9	6	3
Alabama	7	2	5
Mississippi	4	1	3
Louisiana	4	1	3
Tennessee	11	5	6
Kentucky	10	6	4
Indiana	10	4	6
Maryland	6	4	2
Texas	2		2
Vacancy in Ohio	1		1
do in Massachusetts	1	1	
do in Rhode Island	1		1
	66	30	36
Elected as above	165	90	75
Total	231	120	111
		111	
Whig maj. if remaining 66 members are of same politics as in last Congress,		9	

This however is not to be expected. The Whigs will probably lose one or more members in North Carolina, and also in Indiana and Maryland. They may gain one or two in Kentucky. A Democratic gain of five members would give the Democrats the House as well as the Senate, which last body they will have by a majority of 8 or 10.

The Senate as now constituted stands thus:

Democrats elected	33	
To be elected in Alab. and Illi.	2	35
Whigs elected,		25
Total, with a full Senate		60

It is however to be noted that Mr. Howard, Dem. of Maryland, holds his place by appointment of the Governor, and may be superseded by the new Legislature, which is to be chosen in October next, and convenes on the 31st of December. If a Whig Legislature should be chosen, they would of course elect a Whig to the Senate in place of Mr. Howard.

On the whole, it is plain that the Whigs will have no power to carry any strong party measure in the new Congress, such as an increase of duties on imports, or a repeal of the Sub-Treasury. Even if such a measure could be got through the House, which is not probable, they would be arrested in the Senate. The public may therefore rely on the continuance of the same general policy which has been pursued of late, with so much advantage to the country, and satisfaction to the people. The day of high Tariffs, National Banks, &c. is past. Many of the Whigs, as well as the Democrats, are glad it is so. Certainly from Gen. Taylor's administration, no countenance can be expected to extreme measures.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Ten Hour Law.

The ten hour law in Maine went into effect last Friday. The law provides that ten hours shall be a legal day's work and no man shall be compelled to perform more except by special contract; from this provision monthly labor and agricultural employments are excepted. No corporation or manufacturer is allowed to employ a minor under 16 more than ten hours a day under the penalty of a fine not exceeding $100

Effect of the Free Trade Tariff in Draining the Country of Specie.—The amount of Specie entered at the New-York Custom House yesterday May 7th. was $902,540. The value of gold dust $2,150.

Fire.—The N. J. Dye and Print Works at Rahway, N. J. took fire about 1 1-2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday 5th inst. in the hot room used for drying the piece from the printing machine. It was soon extinguished. The damage, principally by water, is fully covered by insurance. Loss, $2,000.

What position ought a just government to take in reference to the grant of charters, conferring special privileges? I answer—*the ground of general legislation, and consequently the denial of every special application.*

The evils of partial legislation—of the grant of monopolies—of chartered and exclusive privileges—cannot be enumerated within our present space; nor shall I attempt to set them all down here. But I invite the reader to examine the statute-books of any of the States of the Union, and to note what passes at every legislative session. In the State of New-York the laws of each session fill a large octavo volume; and this volume is chiefly composed of partial laws—laws not made for all, but for a few resipients of legislative justice or savor.

By some of these laws the claim of this charater require a special law for its adjustment? Because we brought from England with us a law maxim, denying to the subject the right of suing the sovereign. The King is presumed to be incapable of denying a just claim of the subject; and if he will only just mention it to him by an humble petition, and present it to him on bended knee, why, he will get his money from the royal purse. In other words, the King is willing to be dunned, but will not be sued. We have adopted this delicate sentiment, and driven all claimants against the State to become legislative duns. Because a sovereign King cannot be called to answer in a tribunal, presumed to be his subservient creature, and which has no power to coerce him, therefore a citizen of a Republic cannot resort to a court of justice and establish his claim against the State. A citizen, therefore, having a just claim, must petition the Legislature for redress, and must retain some agent to wait upon legislative justice. This latter personage enlightens the representatives of the people by his private conversations, regales them with his wit, and conciliates them with dinners and wine, and other 'creature comforts.' He succeeds.

One claim is disposed of, but many remain, some of which are allowed, some are looked into and forgotten, and others are not examined at all. The persevereing and bold claimnant, having many friends and acquaintances, may get more than he deserves, or nothing at all. This whole procedure is wrong, and arises from the stupid aping of institutions which have no analogy to our own. If the State owe a citizen, it ought to *pay* him. If it does not *one* him, it ought not to *give* him any thing. If it owes and will not pay, the citizen ought to be enabled to sue the State, and, upon a recovery, ought to be paid out of the public treasury. The State condescends to sue the citizen in our courts—why condescend a little further, and be sued in them?

The remedy consists in the enactment of a general law, which shall afford to every citizen the same measure of redress against the State, which the State ordains between its citizens; and the denial to the legislature of the power of allowing any claim to a private citizen. Let justice be done in these cases by the courts.

Another large class of special laws arises from the incorporating of cities and villages, the laying out of highways, incorporating academies, &c. All that is proper to effect in these cases, can be done by general laws. Let, for instance, a general law declare that a village containing a certain number of inhabitants may become a body politic and corporate, by the consent of a certain majority of its inhabitants who are legal voters, to be given in a prescribed manner, with public notice, &c., and filed in some proper office of record—and that when so incorporated, certain powers, well defined by the general law, shall pertain to this municipal corporation.

But there is one branch of special legislation to which I wish more particularly to invite attention; and I would inquire why such legislation is necessary in reference to the business of banking upon safe principles to any particular class of men, why can it not make a general law prescribing the mode in which anybody can enter into this business? If ten or twenty good citizens, under certain restrictions and limitations, can be safely intrusted by a special charter to carry on this business, why cannot all good citizens be intrusted with the same power? If the public are safe in one case, would they not be in the other? If the business were thrown open to all men on the same terms, and under the same restrictions, would any more eventually embark in it than the public wants required? Would not individual sagacity, in this as in all other cases, be found to respond to the demands of the community far better than legislative wisdom? Would not capital be aggregated at such places as the public wants required? If so, what is the objection to general legislation on this subject? I do not now speak of the merits of banking or paper money, but the evils of special legislation.

If banking be a legitimate mode of making gain, then all men who can do so have an equal right to embark in it. If it be an improper mode of acquiring gain, then it ought to be prohibited to all alike. If it can be allowed with safety to any class of men who are able to take stock under a special charter, then it can be safely allowed to all men who are able to take stock under a general law. If banking, as gennerally exercised in this country, is to be continued, the evil to be feared is that it may be allowed to be conducted in a wrong way, and upon false principles; and this evil principle may creep into a general law. If you can shut it out from a special charter in opposition to the selfish interests of the corporators, how much more easily can you not exclude it from a general law? If you allow banking, let it be free, control it by general laws, and thus affirm that what is good and proper for one man or set of men is good and proper for all. But it is objected that there will be an excess of banking. That will correct itself, as does all overdoing of trade and business. In the long run, so much will be done as shall be expedient, and no more, if the general law be wisely framed and property guarded.—*Essays on Human Rights.*

Arrival of the America.

The French Government has come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to re-instate the Pope at Rome. A force adequate to emergency has already sailed for Civita Vechia.

The warlike contest between these several States of the Continent continues with fury, and with the most disastrous results to all parties engaged.

The Danes are now enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports, and it is stated that emigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested.

Cotton—Owing to the unfavorable accounts from the Continent, had further receded 1-8 of a penny.

The stoppage of supplies of breadstuffs from the Baltic is beginning to have a favorable effect upon the markets. The actual advance however during the past week, owing to other adverse influences, has been but slight.

Money contnues abundant notwithstanding a rather heavy drain of specie. Consols during the past week have fluctuated from 91 3-4 to 92 3-8, closing on the 20th at 92.

Montreal, Monday, May 7.

Perfect tranquility now prevails here. Loyal addresses from all parts of Upper Canada are pouring into the Governor-General. Both Houses of Parliament are quietly proceeding with business.

The Emancipation Convention.—A telegraphic despatch to the Louisville Courier states that the convention of the friends of Emancipation was organized at Frankfort, Ky., on the morning of the 25th, by the election of Col. Henry Clay, of Bourbon, as President.

Twenty-three counties were represented, and some one hundred and fifty delegates were adopted:

1st. 'That hereditary slavery, as it exists among us, is contrary to the rights of mankind—opposed to the fundamental principles of a free government, inconsistent with a state of sound morality, and hostile to the prosperity of the common wealth, and therefore ought not to be perpetuated.

2d. 'Any scheme of emancipation adopted ought to be prospective, operating on the negroes born after the adoption of the scheme.'

The following points were recomended to be inserted in the new constitution.

1st. 'Absolute prohibition of the importation of slaves into Kentucky. 2d. That complete power should be lodged with the people of Kentucky to perfect, under the constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of the slaves.'

Navigation of the Lakes.—Twenty-four years ago. There was but a single steamboat on the waters of the Upper Lakes. On the opening of the navigation the present season, there were on the entire length of the lakes 140 steamers, 5 barques 93 brigs, 548 schrs., and 128 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of the United States. Some of the steamboats are of nearly 1,600 tons burden, and of costly construction.

Indication of Public Sentiment.—Twenty-four Thousand, Five Hundred and twenty two citizens of Massachusetts prayed for the commutation of the sentence of Washington Goode. The number who prayed that he might be hung was—*nine!* 'Keep trying' is a motto which the enemies of Judicial neck-breaking will not disregard. The gallows must come down.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A man's advertisement in a well circulated newspaper, is a locomotive signboard, that travels about and is seen by thousands daily.

Col. Roane, (Democrat) has been elecetd Governor of Arkansas by a small majority.

The Hon. E. A. Hannegan, our Minister to Germany, sailed in the Europa, from Jersey City, on Tuesday last.

There will be a plentiful crop of Peaches in New Jersey, notwithstanding the doleful prognostications of many of our cotemporaries.—*Camden Democrat.*

Pure Sentiment.—'The maiden wept, and I said, why weepest thou, maiden? She answered not, neither did she speak, but sobbed exceedingly and again I said, 'Maiden, why weepest thou?' and she answered and said, 'whats that to you?—mind your own business!'

Twenty-eight hundred and seventy passengers arrived at New York on Tuesday.

GERRIT SMITH, of Peterboro', who inherits large tracts in the various parts of the Empire State, having already given away a great number of acres to poor men of the colored race, has just issued a circular stating that he wishes to give away tracts of land to one hundred virtuous and landless poor persons, who will be selected from each county in the State except Madison, in the ratio of its population, making 1000 in all.

They are to be white inhabitants of the State of New York—must be between the age of 21 and 60, and must be entirely clear of the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors.

☞ Rahway river has its steamboat. The Sacrimento, a small, trim built New York craft, as we learn by the Rahway Advocate, succeeded on Saturday in getting up to Haydock's coal and lumber yard wharf.—She is to run daily for a month as an experiment—leaving the city so as to reach the wharf at high water, making a stop of an hour.

☞ An anxious inquirer proposes the following query :—Does an engine *work* at a fire, or does it merely *play!*

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.--The New-Orleans papers of April 21 publish nearly two columns of the foreign news by the Europa, received at St. Johns, New-Brunswick on the 19th, transmitted by Mr O'Reilly's Western line. This is the greatest feat on record. It is not less than 3,000 miles from St. Johns to New-Orleans.

From the city inspector's report, it appears that there were erected 1,191 buildings in the city of New York during 1848 being 655 less than in the preceding year —*Journal of Commerce.*

INGENIOUS.—E. H Howard, late postmaster at Shepoygan, Wisconsin, has started for California, in a boat wagon of his own construction. The box of the wagon is a boat, set on steel springs, the whole of which is covered with oil-cloth; making a very comfortable house. The establishment is so arranged that, upon reaching a river, the running gears of the wagon can be unshipped in a few minutes, and taken aboard the boat while crossing the stream. This is decidedly the best overland outfit we have noticed.

DUMAS' NEW WORK.

France in the Sixteenth Century.

DIANA OF MERIDOR;

OR THE LADY MONSOREAU.

An Historical Romance.

BY ALEXANDER DUMAS,

Author of "The Count of Monte Cristo," "The Three Guardsmen," etc. etc.

Complete in two large Octavo Volumes of 538 pages, printed on the finest white paper.

WITH NUMEROUS ILRUSTRATIVE ENGRAVINGS

Price for the entire work, $1.

IT is a question whether, for the purpose of inditing a brilliant story, a more happy period of time or implements so ready could have been selected by an author than is comprised within the era of the closing dynasties of the Henries of the House of Valois.

The vestiges of a feudal subserviency, and the power wielded by certain orders, two centuries ago, are in our day, barely discoverable. Then it was the burnished mail, the lance and the gauntlet—now, it is the reaping hook, the ploughshare and the spade; in those times the lord commanded the lives as well as the services of his retainers—in these, the serf is lord equally with he who was once his master. This change is, doubtless, for mankind, a noble and profitable one, but it has stripped life of its romance—its dazzle—its historical splendor. Science, art and civilization have uprooted the lists of the tournament and every trace of chivalry, which spread so bright a halo over the ages gone by; and it is only in perusing the pages of a Scott or a Dumas, that the pictures of those days of prowess and renown are at all presented to our mind.

As in everything he undertakes, Dumas in this instance performs his task admirably. He seizes the period following the decease of the weak, witless Charles IX. when that monarch's brother, under the title of Henry III. has ascended the throne The queen-mother, the cruel Catharine de Medices, has retired from state affairs only the more swiftly to circumvent the destruction of those she suspects. Henry of Navarre, afterwards the great Henry IV. with his consort, flies the court, and is at the extremity of the kingdom, preparing his followers to maintain independence and the Protestant league. In such a state are affairs when the story opens, a story in which the reader will not alone be delighted and astonished by the plot upon plot ingeniously wove into the narrative, but charmed and instructed both by the beauty of style and youthful vigor in which the work is unfolded. Every new book of Dumas' is only a fresh literary gem thrown in the casket, the brightest of which will be pronounced by every person on perusal to be "Diana of Meridor; or the lady of Monsoreau."

☞ Any person in the United States can have a copy of the above work sent them by return of mail, on sending $1 to the publisher.

Published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

HOW TO MAKE CREAM CHEESE.—For two cream cheeses, take six quarts of new milk, and one of sweet cream, to which add two or three spoonfuls of rennet, and let it stand until sufficiently firm —spread a linen cloth in a large basin of cold water, lay the curd gently on it, tie the cloth and hang it up to drain four or five hours in a cool place; then change the cloth, and put the curd into a vessel, the circumference of a common plate and press it moderately six or eight hours, when it must be taken out, and turned, and split horizontally with a thread; lay the cloth between the two cakes, and again put them in press for 12 or 14 hours; if then pressed enough which can be ascertained by their firmness, keep them in fresh grass a few days, turning them morning and evening. The price of these cheese, about the fill of a common dining plate, is 25 cents.

EVIL COMPANIONS.—Lord Chief Justice Holt in his younger years was a wild one, and walked for some time, in a path that apparently led to the gallows, rather than to the Bench. Fortunately for himself, and the, world however, he turned a short corner—became a reformed man—a great and good one. But although on relinquishing his dissipated habits, he cut the acquainiance of his abandoned associates he had in after life repeated opportunities of meeting them again One of them arrainged before him for highway robbery and being convicted, sentence of death was passed on him. The Chief Justice, before his execution, took occasion to visit him, and inquire what had become of a certain set which, in early life, they had both been connected. 'Alas,' said the prisioner making a low bow, 'they are all hanged, your lordship, but you and I.'

EMIGRANTS.—More than 23,000 alien passengers have arived at Boston during past eight days.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday May 9.

FLOUR	$5 12 a 5 62
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 90
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 22
CORN	60 a 63
OATS	35 a —

PLAINFIELD

Prices current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 25 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 10 a 1 15
CORN " do	60 a —
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	54 a 58
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a 18
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

VENDUE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENdue on Moday, the 14th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of Hugh Townsend, dec., his peronal property, consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

2 Horses, 1 Bull, 3 Cows, 2 Hogs, 6 Pigs, Hay, Corn in the ear, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, green Grain on the ground, Posts, Rails, 3 Wagons, 2 Carriages, Sleigh, Sled, double and single Harness, Plows, Harrows and other farming Utensils; S hives of Bees, about 25 casks of Vinegar, Pickled and Smoked Meat, Poultry, and a great variety of articles to tedious to mention.

Also, will be offered for sale 30 shares of the Capital Stock of Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank at Rahway.

Conditions make known and attendance given by

JOTHAM TOWNSEND,
RICHARD TOWNSEND, } Executors
SILAS D. POUND,

New Market, May 7. 1849.

N. B. A House and Lot containing one acre of ground, near the New Market Railroad Depot is offered at Private Sale.

Also, For RENT, the House and Garden, and Barn, if wanted, now occupied by JOTHAM TOWNSEND.

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

A Green Morocco Pocket Book lost, containing some money, and the following notes :—Draper & Eldridge, dated New-York, March 6, 1849, at six months, for $321 33; do, do., 23, do., $312 75; made payable to the order of Tittsworth Dunn & Co., at the City Bank, and not endorsed. The public are cautioned against the negotiating the above notes, as the payment of the same is stopped. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book is requested to return it to No. 20 Maiden Lane, up stairs; or to the subscribers, Plainfield, N. J., and may keep the money for their trouble.

TITTSWORTH DUNN, & CO.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap. by D. BULLMAN

April 25 1849.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE Subscribers are happy to inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that they have taken a room (for a short time only) first door south of the Post Office, where they are taking **Daguerreotype Portraits** of rare excellence and accuracy.

Those who wish for a really good Picture put up in a rich and elegant case, at at a low rate are requested to call soon.

Price of Pictures **One Dollar,** and upwards, according to size Plate and richness of Case. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens, whether contemplating sitting or not.

S. C. & M. H. BULLARD.

May 3d, 1849.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do., and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned may take notice that the subscriber, administrator of the Estate of Matthew Conrett deceased; intends to exhibit his final accounts, to the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county of Essex in the term of May next ensuing, for settlement and allowance, the same being first audited and stated by the Surrogate.

SAMUEL LEE,
Administrator.

Plainfield, March 22 1849. [21p.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE,

Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.

301 and 303 Broad-st. Newark.

JOHN JELLIFF,

MANUFACTURER of ancient and modern styles of fashionable furniture and chairs, the largest assortment in Newark, and the cheapest.

New Spring Patterns.

Every description of rosewood, mahogany, walnut furniture for the parlor, library, dining room, sitting room and chamber, in suites or otherwise, kitchen furniture, counting house desks, hair moss and straw mattrasses, looking glasses, &c. all of his own manufacture and warranted good.

Look out for stool pigeons, or you will be decoyed by large prices charged for a poor article and falling to what is called below cost or selling one piece less than cost and getting double price on others. Mr. J. has a very large stock of that very cheap work of all kinds, which will be sold at very low prices, without misrepresentation, showing the difference between the poor and good. Call and see. Hotels, saloons, &c. furnished at short notice. [21.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CHEAP MILLINERY.

MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS, FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE, AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

N. B. Bonnets cleaned and trimmed at short notice,

☞ Cheap for Cash. ☜

Plainfield, April 25. 1849. [24.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROJAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec. 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

Advertise.---*"There is but one way of obtaining business—pulicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements.—The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprize is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."—Blackwood.*

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FIRE AND WATER
PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE
POST OFFICE.

DRAKE, after all his efforts for the Post Office, has only succeeded in getting into the building formerly occupied as such; however, if his friends and the public generally would properly appreciate his efforts in selling them good GROCERIES; he will be able to live without government pap a little longer.

☞ Call and see.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.
ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description
March, 1849. [13.3m.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

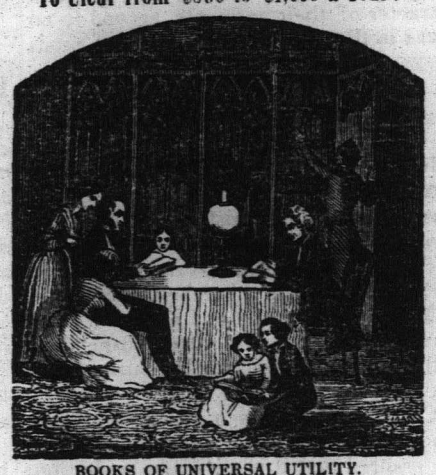
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.
Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.
GREAT CHANCE for BOOK-AGENTS
To Clear from $500 to $1,000 a Year!



BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works, the most splendidly illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS'

NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL
DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c., of each State in the Union, illustrated with *Two Hundred Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c., &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price. $2 50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL,

illustrated with 212 Engravings: designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the Present Time By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.

Also, New Editions of Sears'

Pictorial History of the Bible.—Pictorial Sunday Book.—Description of Great Britain and Ireland.—Bible Biography.—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe.—Information for the People.—Pictorial Family Library.—PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.

PICTORIAL FAMILY
BIBLE

Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the BIBLE with One Thousand.

☞ SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE, for 1849, published monthly in parts of 48 large octavo pages, at ONE DOLLAR per year, in advance.

☞ Specimen copies of the Magazine, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested (postpaid), at the rate of Twelve Numbers for One Dollar, or Ten Cents for single copies.

☞ AGENTS WANTED, in every Town throughout the New England States, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS,
128 Nassau-st N. Y.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.
Consolation to the Afflicted.

☞ UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.
Jan. 1849. 3m.

LETTER FROM
REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE
TO
KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Office at 10 cts. a copy.

PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONERY &C.
E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

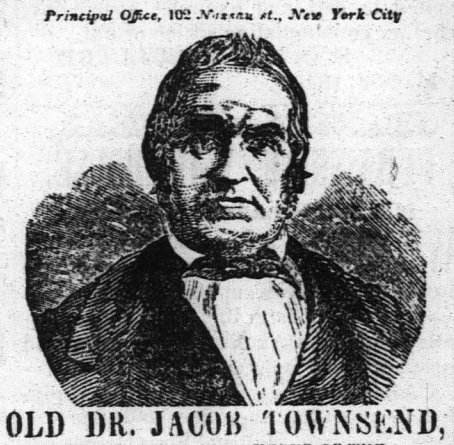
☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr. for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City*



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else: they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomack*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all *strictures* and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting, and blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla *are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and *bloom, and vigor into* the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity *and means to bring his*

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.
M. F. Cushing, Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED.
ALLEN'S COMPEND OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

R. L. ALLEN, Esq., author of the popular work entitled 'Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Remedies,' of which thirteen editions have been published in twelve months, has, after years of practical experience and close investigation, completed his Great Work of Practical Agriculture, illustrated by about 100 engravings. The work will be bound handsomely and substantially in cloth, and furnished at one dollar, single copies, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

This work, we most fully believe, is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any work of the kind heretofore published. Mr. Allen, knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants in a plain, concise and familiar manner, and has made a work intelligible to all. It will be a book for

THE WHOLE PEOPLE,

Its cheapness will cause a large sale, and it will be a *Book for Everybody*, as well for the man who consumes the products of the earth, as for him who raises them.

150 AGENTS,

active, intelligent and honest, are wanted, to sell this book in every state in the Union.

N. B.—A cash capital of from $25 to $50 will be necessary. Address, post paid,

C. M. SAXTON,
121 Fulton st. New York.

SEARS'
PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

Rev. W. H. Turton's sermon for sale here.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,
MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.
Jan. 11. 1849. 1y.4.

Elizabethtown and Somerville
RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

Agents Wanted.
TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS
(One Agent for each County in New-Jersey.)

The American Farm Book, price		$1 00
The Diseases of Domestic Animals,	"	75
The American Bee-Keeper's Manual,	"	1 00
The American Fruit Book, by Cole,	"	50

No person need apply unless can command a cash capital of at least $25.

Address, post paid,
C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.
March, 1849. t3.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.
Jan. 10. 1849.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at
W. M. DRAKE'S

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1849. NO. 22.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included) For two squares in length	6 00
One year (paper included) For three squares in length	8 00
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

The Dead Shot.

Old Gordon, the merchant, sat one afternoon recently in his counting room, sleepily gazing at the columns of a daily journal, and was gradually growing indifferent to all things around him through the medium of a pleasant doze, when he was aroused by an unusual noise outside of the window, and rising cautiously to his feet, he peered earnestly into the small back yard adjoining. This attracted the notice of one of his junior partners, who coming quietly behind him and gazing over his shoulder a moment without seeing anything to satisfy his curiosity, earnestly inquired the cause of the excitement The old gentleman motioning him to silence, and, whispering in his ear said, '*There's a rat in the spout!*' and rubbing his hands with quiet satisfaction, intimated also his intention of killing the reptile.

Down stairs into the yard, on tip-toe, went old Gorden, followed as quietly by the junior—and sure enough, there evidently appeared to be something scratching its way up the tin channel to the roof.

'Rap the spout with a stick!' says the old gent, which was promptly done; but no rat came forth. A stick was poked in from below, but without the desired effect, though the inmate appeared to be thrown into a great state of excitement thereby.

In the midst of this gymnastic exercise, it suddenly occurred to the old gent that he had nothing to operate effectively with, in case they ejected the intruder; so the junior was despatched to bring the old gun out of the fire-proof, and slip a few buckshot into it: and a few moments served to mount the old gent upon the window sill, of the adjacent coal-hole, poising skifully in his hand a terrific looking shooting iron, as long as himself.

'Now it's coming!' shouted the junior, exultingly; and the old gent brought the piece promptly to his shoulder, trembling the while with the most intense earnestness, just as a dark object rushed from the bottom of the spout. *Slap! bang!* went the shooting iron, and the old gentleman pitched back violently through the window. The smoke and report perfectly bewildered the junior, who recovered himself just in time to see old Gorden's head appear above the window ledge, with his face beautifully tattoed with charcoal, and hear him exclaim anxiously—

'Is it killed?'

'Dead as a door-nail!' shouted a voice above their heads, and, gazing up in astonishment, they saw the head of an urchin poked over the roof, while his outspread fingers gyrated pleasantly from the end of his nose. The junior, seized with a sudden suspicion, hurried to the corner where the shot was lodged, and, looking down, exclaimed with some embarrassment—

'Why, it aint no rat, after all?'

'Why!' said the old gent, doubtingly—'gracious me; what is it, then!'

'By thunder?' says the junior, darting through the door—'*it's only a stone with a string tied round it.*'—*Phil. Sunday Dispatch.*

May Morning.

Hark the rich melodious swell
That in the heart's most secret cell,
Rings enchantingly!
As if from her crystal home had strayed
A moonlight fay,—and blithely played
Her midnight minstrelsy.

And louder swells the lively notes,
More and more harmonious floats
Upon the quickened ear:
The soft breathing of that strain,
Now dying low—then bursts again
Its loudest, wildest sphere.

Now softly murmuring—dying
As maiden's notes when sadly sighing
In her secret bower,
She dares but breath in lowest word,
For fear a leaf may catch a chord—
Or some blushing flower.

Such a varying strain I heard,
This May-morning from a bird,
High perched upon a tree;
'Til it seemed as poised there,
A fairy in the balmy air,
It sung so bewitchingly.

Soon it flitted o'er the plain,
Uttering its wildest strain—
Methought a spirit bright,
Had the golden portals riven,
And thro' the gates of Heaven,
Ta'en a momentary flight.

And each wild echo as it rung,
O'er my spirit softly flung,
A veil of harmony:
'Til in that wild airy strain,
The fiercest agony, and pain,
Was all forgot by me.

Yet this charmer was not all,
That tore away the drooping pall,
Of anguish from my soul;
The balmy breezes bore to me,
Fragrance from lowly bush, or tree,
Which soothing o'er me stole.

And blossoms dancing on the air,
Seemed spirits beautiful and fair,
That had wandering come,
In their freaks and frolics wild
From the grotto fair and mild,
The faries magic home.

Ever and anon the humming bee
From the white and flowery tree,
Glided on the air:
As it from the floweret sprang,
Wildly its little bugle rang,
Its music soft and clear.

From the heaven's bluey crown,
The golden sun looked laughing down,
On this lovely scene;
'Til the earth was smiling found,
And the whole extended ground,
Covered with waving green.

And the little murmuring brook,
That was onward rushing, spoke,
Contentment to the mind;
And in its gentle flow,
And the sunshine's softest glow,
Gushed joy for mankind.

On a distant hill of green,
A scattered flock of sheep were seen,
In their gambols fleet;
And ever and anon I'd hear,
Burst upon the freshening air,
The melancholy bleat.

This brought the days of eld
When in childhood first I held,
My gambols wild and free;
And over the wide-spreading lawn,
Swift as the young and startled fawn,
I sprang merrily.

But those days are gone, and now
Years are stealing on my brow
With measured tread and slow,
And the fainting song of time,
With its melancholy chime,
Comes throbbing soft and low.

Far adown the distant vale,
I hear the solitary wail
Of hours idly spent,
And with the ever dying song,
As it gushes slow along,
The passing years are blent.

But a momentary gleam,
Like a shadow on a stream,
Stole softly over me;
I knew this scene would fade away,
And winds and lightning have their sway
In wildest revelry.

Thus it is with earthly forms—
As in silent, fearful storms
Death holds a lasting sway;
And in the darkness and the gloom,
Of the low and solitary tomb,
All mouldering lay.

The sheep upon the sloping hill—
The gentle whisperings of the rill—
The music of the bird—
The flying of the ladened bee
From his city in the tree—
Were seen by me, and heard.

And all combined without alloy
To fill my heart with purest joy,
So beautiful and bright;
As if some fairy's magic wand
Had waved, and ushered fairy land,
Before my anxious sight.

Such was the earliest morn of May
As in a revery I lay
Beneath a thorny bush,
Where often I had heard,
The glad music of that bird
The brown colored thrush.

Tho' I've wandered from the tree,
That lovely scene is still to me,
A glowing vision;
Like the scenes that often rise
Before the wondering eyes,
In lands Elysian.

May 1, 1849. ROSA.

The Fatal Trick.

Upon one evening, a party of collegians and young bloods of the town had met together at my room to play and carouse. In fact, it was a regular meeting of the Sud hunters, who assembled twice in every week. We kept it up jollily until midnight, having in that time managed to get full of Bacchus, when Somers proposed that we should sally forth and astonish the town by some well-planned and well-directed piece of mischief. Without any one of us having a very clear conception of our actions or intentions, we hailed the proposition with drunken rapture and started forth.

A travelling menagerie had arrived in the town the day before, and among the wonders it contained was a young bear.—The poor animal had been so well beaten, that he became very humble, and acquired a number of amusing tricks. Of this we were all aware, having visited the menagerie the day before. Just as we passed the spot where the animals were confined, it occurred to me what rare sport it would be to capture young Bruin and place him in the chemical lecture room, to astonish on the next day, the professors and the class.

No sooner had I made a proposition to this effect than it was adopted, and all volunteered their assistance in carrying it into execution. The tent or pavilion which covered the beasts, was erected in the great yard of the principal tavern. The cages, each containing one or more animals, were iron grated boxes, standing on wheels, by means of which they had been dragged into the town. They were ranged around the interior of the tent, forming a circular array of wood and iron. Not imagining that any one would disturb the animals, the showmen and keepers had retired to rest along with the inmates of the tavern, leaving the tents entirely unwatched. Thus we were afforded a clear field in which to execute our scheme. After several of our number had been posted as sentinels, the rest crept in under the canvass, and entered the arena. It was some time before we could, in the deep darkness of the place, identify the cage in which our friend Bruin had been placed to sleep After stumbling over divers things which lay scattered about, and peering here and there in the dark, we found the object of our search. There, in a substantial cage, was the dim outline of the animal, his two white eyes flashing drops of fire at being aroused from his quiet slumber.

The next difficulty that occurred to us was the mode of conveying him to the college, which was several hundred yards distant Some of the revellers proposed that we should throw a halter around his neck and so drag him along. We rejected this, not from any personal fear, since we had arrived at that point which makes one oblivious of danger, but lest we should be seen by some late straggler, and have our fun spoiled. A better plan was, after much scheming, devised, and one which met with universal acquiescence.

In the tavern-yard stood a water hogshead, with a sliding lid fastened by means of hasp and staple. We had only to roll this in, slide down the box from the wheels, open the door immediately in front of the hogshead, and drive the animal in. We could then push down the lid of the cask, secure it by means of a rope passed through the staples, and roll our prisoner and prison-house to the college.

No sooner was this suggested than we hastened to put it into execution. The cage, with our united efforts, was slid quietly down from the wheels—Bruin growling all the while with anger—the hogshead was rolled in and placed open end in front of the cage and the animal stirred up with our canes. With a terrific yell he rushed in, and we closed the lid suddenly down upon him, fastening it at the same time in a secure manner. The yell of the bear had roused the other animals, and our ears were regaled for the next ten minutes with a variety of hideous sounds, that wakened fearfully the sleeping echoes of the night The animal in the hogshead growled, and his voice came like distant thunder, so deadening was it by the wood in which he lay. His fellows had no incumbrance to their voices, and they howled as clearly as though they had been in their native forests.

Fearful of being discovered, we remained quiet for a time, holding our breaths in suspense. But no one disturbed, or thought of disturbing us. The animals often started a chorus of strange noises during the night, and the keepers thinking nothing unusual to be the matter, merely cursed the unruly beasts for destroying the unity of their rest, and turning back, went to sleep again

As soon as quiet was restored, we slit a hole in the canvass, for we were afraid to emerge by the aperture which faced the tavern, rolled our hogshead through the yard to the back gate, which we unfastened, and then passing into the road, started at a quick rate for our spot of destination. Over and over went the hogshead, the animal within growling at the rough treatment he experienced, we were nearly convulsed with laughter at the uncouthness of the noise which he made.

At length we reached the back part of the college, when one of our party climbed over the wall and unfastened the gate We rolled in our prize to the back door of the labratory, which was the place where our professor of chemistry lectured. We found that in consequence of the narrowness of the door, the hogshead would not enter. Such being the case, we were about to start the animal through the open door, when an idea more redolent of fun struck the fancy of Somers. Back of the lecture-room was a small apartment containing odds and ends, and which was not visited, perhaps, once a month. He said rightly, that if we placed Bruin in this apartment, he would not likely be discovered until some time during the lecture of the chemical professor, when the noise he would be apt to make attracting attention, the plot would readily be brought to a crisis. We joined our strength, and, upon our shoulders, up went the hogshead, until it was placed on a level with the window. A light young fellow, the smallest of the party, climbed up, hoisted the window, and slided up the lid of the cask. We shook the hogshead violently, but at first to no purpose. The animal was thoroughly frightened, and lay still, or with only an occasional growl. We shook it again, and he started. There was but one possible mode of progression, which was straight forward—and the brute gave a spring through the window. There was a crash of glass, a howl, and the terrified animal, crouching in the corner, remained silent Our little companion closed the sash and leaped down. We rolled the hogshead up into a corner of the yard, and, returning to our rooms, continued our revelry till near day-light.

It was about noon when I awoke. I hurried on my clothes, passed a wet towel round my head, swallowed some soda water, and afterwards a cup of coffee, and then hastened to the college. It was the hour of the professor of chemistry, and I entered the room just as he had commenced to descant upon the subject. The class were all wrapt in attention—for the lecturer was an able man, and was treating upon "Light," a matter of interest, and capable of beautiful illustration. He had scarcely finished his short and eloquent exordium, before we heard a crash of bottles and a low, startling growl in the next room. The professor started, and stopped a moment, while those of the class not in the secret, looked at each other in astonishment. There was a pause of a few seconds' duration—and then the professor proceeded.

I began to feel alarmed. I remembered what had been done the night before. Under ordinary circumstances, there was no danger to be apprehended. The bear was tame enough, and had been whipped until he had imbibed a proper sense of the superiority of man. But from the sounds I judged that Bruin had worked himself into the room, only separated from us by a thin partition full of windows, in which were kept the various drugs used in illustrating experiments. There were a great many carboys and bottles of acid in that room. Should he overset any of these, and their contents touch his skin, he would be apt to break through the windows of the apartment, and do some mischief before we could secure him. By the looks of my companions I saw they entertained the same fears.

There was another crash and growl. The professor stopped again, and the class looked around in dismay. Those who were acquainted with the cause of the noise, could scarcely keep their countenance. In spite of the alarm under which they labored, there was something so ludicrous in the growl, especially when we figured to ourselves the coming consternation of the class, that they could hardly refrain from laughing outright. The professor, who could not tell from whence the sound proceeded, and thought it a trick of the class, reproved them severely, and then continued his lecture. 'Gentlemen,' said he, preparing for a brilliant experiment, 'I will show you a most startling effect.'

And he did. Hark! there was a sudden crash, as if every bottle in the place had been destroyed at once—a smoke rose up—there was a terrific howl that made the blood curdle and the marrow thrill—and, through that frail glass—Father of Truth! we had mistaken the cage—there leaped forth infuriated with the burning liquid, which streamed over him—horror!—an untamed royal tiger.

No words can describe the consternation of the class. Not one stirred. Petrified by horror—motionless—breathless—there we sat. Not a muscle quivered, so rigid were we with our intense fear. It was our preservation. Maddened with the pain, the animal rushed on with terrific bounds, and meeting with no obstacle passed down the stairs into the great hall. There, as he leaped and rolled, and howled in his agony, the eldest daughter of our janitor, coming with a message unwittingly entered. She screamed and fell. The tiger, frantic with the acid, which was eating to his very flesh, heeded her not. On he passed, and the girl lived. Better had she died, for never more shone the light of reason on her vacant eyes. From that day forth she was a gibbering, incurable idiot.

On passed the tiger—on! on! on!—through the streets, with the populace flying to every side for shelter—passed his old prison, where the keepers stood wondering at his escape—on he went, bound after bound, howling, screaming with agony On he went, while behind, before, and around, rose up the mingled cry of men, women, and children—"The tiger! the tiger!"

At the extremity of the main street, a traveller was riding quietly to his home. He heard the noise behind him, and, casting his eyes around, saw the cause. He spurred his horse, who started snorting with terror, for he saw the coming of the mighty animal as well as his master. It was in vain. The tiger noted not the man. He only saw the terrified steed. One leap—the distance was just saved—and he struck his claws into the hind quarters of the horse, who, unmindful of this double burthen, rushed on, bearing the fearful load as though it were a feather's weight. The man received no hurt. With the presence of mind and coolness most determined—for it resulted from despair—he drew his bowie-knife from his bosom, and, with a firm stroke, buried it to the hilt in the neck of the tiger. The spinal marrow of the royal brute was severed, and he died on the instant. But he did not release his hold. Still, with the death grip, he clung to his place, his eyes glassed and glaring, and his claws sunk deep into the flesh. On went the horse, snorting, plunging and rearing in mingled pain and terror, on he went, until exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood he fell prostrate. Those who came that way an hour after, cautiously and timidly, saw the three streatched together. They watched awhile and found they did not move. They stole up—lo, the horse and tiger were dead, and over their lifeless forms was the traveller, insensible, though alive, and still grasping in his hand the friendly knife.

Mount Vernon.

Hiram, my boy,' said a tender father to his son, you must be more careful of yourself than you are. You have not the constitution of some.'

'Don't b'lieve it, dad—don't b'lieve a word on't—I've got the constitution of a horse. There ain't no breaking up or down on me. Dang it, if I don't believe I've got the constitution of the United States.'

"I have a great run of business at present," remarked a pickpocket, who was chased by three constables.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, May 17, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

"L," Is informed that we do not insert any communication unless in compliance with the notice at the head of our columns.

All those wishing to have Daguerreotype Portraits of themselves or families taken, should not lose the present opportunity to secure them; the Messrs S. C. & M. H. Bullard are taking them in the best style of the Art, at exceedingly low prices, at their room in the brick building opposite John Ayers' Hotel. Ladies and Gentlemen please give them a call.

As all are interested and benefited by a good walk to and from the R. Road Depot, cannot something be done to effect it; while our overseer is doing all the law allows him to do, would not a small voluntary contribution enable him to make so desirable an improvement; our mite is ready.

Plainfield Post Office.

We perceive by a notice in the Plainfield Union, that Dr. Lewis Craig has been appointed Posmaster of Plainfield, in the place of Elias Kirkpatrick Esq. removed.

The removal of the Postmaster in this Village, contrary to the openly expressed will of the people, is a shameful violation of their rights, and a direct violation of the pledges given by Gen. Taylor in his inaugural address; and taken altogether is about as small a crop of potatoes as have been gathered in this section of the country within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The Union says that the Dr. is "*deserving* of the office." For what? Was not the candidate selected by the people of this place at a public meeting called for that purpose deserving; or had he not performed sufficient partizan services to entitle him to the appointment from a no party President? Is this the reason why one was deserving and the other not? What is the inference to be drawn from this deserving appointment? Are the people fools think ye, made to be humbugged by leaders of party on as shallow pretexts as these?

If Gen. Taylor in the acceptance of the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, and of other bodies of men throughout the Union, had given any countenance to whig measures, and had honestly said that in their adoption the best interests and welfare of the country consists, and to carry them out a change of men whose opinion should coincide with those measures would be necessary; then if elected should such appointments and removals be made, none could have had cause to complain. But when he gave the people by his letters and speeches upon all occasions to understand, that he would not accept as a party candidate of neither party; and even after his election, while taking the oath to support the Constitution he expressly declared, "I shall make *honesty, capacity* and *fidelity* indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be sufficient cause for removal."

Does any one say that Elias Kirkpatrick Esq. the person removed is not *honest*, or that he is not *capable*, or that he is wanting in *fidelity*. All our citizens *know* that there is no cause for removal on any of these grounds. We ourselves *know* that many of our most respectable whig citizens have voluntarily expressed regret of any change at all, and in the event of a change, the present appointment is not their choice, but in direct opposition to it. As we stated above, all this would be a matter of utter insignificance if it was not a direct and gross violation of all pledges given by all who upheld the nomination of Gen. Taylor; and he himself while under the solemn sanction of an oath to support the Constitution, in his inaugural, explanatory of his course under that constitution, he expressly declares; that honesty capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the abscence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It may not be amiss to call the attention of the people to a few facts in our Country's History. The people should ever bear in mind that our Country's Prosperity is the result of democratic measures, and that the democrats have ever openly avowed their principles, and faithfully and fearlessly carried them out, knowing that the people ever have and ever will sustain them at the ballot-box. As evidence of this look over our history; in their action on the Alien and Sedition laws of John Adams, in their support of the war of 1812 for the freedom of the Seas, their opposition to, and final overthrow of that corrupt institution the U. S. Bank, the adoption in its place of the Sub-Trearury, and also of a Revenue Tariff, the Annexation of Texas, their declaration of and support of the war against Mexico, the Annexation of New-Mexico and California as indemnity for the past and security for the future, and the election of the hero of that war as a declaration of its justice, and popularity, and lastly though greater than all, that the time has come to carry out that solemn declaration made to the world, that all men are born free and equal, and are entitled to Life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of Happines. And now all they require is, that Gen. Taylor will carry out the above democratic measures, and faithfully remain true to the pledges he has given.

We will conclude this with the testimony of Gen. Taylor as given in his Inaugural, to the high state of prosperity the policy of democratic measures under Divine Providence have brought the conntry; and the incontestible evidence this is of their correctness and superiority to those of our opponents, the whigs.

"In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country."

"Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care, which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our counsels; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowleege no limits but those of our own wide spread republic."

Messrs Printers:—Did you ever dream; If not, then you have missed some pleasure. I will however tell you mine, which if you think proper you may publish.

It was a few evenings since, after the labor and fatigue of the day, I threw myself upon my humble cot to rest my weary limbs, soon, Somnus that blessed deity of rest, soothed my aching bones by his gentle embrace; then it was that Morpheus, that old tantilizing fellow, who has so often deceived both man and maiden, by his delusive dreams, began to play upon my senses; and methought I heard in the distance sounds of music, which at once called to remembrance, things of bygone days. As I listened with rapturous emotions, methought I heard sweet sounds, at one time soft and gentle, at another lofty and sublime; and methought shurely our once much loved Plainfield Brass Band, has again condesended to cheer us with their life inspiring music, and Oh how many of our worthy citizens will welcome them with smiles of approbation; and even I was preparing to give them a fatherly embrace, and deliver to them a most eloquent address of thanks; and I gazed in every direction to catch a glimpse of well known and much loved faces, but alas how often are we poor mortals disappointed, for when they came into view, I could recognize among the number but one of our own admired band; this was Mr. Augustus Frazee, who I have understood (since I awoke) is the leader of a young and interesting, Band from Somerville, and who had condesended to visit our beautiful and industrious Village and regale our citizens with their admirable music. After partaking of a good and substantial supper prepared by our neigbor R. Frazee, they then adjourned to the large room in his handsome hotel, where they performed several pieces, which were listened to by some of our most worthy citizens. In the evening they marched through our principal streets discoursing music most eloquent, and if like Orpheous of old they did not cause the trees to dance, they made many a bosom throb with pleasure. May they again viset us, and while they thus help to lighten the cares of life by innocent pastime, they may rest assured they will ever receive a hearty welcome from the generous and good; as well as

UNCLE TOBY.

☞ Please look over our Advertising columns.

The Late Riot.

Our City has been intensely agitated, a riot of a most outrageous and disgraceful character has taken place, the military have been called out, property destroyed, blood shed, and, for the last thirty-six hours, New-York has worn the aspect of a civil war, all because two actors had quarraled! The contrast between the fact and its consequences would make the whole seem absurd and incredible were not our streets even now lined with soldiers to prevent father outrage, while the stricken and sorrowing keep watch in desolate homes over the bodies of the dead.

Had none fallen in the affray but the real rioters who were personally engaged in the attack on the theater and its legal defenders, however much the destruction of human life might be deplored, a certain justice in the event would strike every mind and strengthen the satisfaction natural to the lover of order, when Law triumphs over wanton and brutal violence. But such an occasion the innocent and the guilty are struck down together, and however necessary the victory, there is something inexpressibly painful in its cost.

It is urged by many that Mr. Macready should not have appeared on Thursday night after having been driven from the stage on Monday. We do not see the justice of that argument. He had been driven from the stage by a gang of ruffians; he was asked to return to it by some of our most estimable citizens. He was right in following their request, and it was the duty of the authorities to protect him in so doing. Else of what use are authorities at all? If it please a mob to declare that an obnoxious newspaper shall not appear, is its publisher to submit to dictation? No freeman will say yes, but all will applaud and uphold the resolution which mantain, the freedom of the press to the last. The two cases are precisely of the same kind. Every man exercising a lawful vocation has a claim to the whole protection of Society.—*Tribune.*

Summary of the Killed and Wounded.

Dead	21
Woundnd	27
Total	48

Of the Military and Police, 72 in all were wounded before the order to fire upon the mob was given

Verdict.

The jury retired at 6 1-2 o'clock and after being out a short time, returned and delivered the following verdict:

We believe that Geo. A Curtis, John McDonald, Thos. Aylwood, George Lincon, Timothy Burns, Henry Otten, George V. Brown, Wm. Butler Geo. W. Taylor, Owen Burns, Thos. Belman, Neil Gray Mellis, Asa F. Collins, Wm. Harmer, Thomas Keirnan, Mathew Cahill, Geo. N. Gedney, came to their deaths by gun shot wounds from balls fired by the Military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th May inst. by order of the civil authorities of the City of New-York; and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. We farther believe that if a large number of the Police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the Military might have been avoided.

New York, May 14, 1849.

James H. Perkins, Foreman.

O. H. Wilson,	Wm. Banta,
Leonard H. Regar,	J. C. Baldwin,
James Cropsey,	Leander M. Semmis,
Samuel Raynor,	Edward C. Robinson,
J. B. Brewster,	Wm. S. Smith,
Geo. W. Dawson,	Thos. S. Miller,

William Ballagh.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The remaining Elections for the next Congress take place as follows:

North Carolina	Aug.2	Maryland	Oct. 3
Tennessee	Aug.2	Louisiana	Nov. 5
Alabama	Aug.6	Mississippi	Nov. 5
Indiana	Aug 6	Texas	Nov. 5
Iowa	Aug.6	Mass. (1va.)	May
Kentucky	Aug.6		

AFFLICTING FIRE.—About 6 o'clock on Monday morning a house belonging to Jacob Vreeland and occupied by Nelson Van Syle, (wood-turner,) in Cedar Grove, Caldwell township, was burned to the ground. Mrs. Van Syle and her child, an infant of 4 months, perished in the flames.

THE CHOLERA AT THE SOUTHWEST.—The *Louisville Courier* of the 8th inst. notices five cases of cholera in that city on the previous day. Among them were George Roberts, merchant (dead), Thomas Conn, recently superintendent of the Kentucky River improvements, and the lady of Mr. Fowler, of Fulton-st.

'Cases of the cholera and small pox are occurring at various localities on the Missouri River.'

CINCINNATI, May, 14th—3 P. M.

The board of Health report 46 cases and 7 deaths from cholera during 24 hours ending Sunday noon, and 24 cases and 3 deaths during the 54 hours ending noon to day, making since Saturday noon a total of 66 cases and 10 deaths.

ST. LOUIS May 12.

The cholera is increasing in virulence in this city—the deaths numbering about twenty per day On the Missouri river, and among emigrants it is very bad.

Colonel Benton left here yesterday for the interior

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords the first reading of the Navigation Bill took place on the 25th ult: the second was to be had on the 7th inst.

In the Commons on the 23d, in answer to a question put by Mr. Hume, Sir G. Grey stated that Mr. Duffy would be brought up for trial the fourth time at the next commission.

Mr. Hume thought the repetiton of the trials had the appearance of persecution.

IRELAND.

Singular Phenomenon.

A late Kilkenny paper contains the following: 'On Saturday evening week an unusual darkness suddenly gathered round this city and vicinity, insomuch that we ourselves were obliged to have recourse to candlelight in order to finish some writing in which we were engaged. A heavy shower fell at the time, but could not sufficiently account for the dense gloom which prevailed; but it is entirely explained by the fact that the fluid which descended from the clouds was impregnated with some dark-coloring matter, so that, to the great dismay of the laundry-women here, white clothes were actually stained when immersed in it.'

Our Dublin express which left that city last night has just arrived but its contents are unusually barren. Nothing is talked of but the spread of disease, the destitution of the people, and the utter inability of the country to provide a remedy for evils of such an alarming and extensive nature.

FRANCE.

The Socialist meetings continue to give great anxiety to the Government; no less than seventy-six persons have been arrested for opposing the police in their attempts to disperse the meetings. Yesterday six persons were arrested at Verrailles for attempting to seduce the soldiery from their duty; they have been examined and committed for trial.

We are glad to learn that the Cholera continues to abate; the last reports is 10 deaths in Hospital and 6 in other establishments in one week, there remained only 52 cases in the Hospital.

On the 20th, the discussion of the bill relative to the Press was commenced, the Ministry demanding its continuance in force until the 1st of August. The committee to which the bill had been referred, acceded to the demand, but reduced by one-half the *cautionnment*, or security in money required from editors, and suppressed it altogether for those published within the 45 days proceeding the elections to the Asssembly.

ITALY.

Manifesto had been issued to England and France, declaring that the Roman people have a right to select their own form of Government without the interfereance of any foreign power.

Market for Breadstuffs.

The market for breadstuffs has been inanimate during the week, with limited operations, and a decline on last weeks prices of 2d a 3d on Wheat, 6d a 9d on Flour, and 1s to 2s 6d on Indian Corn — Best Western Canal Flour is worth 23s a 23s 3d per bbl.; Philadelphia and Baltimore do 23s a 23s 6d; New-Orleans and Ohio do 23s 6d a 24s; Canadian 53s a 24s. Indian Corn 29s 6d a 31s; White 31s a32. Corn Meal 14s a 15s per bbl.

The Southern Mail brings acounts from Florida that represent the destruction of the Cotton and Corn clops to be very general. Planters fortunately have plenty of cotton seed left for replenishing.

New-Orleans papers of the 9th inst. represent the clearances of Cotton from that port the previous day to have been very large. To foreign ports 55,763 bales; to New-York 280 do

Crevasse above Carrollton is still unchecked, and it is said if it is not stopped in three days or less time that the water would probably reach the city and overflow it.

Letters from Independence, Missouri, state that the Cholera was prevailing among the California emigrants encamped at that place.

☞ A hog was recently butchered in Broome County N. Y. which weighed 2, 000 lbs. The skin was preserved, and and is to be sent to the City for exhibition.

LHE SOUTH PASS—ALKALINE WATER—ROCK SALT—NEW GOLD MINE.—The *Liberty* (Mo.) *Tribune* says; 'Many of the way streams are so strongly impregnated with alkali that they dare not let their cattle drink. On the shores of many, the crust is formed an inch thick. They break up this crust, scrape off the dirt on the bottom and top, and find it pure saleratus. Strange as this may seem, it is nevertheless true, and the writer collected in a short time 75 lbs. A mountain of pure rock salt has been discovered near the Mormons settlement. The Mormons have discovered a gold mine 150 miles southwest from the Salt Lake.—The last end of the journey to the Salt Lake, say 200 miles, is attended with little fatigue. Nearly all the way the roads are as good as on any prairie in the West.'

Medical Convention at Boston.

In the American Medical Convention, in session at Boston, on Wednesday, last week, Dr. Nathan R. Smith, of Maryland, read a long report from the Comittee on Surgery, most unequivocaly defending the use of chloroform. The report says:

'It has been administered to millions of subjects, and we have but fifteen cases of autheuticated deaths supervening from its use. Alarm, therefore, on the subject is needless. Much more cause is there for alarm, much more reason to apprehend a fatal termination in taking an ordinary railroad journes, than in inhaling chloroform, at the hands of a judicious and careful practitioner.

'It is admissible to proceed with a surgical operation in dangerous cases, without the use of chololorm, because safety and immunity from pain are secured. It should not be used where there is a disease of the heart; and in inhalation care should be taken that atmospheric air be mixed with the chloroform. Inhalation should stop the moment that insensibility is attained. Professor Simpson has published his opinion that one hundred lives has been preserved by the use of chloroform where one has been lost by it. He further says that the mortality, where chloroform is used, is much less than in similar cases where it is dispensed with.'

The Committe on Obstetrics also reported decidedly in favor of the use of Chloroform, and the 'wonderfel advantages' Obstetric practice has gained through the introduction of Anasthetical agents. Etherization has now been used in thousands of cases, and in no one instance has the slightest injury resulted to the mother. It is added that anasthetics may not only be given in all cases of labor, but that they may not rightfully be witheld.

A WORLD ON FIRE.—Lieut. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observitory, Washington, says, in a late address:

'It may be that there is now, at this very time, in the firmament above, a world on fire. Argus, a well-known star in the southern hemisphere, has suddenly blazed forth, and from a star of the second or third magnitude, now glares with the brilliancy of the first.'

The above, from the pen of one whom we are proud to acknowledge as a scholar of high scientific attainments, has been widely copied by the press. The writer has, however, been a good deal puzzled, by Lieut. Maury's explanation of the increased splendor of the star Argus. For, taking as example the most powerful light attainable by combustion, that of the Oxy-hydrogen jet upon lime or phosphorus, or steel burning in oxygen gas, we do not obtain a light that would be *even visible*, if viewed in a line with direct solar rays. Now if the light of the fixed stars is of the nature of that emitted by our sun, and it is believed that this fact is generally admitted, how could the combustion of a sun add to its brilliancy.

Again, would not the powerful stellar light required to traverse the immense distance from the fixed stars to our planet be entirely obscured by the vast quantity of matter volatilized in the process of burning so large a body, and accumulating in one dense cloud around the whole? Our own sun has from time shown large spots of obscured light (which are perhaps burning volcanoes) and may not Argus likewise have been similarly affected, and, either have obliterated these dull spots, or perhaps revolving upon its axis have turned his bright side towards us? At any rate the writer cannot subscribe to the burning up of Argus.—S B D. [*Tribune.*

From Independence, we learn that the notorious Captain Howard has been discharged from custody, (on account of shooting Freeman,) it appearing that he had acted in self-defence. Freemam, it stated, was a counterfeiter.

DRATH OF MRS. GALLATIN.—The venerable leader of the Democracy of Ninety-Eight, and cabinet adviser of Jefferson and Madison, still lingers on the shores of time, but his consort is no more. Mrs. Gallatin, whose demise took place last night, was upward of fourscore.

OUTS WORTH KEEPING.—Keep out of debt—out of quarrels—out of law—out of politics—out of idleness—out of mischief—out of a draft—out of thin soled shoes—out of damp clothes—out of badly ventilated rooms—out of the reach of brandy and water—out of the company of the vicious and depraved—out of public office—out of matrimony, unless you are in love—in a word keep out of the way of temptation of every kind.—*City Item.*

Married, at West Harwhich, 16th inst. James Berry, Esq., of south Dennis, to Mrs. Hannah Kelley, of Dorchester. Mr. Berry was married in 1822 to the above named Mrs. Kelley, and about five years afterwards he was divorced from her, she having previously married a Mr. Greenwood. Since his divorce Mr. B has been married twice and has buried both wives, He has now married his first love. Is the present Mrs. Berry his first or fourth wife?

THE CAUSE.—'What under the sun can be the cause of that bell ringing to-day?' said young Sam, to his friend, as they approached Camden.

'If I was to express an opinion on the subject,' returned Isaac, solemnly, 'I should say it is my deliberate conviction, that somebody was pulling the rope.'

Legal Weights ana Measures.—No doubt these are all legally accurate. Now the thingmost advantageous to us, who buy by weight and measure, would be for congress to devise some plan to have them used. The amount of fraud daily practised by false weights and measures, if told, would be beyond human belief. We seize and confiscate the poor, petty, short pound of butter, while the short weight hogshead of sugar goes free. And the head of a tobacco hogshead, weighing alone more than the whole cask is tared at, is looked upon as a good joke. And it is a notorious fact that many yard sticks are only 35 inches long. Are children ever taught in school, I never was, that there is no standard, or beginning point, of weights and measures? [The metrical system of France is founded on the fourth part of the terrestical meridian. This quadrant is divided into 10,000,000 equal parts, one of which is equal in length to a *metre*. The standard yard of Great Britain and the United States, when compared with a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum; at the level of the sea, is in the proportion of 36 inches to 39. 1393; that is, if all that part of the pendulum, which lies between the axis of suspension and the centre of oscillation, be devided into 39 1,393 equal parts, then will 10,000 such parts be an *inch*, 12 whereof make a *foot*, and 36 whereof make a *yard*. Take a cube of one such inch of distilled water, at 62°F.; let it be weighed by an weight into252,458 equal parts, then will 1,000 of these parts be a *standard pound* avoirdupois. Then 10 of these pounds of distilled water, at 26°F., the barometer being at 30 inches, will be one *imperial gallon* of Great Britain, which gallon will contain 277 274-100 cubic inches; consequently the *imperial pint* will hold 1 1-4 lbs, and the *imperial bushel*, 80 lbs. of distilled water, at the above-named temperature. The *wine gallon* of the United States contains only 231 cubic inches, and the *Winchester bushel* 5, 150 42-400 inches.—Eds] 'Three barleycorns make an inch;' but how long is a barleycorn? And how much is the weight of a 'grain?—What odd customs prevail among dealers in buying and selling articles. For instance, what is always sold by *the bushel*, and never measured but weighed—60 lbs. making a legal bushel. Salt is usually sold by the bushel, barrel, or sack, yet is sometimes weighed to ascertain the measure. New-York salt is 56 lbs. to the bushel, while western salt, I believe, is only 50 lbs. Dried apples are generally sold by the bushel; yet, in many places, they are never measured, but weighed, 22lbs, only to the bushel, which will make about three pecks. Cotton seed is sold by the bushel, but every 25 lbs. is counted for that measure. The usual custom, upon sugar plantations, is to weigh molasses, every 12 lbs. being counted a gallon, yet nobody ever thinks of selling it by the pound. And so I might go on through a long chapter of similar absurdities.—*American Agriculturist.*

Not long since, a clergyman in connecticut was reading to his congregation the beautiful and poetical psalm of David wherein he says: "Mercy and Truth are met together; Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other." At this passage a little girl in the assembly manifested a great interest, and whispered to her mother—"That's just as true as you live. I see Righteousness Hill a kissing Peace Peabody behind the smoke-house—but how did the minister know it."

His brawny arm beclasped her waist,
With love their eyes did burn;
From his warm lips she snatched a taste,
And then he tasted hern.

"Charles," said a father to his son, while they were working in a saw-mill, "what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do? When I was of your age I could go with the *first cut*."

"But," said Charles, "the first cut is always the *slab*, did you know that?"

"Help me turn this log, Charles, quick!"

Beans.—See that your beans are carefully cultivated, and kept clear of weeds. The ground should be frequently stirred, but never in damp weather, or when the foliage of the crop is wet with the morning or evening dew. By moving the light soil when the leaves are moist, rust is engendered, which arrests the growth of the plants, and greatly diminishes, if it does not destroy the crop.

A country editor, in speaking of a steamboat, says; 'She had twelve berths in her ladys' cabin.' 'Oh, life of me,' exclaimed an old lady, upon reading the above, 'what a squalling there must have been.

Novel Mode of Travel.—A family, consisting of father, mother, and six children, passed through Cincinnati lately. They had travelled all the way from Laporte county, Ia., in three wheelbarrows, intending to reach Pennsylvania, from which State they had emigrated three years ago. Their blankets, wearing apparel, and some few utensils used in preparing and distributing food among the family, were in one barrow, and the younger children were stowed away in the others, the father and elder boys taking turns in wheeling them along.

A Curiosity.

An English paper states that there has been exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall London, a full length minature of a female discovered by Mr. Eades in a block of marble which he was preparing for an obelisk; discovered perfect in itself. Mr. Eades thus describes it:

'This unprecedented phenomena of human nature is a most mysterious and truly astonishing full length miniature of a lady, three inches in height, in the costume of the aristocracy of the present time: posessing the most accurate and pleasing features, graceful figure, beautiful ringlets—upon the head of an elegent cottage bonnet, to which is attached a superb veil; under her arm she carries a fashionable muff, which has the apearance of one of the most recherche of the Hudson Bay Company. The incomparable minature hs abeen examined by several eminent antiquaries, scientific gentlemen, first rate artists, and numerous distinguished ladies and gentlemen, who have unanimously pronounced it to be the finest specimen beheld, and may be challenged against the world!—so perfectly uniform in every particular, combining grace an elegance that it appears a production of Mr. Martin's or some other celebrated artist.'

The funniest article yet, is a patent iron shirt with precusion collars. It never wears out, and by touching a spring, a new collar jumps up, until a half-dozen are exhausted.—A patent sheet-iron neckcloth accompanies it.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday May 16.

FLOUR	$5 00 a 5 37
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 90
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 22
CORN	60 a 61
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 10 a 1 15
CORN " do	60 a —
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	54 a 58
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a 16
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	11

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, the 9th inst. by Rev. D. T. Hill, Elisha Runyon, Esq. to Miss. Elisabeth Manning, all of Plainfield.

On the 10th inst. by Rev. R. K. Rogers, of Boundbrook, Timothy Owen, of Burdett, N. Y. to Miss. Martha Waldron, of Martinville, Somerset county, N. J.

A CONCERT

OF

SACRED MUSIC,

WILL be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Plainfield New Jersey on TUESDAY Evening, June 5th 1849 by the

Choir of the Broadway Tabernacle

New York, under the direction of Mr. George Andrews, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of said church.

Doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cts. children half price.

☞ Tickets can be had at John Briant's, F. H. Bryan's, P. M. French's, J. W. Laing's, R Frazee's, Titsworth & Dunham's and at the Gazette office.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.

JESSE BALDWIN,

Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.

Dealers in every description of

DRY GOODS.

290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and thier goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap. by D. BULLMAN.

April 25 1849.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE Subscribers are happy to inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that they have taken a room (for a short time only) first door south of the Post Office, where they are taking **Daguerreotype Portraits** of rare excellence and accuracy.

Those who wish for a really good Picture put up in a rich and elegant case, at at a low rate are requested to call soon.

Price of Pictures **One Dollar,** and upwards, according to size Plate and richness of Case. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens, whether contemplating sitting or not.

S. C. & M. H. BULLARD.

May 3d, 1849.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

A Green Morocco Pocket Book lost, containing some money, and the following notes:—Draper & Eldridge, dated New-York, March 6, 1849, at six months, for $321 33; do, do., 23, do., $312 75; made payable to the order of Tittsworth Dunn & Co., at the City Bank, and not endorsed. The public are cautioned against the negotiating the above notes, as the payment of the same is stopped. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book is requested to return it to No. 20 Maiden Lane, up stairs; or to the subscribers, Plainfield, N. J., and may keep the money for their trouble.

TITTSWORTH DUNN, & CO.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR

WAREHOUSE,

Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.

301 and 303 Broad-st. Newark.

JOHN JELLIFF,

MANUFACTURER of ancient and modern styles of fashionable furniture and chairs, the largest assortment in Newark, and the cheapest.

New Spring Patterns.

Every description of rosewood, mahogany, walnut furniture for the parlor, library, dining room, sitting room and chamber, in suites or otherwise, kitchen furniture, counting house desks, hair moss and straw mattrasses, looking glasses, &c. all of his own manufacture and warranted good.

Look out for stool pigeons, or you will be decoyed by large prices charged for a poor article and falling to what is called below cost or selling one piece less than cost and getting double price on others. Mr. J. has a very large stock of that very cheap work of all kinds, which will be sold at very low prices, without misrepresentation, showing the difference between the poor and good. Call and see. Hotels, saloons, &c. furnished at short notice. [24.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CHEAP MILLINERY.

MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS,

FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE,

AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

N. B. Bonnets cleaned and trimmed at short notice,

☞ Cheap for Cash. ☜

Plainfield, April 25. 1849. [24.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends aud the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27.

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec. 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16, 1849. [68.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE

POST OFFICE.

DRAKE, after all his efforts for the Post Office, has only succeeded in getting into the building formerly occupied as such; however, if his friends and the public generally would properly appreciate his efforts in selling them good GROCERIES; he will be able to live without government pap a little longer.

☞ Call and see.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Burclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,

Fire Board prints in great variety,

Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,

Transparent Window Shades,

Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

Rev. W. H. Turton's sermon for sale here.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

GREAT CHANCE for BOOK-AGENTS

To Clear from $500 to $1,000 a Year!

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works, the most splendidly-illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SEARS'

NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c., of each State in the Union, illustrated with *Two Hundred Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c, &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price. $2 50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, illustrated with 212 Engravings: designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the Present Time By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.

Also, New Editions of Sears'

Pictorial History of the Bible.—Pictorial Sunday Book.—Description of Great Britain and Ireland.—Bible Biography.—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe—Information for the People.—Pictorial Family Library.—PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—*An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.*

PICTORIAL FAMILY

BIBLE

Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the BIBLE with One Thousand.

☞ SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE, for 1849, published monthly in parts of 48 large octavo pages, at ONE DOLLAR per year, in advance.

☞ Specimen copies of the Magazine, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested (postpaid), at the rate of Twelve Numbers for One Dollar, or Ten Cents for single copies.

☞ AGENTS WANTED, in every Town throughout the New England States, to sell "*Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works,*" universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS,

128 Nassau-st N. Y.

Brooks' Patent Metalic Shanks.

Consolation to the Afflicted.

UNFORTUNATES WHO BY THE inconsiderable uses of ill-constructed Boots, limp through a miserable existence, can find relief at

LORIN BROOKS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 240 Broadway, where every article of pedal use, or covering for the feet, can be obtained, manufactured from the very best materials, by experienced and competent workmen. The aim of the subscriber is to secure comfort to the feet of his patrons, and from the success that he has met with, during the many years that have elapsed since the commencement of his business, he is confident that he can yield to all who favor him with a visit, the greatest satisfaction.—His stock is large comprising Dress Boots of French and Russia calf skin, and of French and German patent leather, manufactured with the patent elastic metalic shank, gentlemen's gaiters, and calf skin patent leather shoes, laidies' and misses' gaiter boots, boy's and youth's boots and shoes, and childrens shoes of every description.

If you would secure a good article, fail not to examine this stock, and don't forget. No. 240 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1849. 3m.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Office at 10 cts. a copy.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,

Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,

Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)

The History of Palestine,

View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,

Information for the People,

New Pictorial Family Library,

Pictorial History of the American Revolution,

Pictorial Sunday Book,

Bible Biography,

Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)

New and complete History of the Bible,

New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., *for the purpose of gaining credit for* what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Gennine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago* that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which *are inert or useless*, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's infer or article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles containing it into fragments*; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict *human nature*.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to *S. P. Townsend's article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows *nothing comparatively of medicine or disease!* It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually *till the 1st May. This amendment* was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me *great distress*. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH. 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap. by D. BULLMAN.

April 25. 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1849. | NO. 23.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

☞ Mr. V B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

From the Scalpel.

To what Extent is Medicine entitled to Confidence?

"Truth only doth judge itself."

The great power and uniformity of nature, both in producing and curing disease, has ever elicited the admiration of the philosophic physician. As a necessary consequence of the enjoyment of this "vantage ground of truth, a hill not to be commanded, where the air is always pure and the sky serene." he looks through a clear intellectual atmosphere, upon the futile, though too often fatal efforts, of his more confident, because less philosophical brethren, and is at a loss to discover the shadow of a reason for the quantity, variety, and power, of the medicines they administer to their unfortunate patients.

He need be in no doubt of the true origin of this confidence, either in the doctor or patient. Pride of opinion and self-love, are the talismanic words that irradiate the mists of ignorance, and impart that emphatic self-assurance, always most unyielding where there is the least knowledge.

"A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure. Doth any man doubt, if there were taken out of men's minds, vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves?" So said the philosopher a century ago, and our nature has undergone no change. The priest, the doctor, the lawyer, the soldier, the merchant, and the sexton, are still at their old trades—marrying, canting, and begging, physicking, cheating, and lying, slautering, and burying the dead.

The artisan and the farmer, do not enter the lists with their more aspiring fellow-operators on human credulity, only because their opportunities for attaining an elegant finish in rascality, have made them less agreeable deceivers. They must therefore practice in a smaller way, principally upon each other; or, if at all upon the professions, it is only permitted because their more exalted brethren have no leisure to protect themselves from petty peculation, being engaged in the more profitable business of wholesale robbery.

The poor sexton now that porcelain teeth are fashionable, and sewing so valueless to Christian shop-keepers, that young girls are obliged to sell their hair or their virtue, while yet partially alive, will, we fear, prove an exception to the moral code of his fellows, only from pure inability to "do better for himself."

This is no episode, dear reader, dragged in to gratify an uncamiable disposition; it is part of the bone and marrow of our discourse. We have committed this little cockle-shell to the waves of popular opinion and prejudice, as an entering wedge of a glorious reform, and it behoves us, in the very outset, to convince the reader that the necessity for that reform, originates in causes deeply interwoven with the entire structure of society. Though this candid avowal of our sentiments may shock the self-esteem of many, the truth that we utter will secure their respect.

One other preliminary is necessary, before we proceed with our proper subject: we must have a clear understanding with our non-professional readers, and assure them, that however we may value their approbation of our labors, because of an ample supply of self-esteem, we have not the slightest regard for their professional opinions. It is our pride to have discovered the worthlessness of medical speculation, and the meagreness of our actual knowledge of the efficacy of medicine, even in the hands of the sincere physician. Of course we can attach no importance to the notions, of such as know nothing of the laws that produce and cure disease, or use the their profession merely as a trade.

The *causes of disease* will always be found to originate in some disurbance of the very agents nature uses to cure them; viz., air, warmth, food, water, and sleep. If we add to these great natural causes, mental disturbance, and specific ones, such as poisons, and changes of the natural electric equilibria of the body, we are quite sure we cover the whole ground of the causes, and a great part of the reliable means of cure. It shall be our particular business, as we proceed, to consider the actual state of our knowledge, of the specific efficacy of certain medicines, in curing particular diseases.

We shall give few medical speculations with regard to the manner in which medicines cure disease (for this they sometimes undoubtedly do), because these are generally of no value whatever.

The reliability of any medicine to check a particular disease, can only be proved by its action on an immense number of individuals, of similar general physical condition, under like circumstances of temperature, diet, etc., etc.

It is this, that makes the observations of a well-disciplined mind, in an army surgeon, of such immense value to the world. A physician in city practice has little opportunity to make any observations of value, as guides to his future conduct. He is sent for, in most cases, by persons who are utter strangers to mental discipline and self-restraint, generally with the view of carrying out the notions of the patient, or the relatives, however absurd they may be. If he does not immediately assent-to their propositions, he is either discharged, or viewed with suspection. This begets a total want of confidence in both parties, that disturbs the equanimity of the patient, and paralyzes any effort nature may be inclined to make for his benefit, even if his physician be philosopher enough to respect her laws.

Air, warmth, food, and water, afford all the elements essential to the production and renovation of the human body. Sleep is equally necessary, in restoring its powers when fatigued. This, however, is only needful to the brain and voluntary muscles: the heart, lungs, arteries, and viscera, never sleep. Breathing, the circulation of the blood, the secretion of all the fluids, absorption, etc. go on while life lasts. Their cessation even for a few moments, is death.

These, then, are emhpatically the "vital stimuli." The distinguished physiologist, Muller remarks, "They are the only efficient means of restoring the body after sickness." What a reflection for the consumers of quack medicines and the prescriptions of our learned brethren, the medical philosophers in general.

Again—"There are many other stimuli which excite reaction, and which are not essentially renovating, and, indeed, for the most part, have no restorative action on the organs; and which, instead of producing symptoms or phenomena of reaction, have no vivifying influence, but, on the contrary, are injurious, in proportion to the change effected by them in the organic composition." "An endless injury has been done to medicine, and many lives have been lost, through the error of confounding all agents which excite reaction in the system with those that are absolutely essential to life, and which renovate, while they stimulate, the organs; the false notion having been thereby induced, that because certain stimuli feed, as it were, the flame of life, stimulating agents, generally, are necessary to life." Read that, ye wretched hucksters of medicines, whether with a diploma in your pocket, or a steam-mill to manufacture, and a newspaper and a score of clergyman to advertise your contemptible wares. What man, that can think as a rational being, does not feel that the great physiologist speaks the truth?

Medicine, as such, can never be incorporated with the human organism. It may, and it often does, "modify" its action, aye, even unto death; but it can add nothing to its substance It is not, therefore, a renovating or vivifying agent. Air, warmth, food and water, are the only substances capable of being incorporated with the solids: they not only help to continue, but they actually receive life, from the body.

Shall we then, reject, medicine altogether? We answer, no. In the present state of our knowledge, we are not at liberty, as true observers and humanitarians, to do so. Quinine will cure fever; mercury will cure syphilis; colchicum and hydriodate of potass will often cure rheumatism; opium will relieve pain; and numbers of other agents will effect positive, aye, and beneficial results upon the human body. Even the lancet has its legitmate uses, as we have already said. But beware of the man who speaks lightly of such an agent. It is to be hoped, as our knowledge of the true laws of nature improves, we shall be able to dispense with all these remedies.

We will now speak of the specific causes of disease, and the use of particular remedies, such as are intelligible to our instincts, or are sanctioned by sufficient observation to place the their beneficial effect beyond doubt.

The first and greatest cause of disease, beginning with its effects in early life, is cold. We can do no better than to refer our reader to the paper in our March number, from our accomplished correspondent on the effect of cold on infants.

We pity the presumption and ignorance of those conceited mothers, whose insane folly contents itself with adorning their helpless progeny with the tawdry trappings of infancy, when the very finger of nature points to the first great demand of its organism. Observe the tenacity with which the young of all animals cling to the body of the parent, in order to make up for the heat of the womb or the egg, which has just been exchanged for the cold of the outer world. If the hen or the cat desert their offspring they die! What numbers of infants have been chilled to death in the city of New York, nay, within the very chamber where they were born, and under the eye of a mother who would lay down her life for her child!

The temperature of the human body—of the adult in health—is about 97 to 98 degree's of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This is ascertained by placing the thermometer in the mouth. The blood itself is from 100 to 101 degrees: it is therefore hotter than the solids. This degree of heat, however, is only found near the heart, and in healthy persons. Breshet and Beckquerel found it at 98 degrees in the arm-pits, 96 in the loins, 94 in the thigh, 93 to 91 in the leg, and 90 in the sole of the foot.

This serves to show the reason why injuries heal sooner near the heart, and why acute inflammation is more violent. As a necessary sequence of this, it also shows why wounds heal with more diffculty in the leg.

In the last number, we showed that position will remedy this. If the person lies down, the blood will return more readily from the veins into the heart. If the heat and pain increase, then, when the body is recumbent, let the leg be raised. This affords facilities for the return of the blood from the veins, and prevents its too ready access to the part by the arteries; for it cannot so readily "run up-hill." Never forget this, reader it will give you power to do an immense deal of good to your fellows afflicted with injuries, disease, and ignorance.

The blood going from the heart, or that in the arteries, is from two to five degrees higher in temperature than that returning to the heart, or in the veins. There is a disease, or malformation, observable at birth in which, from the failure of a valve in the heart to close, the blood goes but partially through the lungs: it is therefore, although contained in the arteries, partly in the condition of venious blood. The heat of this unaerated blood is often found as low as 79 degrees. Turtles, serpents, and all cold-blooded animals have the two kinds of blood mingled, and are of a corresponding low temperature. In Asiatic cholera, a thermometer placed in the mouth rises only to 75 or 79 degrees. We have ourselves made this experiment, and can testify to the truth of Muller's observation This leads us imperatively to the practice we advocate in cholora—see the March number.

In warm climates, the temperature ranges from two, to three or four degrees higher than in cold. The temperature of the body is found, even in health, to vary about five degrees. In the ordinary state of our atmosphere, when the thermometer is at 60 degrees, the body is at 98 degrees. It will occasionally run up to 102, or even 103 degrees, when the thermometer is 90 or 100 degrees. Diseases of a febrile or exciting character raise it; and exhausting ones, such as cholera, and repaid discharges of any kind, lower it.

In the article on consumption, we endeavored to show that heat and organic strength, were closely associated with large lungs and a powerful circulation. The only facts that we can find space for in this article, are those published by Mr. Newport in the Philosophical Transactions of 1837. He there showed that the larvæ of insects, in which the respiratory organs are much smaller than the perfect insect, and which have no wings, and consequently little motion, have a much lower temperature than the perfect insect. All rapidly-flying insects have large breathing apparatus, and a much higher temperature than those that crawl.

During sleep, and the hybernation, or winter inactivity of animals, respiration diminishes, and the temperature falls. This remarkable state is produced in all those animals, when the temperature falls so low that it is not sufficient to stimulate their nervous system. There is, of course, some pecularity in this, as they are of the same temperature, when not in their winter sleep, as other warm blooded animals that do not become torpid. The bat and the hedgehog are familiar examples of hybernating animals. The bear and beaver hybernate imperfectly. During this state, respiration gradually fails, until in some of the animals, it ceases entirely. This is proved, by the fact that they can be placed in gas destructive to their lives when they are not hybernating. The blood also nearly ceases circulating—moving slightly, and that only in an undulating manner, in the large vessels near the heart.

The wonderful effect of warmth on living animals, was very apparent in some experiments on rabbits. When they had been subjected to starvation and cold, to such an extent that a number of them died and others were not able to stand, the elevation of the temperature of the room in which they were kept, caused some of them to arise and run about, taking food freely. Digestion continued in those that were kept warm, and recovery took place; while those that were again subjected to cold after eating, died. Thus it will be seen that warmth is a great medicine, a great vital stimulus. The influence of the nerves upon the development of heat, is well known to physiologists. When a principal nerve going to a limb is divided, the temperature of that limb immediately falls. Digestion also ceases, when the great nerve going to the stomach is divided.

The effect of fever in raising the temperature is familiar to all. That of passion is not less so: it affects animals in like manner. Mr. Newport observed, that by irritating an humble-bee in a box, it imparted four degrees of heat to three cubic inches of air, within five minutes: its own temperature being increased seven degrees. Does the reader ask, what has this to do with man? We answer, it is a physiological fact, equally applicable to him as to the insect. Keep down your temper. If you are in health, your circulation is rapid enough. Passion produces a temporary state of disease: it may prove too much for you. Persons have dropped dead during passion, from apoplexy, and the bursting of blood-vessels of the lungs, or weakened and dilated arteries in other parts, called aneurisms. If they recover from their rage, there is still the never-to-be-forgotten law, first enunciated by th egreat Hunter, "Increased action is followed by diminished power." This is equally as applicable to the human arteries, as to the overstrained hose of an engine. Every fit of passion weakens the organism.

But we must close this article, with this assurance, that, as warmth is essential to the development and continuance of life, it is one of those great medicines which our very instinct calls upon us to secure with the greatest care.

In our next, we shall consider the effect of particular kinds of medicine, food, and stimulating drinks. The reader can profitably recur to the article on consumption in our last number, as these subjects are intimately connected. Also, to the admirable paper of our accomplished correspondent, both in that and the present number.

A Corn Story—We have had fish stories, dog stories, snake stories, etc., in abundance, of late; now for a corn story that 'flogs' them all down. Some editor South tells the following tall one:

Being one day in the village of Y——, S. C., I listened to several planters stating the amount of corn gathered from an acre, the number of ears produced by a single stalk, &c. At length one, who had remained silent, commenced:—

'Well, I'll now tell my tale. Last spring while walking in my cornfield, I observed a stalk growing very luxuriently and being curious to know if it would produce better than others I stuck a stick which I had in my hand, beside it. I thought no more about it, until being in the field one day about gathering time, I observed a very extraordinary stalk of corn, and on counting the ears, I found thirteen full grown, besides several nubbins. It now occurred to me that this must be the stalk I had marked in the spring, and on looking for my stick I *found an ear growing on that!*'

A little girl meeting a countryman with a load of slaughtered swine, dropped the curtesy. The rustic laughed without returning the civility. "What," said he, "do you curtsey to dead hogs?" "No, sir," replied the little miss, "I curtisied to the *live one.*"

'Ma somebody's going to die!' said a knowing little fellow who was looking out of the window into the street.' Why?' asked the anxious mother. 'Cause the Doctor has just gone by.'

Reward of Merit.—'Sam,' said one little urchin to another, yesterday—'Sam, does your schoolmaster ever give you any rewards of merit?'

'I s'pose he does, was the rejoinder; he gives me a lickin' regularly every day, and says I merit two!'

☞ 'My father was one of the framers of the new constitution,' said a youth of partrician blood the other day, to another of more plebian origin. 'Who cares for that?' quoth the latter, 'my father was one of the framers of the new meeting house.'

A wise Remark.—Some men are wise, and some are otherwise.

In nothing consists the dignity of man more than in self-government.

'It takes three springs,' says the Comic Almanac, 'to make one leap year.'

The climax of human indifference has arrived when a woman don't care how she looks.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, May 24, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Edward Walker 114 Fulton St N. Y. A copy of a work entitled 1776! A Faithful chronicle of the war of American Independence. And a most splendid book it is, containing some seventy-eight engravings illustrative of the most important events of American History. It is a splendid specimen of American bookmaking, which is the very least part of its value, containing as it does that, that should be dear to every true hearted American; no library can be complete without it, and every young man should read, and be actuated by the spirit of those whose deeds it records.

We have also received from the same publisher The History of Romanism, from its earliest origin to the present time, by Rev. John Dowling D. D. splendidly embelished with fifty highly finished engravings This also is a most important work, and should be read by all who wish to understand the subject of which it treats. We add an extract from the (Philadelphia) Presbyterian as being better qualified to judge on such matters than we are.

Such a work required deep and protracted research, and it affords evidence that diligence, caution and judgement, in the selection and arrangement of materials, have not been wanting. The author has availed himself of the writings of both protestants and papists, and has brought together a greater mass of information on the history, the spirit, and the doings of Popery than we have ever before seen in one volume.'

Copies of the above works can be seen at the office of this paper.

THE SCALPEL.—We have received the third number of this journal. It fully sustains the high reputation gained by the first numbers, and deserves an extensive circulation for its very able expositions of the science of medicine, and its fearless exposure of quackery. An article from its pages will be found on our outside.

☞ Mr. Lutz, Collet Hall, Elizabethtown, sells clothing as cheap as any dealer in New York or elsewhere. See his advertisement.

☞ The attention of all wanting Monuments, Headstones, &c. &c. is requested to the advertisement of Mr. Wilcox.

☞ Wm. Howard can always be found at his Shaving and Hair dressing saloon, next door to the Gazette Office.

☞ All those wanting good Pumps of the best White Oak, cheap for cash, call on David Freeman.

☞ Boots and Shoes, a good assortment will be found at the new store of John Boylan.

☞ We invite the attention of Blacksmiths and others to the advertisement of Mr. Baldwin in another column. Mr. B. has a very extensive assortment which he will sell in lots to suit, at New York prices; try him and see.

An intelligent, free people are *always to be trusted.—New Jersey Advocate.*

Did the Advocate italicise the above words to make their inconsistency in its columns the more glaring? Was it by their declaration of principles at the Philadelphia convention that the whigs trusted the people? The whole of the Advocates article would appear as if written to burlesque whig principles.

Before the election the Locofocoes denounced General Taylor because he refused to *make any pledges.* Now they denounce him daily for *breaking his pledges.* How is this?—*New Jersey Advocate.*

No, not because he did not make any pledges, but because he did not declare any *principles*, he broke his pledges, not his principles; for neither he nor the Philadelphia Convention dare make any to break! That's how it is.

MAINE.—There being no choice by the people of Governor, the Senate re-elected John W. Dana Dem. he received 26 out of 28 votes cast.

ROBBERY AT BOSTON.—Quincy Stone Bank situated at Quincy, was robbed this morning May 22d, of $5,000 in bank bills.

As no one has attempted to justify the appointment of our present Postmaster, the following communication on the subject may appear superfluous; but as we are in favor at all times, and on all subjects, of having the opinions of the people, we insert it.

Messrs. Editors:—I perceive by reading your last number, that you are still opposed to tyranny and oppression, and whatever is anti democratic; for you seem not to approve of the recent change of the Post Office, which was done contrary to the wishes of the people. But then perhaps you have not considered the old adage, that the king can do no harm. It is well known that the citizens of Plainfield assembled agreeable to previous notice, to select a person to fill the office of Post Master, (knowing that party spirit would remove the one then in office, although he was every way qualified and quite as accommodating as the present incumbent,) and it is also true that a person well known for his honesty and Christian deportment was nominated and almost unanimously elected to receive the appointment, and a petition to that effect forwarded to the Post Master General, for his approval, which seems to have been entirely disregarded. But as the meeting was mostly composed of the laboring class, and they were so impolitic as to select a poor man, one not given to flattery or much acquainted with party intrigue; therefore the man of power, more considerate than the common herd, and influenced by some of his own political creed, thought it more humane and politic to appoint one of a higher class; one from another County, and who stands in no need of any pecuniary assistance; thus giving our citizens to understand that they may still continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water; and mind their own business, and not trouble themselves about government affairs again until another election, when they will probably again be told they must rally to the polls and cast their votes for some good and wealthy whig to take charge of their affairs, least it should fall into the hands of some honest poor man. P.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

It is the custom of many persons to speak of the world as a wilderness, where nothing useful or beatiful can grow; as a vale of tears, where there is nothing calculated to gladden the heart, and cause it to throb with joy; as a place where everything is at war with man, causing him to wish for death in order to escape from the scene of so much wretchedness. I look upon all such teaching as wrong: for it represents the works of the Creator as falling short of answering the end for which they were designed. He made everything for a wise purpose: and what the All-wise has pronounced good, his creatures should be careful how they call evil.

The earth, though not as lovely as when it came from the hands of the Creator, is yet beautiful; it is still a pleasant home for man, with everything to minister to his comfort and happiness. The sun shines as brightly as when he first sent his beams to cheer and warm; seed-time and harvest, winter and summer, day and night, continue in their regular order to testify the regard of the Creator for his creatures; the birds warble as sweetly in the trees and the flowers give out their fragrance in the field and by the roadside as they have ever done, to gladden the heart of man; and if he would but open his eyes and behold the thousand glorious objects which surround his footsteps, and which were created expressly for his happiness, he would confess that he had abundant reason to rejoice that he lived in a world so full of the sublime and beautiful.

The world is full of beauty, but man has become so absorbed by his love of ease or by his efforts to get rich, that he has no time for the contemplation of the glory of God as manifested in his works. His evil passions have caused him to make war upon his brother, and to rob him of the privilege of enjoying the fruits of his labor. Hence, although the earth produces enough for all, the rich and the strong riot in plenty, while the poor are often forced to starve. But this is not the fault of nature; were men content with what is sufficient for their happiness, there would be no cause for suffering or complaint; but all might have enough and to spare.

If tears are shed, it is not according to the will of God. He "causeth his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth his rain on the just and on the just and on the unjust." He has contrived everything for the happiness of his creatures, and he has expressly enjoined it upon them to love one another and seek each other's good. Ah, if men but lived in obedience to the law of kindness—"Do to others as ye would that others should do unto you"—tears would cease to flow because the fountain would be dried up. When men shall love one another as themselves, we shall then hear no more cant about our world being an unfit abode for rational creatures; for its beauty will then no longer be married by the evil passions which now too generally fill the bosoms of men, and often cause them to ravage it with fire and sword.

Let us enjoy the beauties of nature which surround us on every hand, and our minds will naturally adore the Being who has made everything so lovely. If we will but take a walk into the fields, in the woods, on the mountains top, or by the seashore, we shall behold marks of the divine goodness in the objects around us. Everything proclaims in a voice not to be mistaken that the world was created as a fit abode for man; and had he lived in accordance with the law of his being, he might have been perfectly happy. And although he has not in all things obeyed the commands of his Creator, yet his lot is far from being miserable; and if he is in a proper frame of mind, he can truly exclaim "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord." A. J.

STEAMBOAT EMPIRE.

The Coroner's Jury returned their verdict last evening. It censures the pilot of the Empire and attributes the collision to his neglect, carelessness or want of judgment.

A Coroner's Jury at Fishkill are to meet again to-morrow morning. Seven bodies have been taken to that side and three on this.

As the deck begins to give way and go to pieces valuable freight is reached.

In the clothing recovered sevearl sums of money in specie and bank notes have been found.

Another body was recovered this afternoon—making ten in all.

The raising of the wreck will be commenced on Monday.

NEWBURG, Monday May 21

Five more bodies have been recovered this afternoon from the wreck of the Empire, three of whom are identified as the remains of the Ladd brothers, from Stonington, Conn. and four of them were missing.

The other two bodies are unknown, but supposed to be immigrants.

Mrs. Ladd, the mother, is still here.

No efforts have yet been made to raise the Empire. The delay is exciting deep feelings. The opinion prevails that the boat is so much injured as not to be worth repairing and that its machinery will be taken out and the wreck left to the mercy of the elements. But it is due to the public, and especially to the survivors and friends of the missing, that the boat should be raised, and that as speedily as possible.

Many are waiting here, hoping to find the remains of their dearest friends.

The Corner's Jury is sitting on the other side of the river. The total number of bodies found is 17.

☞ The May term of the several Courts for Essex County was opened at the Court House in this city at 10 1-2 o'clock Tuesday morning—Hon. Jos. F. Randolph, of the Supreme Court, presiding. The following list comprises the names of the Grand Jury:

Sam'l H. Pennington. Foreman.

J. Henry Clark,	Edward Doughty,
Oliver Bonnel,	Theodore D. Weld,
James B. Laing,	James B. Pinneo,
John Chadwick,	Jacob Griger,
Henry Donnington,	Isaac M. Ward,
Cyrus Townsend,	Caleb S. Davis,
Charles Smith,	Daniel D. Reynolds,
Samuel Smith,	William Parsel,
Isaac H. Pierson,	Josiah Speer,
Levi Clark,	David M. Fitzgerald,
Ed. G. Faitoute,	Andrew Teed,

Elihu Day,

The Civil list of the term embraces nine issues from the Supreme Court, including two of the famous New York Cases, and 22 Circuit cases. There are 15 prisoners in jail, whose cases will receive the attention of the Grand Jury, including one for murder (J. C. Cowan,) and 9 for assaults, &c.—*Newark Adv.*

DEATHS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that the total number of deaths in New-Orleans, in the last twelve months ending May 1, were 9,236, of which about 4,000 were of cholera.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Meetings for the Organization of a Government.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 16

The Southern mail has arrived with New-Orleans papers to the 9th inst. which state that meetings had been held at San Francisco and resolutions passed to organize a Legislative Assembly to be composed of fifteen members, who are to be charged with the framing of laws for the preservation of order and the protection of trade. It was also resolved to elect three Judges.

Another letter, dated Vera Cruz, 24th ult. says that it was reported that the people of California had organized a Government, which disavowed the authority of Gen Smith as Governor, and annulled his order prohibititing foreigners from working at the mines.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

A letter received here from a highly respectable source, dated San Francisco, March 12, gives the following interesting intelligence:

"There are at present 28 sail of vessels in port, among which is the bark Tasso from Valparaiso, which is the only American vessel, all the rest being foreigners. Emigration to the mines has commenced, and the number there from Valparaison is not far short of 3,500, and from Talcahuana 500.

It is thought that the steamship California, which has now been deserted for some time, will be able to get away by or on the 20th of April, manned by amateur sailors, consisting of such as wish to get back home with their gold.

The agent of the steamer has offered $200 per month for regular sailors, in vain.

Conflagration at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 18.

Our City was visited with a most destructive fire this morning, which consumed nearly half of the business portion of the city before the flames could be arrested. Included in the buildings destroyed were five Banking Houses, and every Insurance Office in the place.

Twenty-seven steamboats, lying at their wharves, caught fire, and shared in the general conflagration.

The Telegraph Office, which was subsequently removed to the other side of the river, was also consumed.

The loss, which is very heavy, cannot, in the present confused state of things, be correctly given, it is estimated at $6,000,000.

The whole number of houses destroyed is 418. The number of lives lost is supposed to be about 20.

The fire broke out at 10 o'clock, on the night of the 7th, on board the White Cloud, lying along the Levee. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire communicated to the stores on the river front of the city and to the adjoining steamboats. The fire was checked on Friday. Nearly the whole Levee in front of the city was destroyed, between Locust and Chestnut sts. The fire was stayed on Market-st. by blowing up the drug store of Messrs. Doenich & Valloux. There were three persons killed by an explosion on board the Alic steamboat, and Mr. Thomas B. Targee. an auctioneer, was killed during the fire in the city. He threw a keg of powder into the store of Doenich & Valloux, for the purpose of stopping the flames at the point, but the explosion took place before he got away from the building.

Frightful Progress of the Crevasse.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 18.

The Southern mail has come to hand with New Orleans dates to the 11th inst. They state that the Dryades-st Market was entirely surrounded by water from the late crevasse, and Bacchus-st the next one toward the river, was seriously threatened. It is estimated that the water rose last night from six to twelve inches. The inhabitants in this portion of the city have become somewhat exasperated at the raising of the lower bank of the new Canal, which prevents the water from passing below, and causes it to set back more than it otherwise would. Anticipating some such demonstration last night, watchmen were stationed along the Canal to protect the bank, but notwithstanding the precaution, two or three breaches were made by parties of men, throngh which the water was pouring with great velocity. Contrary to expectation, this has not lowered the water of any consequence in the back streets. Dryades, Benton, White and Herculus sts are all nearly overflowed, and the water is gradually approaching the back streets of Lafayette. The crevasse below Algiers is rapidly increasing, and there is no present prospect of stopping it.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16th.

This afternoon accounts from the Crevasse at Sauve's plantation are more and more discouraging. There seems to be no prospect of stopping the flood. The rise of water in the rear of the city continues, and this morning was up to Philadelphia-st. pouring over the new canal with great force.

Major General WORTH, of the U. S. Army, is no more. Intelligence of his death has been recieved in this city. He expired at Antonio de bexar. He fell a victim to the prevailing Cholera on the 7th inst.—deeply deplored by officers and men of the Army.

May 17.

The *picayune* deplores the loss of Gen. Worth, and gives some farther details of his death. The Cholera prevails to an alarming extent, over 100 deaths had occurred at San Antonio.

The Crevasse is making fearful headway. It is said that cat-fish are caught in the streets of New-Orleans.

The Telegraph lines from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, 120 miles were prostrated by a storm last Thursday.

The following article from the Journal of Commerce on the Astor House riot, and riots in general, will doubtless coincide with the views of all order loving citizens, as they do with our own.

The Opera House Riots.

By the late events, a great and salutary principle has been established and impressed upon the public mind, viz: *that every individual of the community is entitled to the whole moral and physical protection of that community, for his person, property, and the exercise of all lawful pursuits, or industry;* and that no man or collection of men can deprive another of these inherent rights, unless by due course of law, and for just cause, to be by law determined.

'If, as Civis argues, the authorities had the right to order the Theatre to be closed, and the owner or lesse. and others depending upon the same for their means of subsistence, to be deprived of their property, or their earnings, they would have an equal right to invade the Church or Tabernacle, the Factory of the Machinist, the ship yard of the Naval Architect, the Warehouses of the Merchant, the office of the Professional man, and the dwelling of the private citizen!

Where is the line to be drawn, that shall exclude any man from the enjoyment of his just rights, and his social guranties?

Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready are both Actors. Rivals they might be in generous emulation to excel in a profession, which, for its *highest walks*, requires intellectual power, literary acquirement, and vivid perception

The admirers or patrons of either are entitled to the peaceable enjoyment of their rights and opinions, by paying or withholding their money to or from either; and if the Actors themselves are at feud, neither has a right to enlist public violence and outrage on his side, to put down a rival,—more than the merchant, the mechanic, the butcher, or the baker can have, to crush a supposed competitor.

Let us suppose that Louis Philippe, Queen Victoria, or a Sovereign whose will alone is law, like the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, should, by special decree, prohibit Mr. Forrest from exercising his vocation—what eloquence of voice and of pen would be invoked, to contrast the blessings of the liberty we here enjoy with such cruel tyranny. Shall we then permit any, and these not the best of our own citizens, to exercise a despotic power over their fellows, unregulated by the same intelligence which animates an enlightened Autocrat?

Of all despotisms, that of a Mob is the worst. The citizens of New York have dethroned the TYRANT, and we still breathe the air of LIBERTY!

NEW YORK, May 15th, 1849.

IRELAND

Fearful Destitution.

Sir Robert Peel, speaking of the condition of Ireland in the House of Commons, said its parallel could be found only in Algiers on the Punjaub, when suffering all the miseries of war. Bearing in mind by whom this was spoken, and to whom addressed—not by a demagogue, to an excitable multitude; not by a disaffected Irishman to his more deeply disaffected countrymen—a more correct idea may be formed of the state of the country than from a perusal of the different papers; for many of these are accused of exaggeration—and no wonder: it requires a thorough knowledge of Ireland's present condition, or a strong faith in her journalists, to give credence to all we read. In some places juvenile culprits, stealers of a few potatoes, have entreated with an earnestness that gained its prayer, to be transported; and this with a full knowledge of the horrors of a convict life, but preferring the sharpest agony to the gnawing fangs of hunger Others have actually been taken up for attempting to break into jail!

CINCINNATI, May 21

Yesterday morning ten frame buildings on Main-st. near the corporation line, were destroyed by fire. By this calamity twenty poor families are rendered houseless. The buildings were not of much value. Stoop & Hubbell's Plow factory was also burned.

☞ THAT CASE OF SMALL POX.—The unfortunate sudject of this disease, R Dunlap, who was mentioned in the Daily some time since, died as is supposed, during the night of the 5th of May, and there is too much reason to fear is the result of the want of proper care. The facts are these: On the 22d of April he was turned out of his boarding-house in Mechanic-st. because the person who kept it had small children who, it was feared, might take the disease. The night following he spent in an old omnibus without bed or covering, and the succeeding day he was walking to and fro, along the Railroad, till about 6 o' clock, when he was *advised*, by the Overseer of the Poor, to go into a little cabin, made of boards, in which a straw bed had recently been emptied.

Here, shivering with cold, with nothing to cover him except a amall piece of very thin old carpet, and a chair cushion under his head I found him. Nothing was offered him by tne authorities except the above *advice*–although he had tasted no food that day except a little pie, which caused so much pain in consequence of the soreness of his mouth that he was unable to eat it. He had money enough to pay for all that he needed, but he was literally cast out, and no one would suffer him to approach them.

If any one doubts this being a Christian country, we would inform all such, that the next article in the same column from which we make the above extract, is an account of an address delivered before the Young Men's Missionary society; established we suppose for the conversion of the heathen!!

PERSONAL DAMAGES.—John Flagg has recovered $800 damages against the town of Millbury, for injuries sustained through a bad road in the town. Wm. W. Boyington has recovered $950 at Springfield, of the Western Railroad Co. for the burning of his shop through a spark from one of the Company's engines. The Connecticut Railroad Company have filed a motion for a new trial, in the case in which Ezra H. Corning obtained a verdict of $9,040, on the ground of excessive damages.—*Boston Courier.*

GUTTA PERCHA.—The productions of this remarkable gum, comprise every species of moulding and interior decorations, and nothing can be more perfect than gutta percha, posessing unrivalled adaptation to decorative purposes. Smoothness and high finish are easy of attainment in any substance capable of fusion in a mould; but what is most admirable in gutta percha casts is, that, while they present an appearance closely resembling the finest polished oak, their points and edges, where the design requires it, are as sharp and crisp as if they had been done with the knife of the most skilful carver. The material is equally applicapable to the minutest and the boldest designs; and, as to durability, is less frangible, not merely than any other known composition, but perhaps than oak itself In this respect indeed, it is quite equal to papier mache. In its simple and purified state, it presents, when thrown into the shape of trays, inkstands, card-baskets, &c., a natural veining which has all the capricious and beautiful variety of oak and other highly-prized woods. By various chemical admixtures, its color can be changed at will, an exceeding smoothness of surface can be obtained, or a decided metallic appearance. The ductility of gutta percha, and the closeness its texture, render it invaluable for many purposes. In short, space would not suffice to mention the many purposes to which this remarkable product has been already found applicable, while there seems reason to believe that those most conversant with the subject are but beginning to discover the innumerable ways in which it may be made subsurvient to the benefit of man.

VESSEL WRECKED BY A WHALE.—A letter from Nicaragua says: We had quite a singular loss of a brig called the Frederic, Capt. Spinola, off Porto Anna, in Nicaragua, the other day. On the 4th of March, he sailed from Realejo, and when he had made four days sail, standing about 60 leagues from off this point, a whale came with tremendous force against the keel, carrying away it and several planks; and, of course, the water began to fill the vessel immediately. The Captain, to save her, began to throw out his cargo, but all to no purpose; and after a fruitless attempt of some 24 hours, he was obliged to abandon her. Cargo and vessel a total loss. She had a cargo of near $40,000, belonging principally to the inhabitants of San Miguel. She was loaded with indigo and hides, and bound for Lima, where she was owned; and I am under the impression that nothing was insured, owing to the fact that we have no way of insuring on this coast.

A HINT TO CALIFORNIANS.—*Punch* says that the best season for gold digging is—when you are in the vein.

The political papers of Portland have been making quite a sympathetic touse over a little slave boy who was purchased in Matanzas, by a company of ship-masters, and brought by one of them to this city, to be educated and established in business. The act is a very good one—admitting that it is right to purchase human beingsunder any pretense, and thereby acknowledge the right of men to deal in human flesh, and aid in keeping slave-breeding profitable,—but it is certainly singular that American captains are willing to contribute over $200 to redeem a stranger of another nation from slavery, while they are at the same time zealous supporters of their own government which sanctions the sale of just such children here! It also appears a little hypocritical for political papers to express so much sympathy for this young stranger while they are spending their whole time in supporting a government that permits and sanctions the sale and enslavement of others. How easy it is for some people, who strain at a gnat, to swallow a sawmill. They can shed tears of sympathy over the oppressed of other lands, while crushing their own countrymen beneath their feet!—*Pleasure Boat.*

☞ Advertisement from the Charleston Courier:—

'*Twenty Dollars Reward.* Ran away from the subscriber, a negro girl named Molly. She is sixteen or seventeen years of age, slim made, lately branded on the left cheek thus R, *and a piece taken off the left ear* on the same side; the same letter on the inside of both her legs.

ABNER ROSS, Fairfield District.'

Hail Columbia! happy land! Home of the brave! Asylum of the oppressed! Refuge from oppression where girls have their ears cut off and their owners' names burnt into their flesh with hot irons! Happy land! full of churches, priests, and Printing Presses, who talk about the glorious Gospel of the grace of God, yet open not their mouths when the smoke of living flesh ascends as a testimony against them; What a commentary on the freedom of the Gospel and of the Press!!

Gold is the God of this world. Only whisper the word, and its worshippers fall down on their knees. Breathe it in the valley, and it is heard at the mountain-top. Tell where it can be found, and the millions rush to the spot faster than they would go to heaven.

NEW USE OF THE SUNFLOWER.—It is stated that one pint of Sunflower seed mixed in animals food, on the appearance of the first symptons of founder, will give immediate and certain relief.

A WET NURSE.—A metropolean housekeeper recently advertised for a wet nurse. A young Irish girl offered herself. 'How old are you, Bridget?' 'Sixteen ma'am.' Have you ever had a baby?' 'No, ma'am, but I am very fond of them.' 'Then I'm afraid you will not do.' 'Oh please ma'am, I know I'll do; I'm very easy to teach.'

'GOING AT WHILE THEY ARE YOUNG.'—A marriage recently took place at Quebec, Canada, in which the bridegroom was aged 14, and the bride 13 years. The boy imposed upon the clergymen by wearing false whiskers, and the girl by cotton breastworks.

A Sleepy deacon, who sometimes engaged in popular games, hearing the minister use the words 'snuffle off this mortal coil,' started up, rubbed his eyes, and exclaimed. 'Hold on, its my deal!'

A barrister observed to a learned brother in court a short time since, that the wearing of whiskers was unprofessional. 'Right,' replied the friend, a lawyer cannot be too '*barefaced.*'

CLARIEIED honey, applied on a linen rag, is said to cure the pain of a burn as if by magic.

IT is a mark of a depraved mind to sneer at decrepit old age, or to redicule any one who is deformed in his person or lacketh understanding.

Household Orders.

Rachel, go and comb your hair,
Betsey, stop your laughing there!
Kate make haste and wash the dishes,
And Susan, mend your fathers pantaloons.
Sammy, run and feed the hogs—
Jim, go out and bring some logs!
I'll whip you, John you know I will,
If you don't stop a kicking Bill!

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday May 23.

FLOUR	$5 00 a 5 37
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 90
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 22
CORN	60 a 61
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt.	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 10 a 1 15
CORN " do	60 a —
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	54 a 58
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a 16
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	11

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Tuesday night May 22d. a large white DOG of the St. Bernards breed, there is a circle of black around one eye, whoever will return said dog to the subscriber in Washington Valley, or leave word at the Grzette Office where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner. R. BROOKS.

CHEAP
AS
THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. Elizabethtown, .N J., offers

Cloth, dress an frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim."	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality"	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

LETTER FROM
REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE
TO
KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Offiee at 10 cts. a copy.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.

JESSE BALDWIN,
Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

A. WILCOX,
MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,
NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.
Dealers in every description of
DRY GOODS.

290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and thier goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

NEW STORE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.
May 1. 1849. [71.

A CONCERT
OF
SACRED MUSIC,

WILL be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Plainfield New Jersey on TUESDAY Evening, June 5th 1849 by the

Choir of the Broadway Tabernacle

New York, under the direction of Mr. George Andrews, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of said church.

Doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cts. children half price.

☞ Tickets can be had at John Briant's, F. H. Bryan's, P. M. French's, J. W. Laing's, R. Frazee's, Titsworth & Dunham's and at the Gazette office.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75 to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75 to	1 75	"
WINES "	75 to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50 to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.
Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR
WAREHOUSE,
Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.
301 and 303 Broad-st. Newark.
JOHN JELLIFF,

MANUFACTURER of ancient and modern styles of fashionable furniture and chairs, the largest assortment in Newark, and the cheapest.

New Spring Patterns.

Every description of rosewood, mahogany, walnut furniture for the parlor, library, dining room, sitting room and chamber, in suites or otherwise, kitchen furniture, counting house desks, hair moss and straw mattrasses, looking glasses, &c. all of his own manufacture and warranted good.

Look out for stool pigeons, or you will be decoyed by large prices charged for a poor article and falling to what is called below cost or selling one piece less than cost and getting double price on others. Mr. J. has a very large stock of that very cheap work of all kinds, which will be sold at very low prices, without misrepresentation, showing the difference between the poor and good. Call and see. Hotels, saloons, &c. furnished at short notice. [24.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.
No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CHEAP MILLINERY.

MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS, FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE, AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

N. B. Bonnets cleaned and trimmed at short notice,

☞ Cheap for Cash. ☜
Plainfield, April 25. 1849. [24.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.
HAVING OPENED A
FASHIONABLE MILLNERY

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends aud the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.
Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27.

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Liquor Store in Front st. opposite Webster & Marsh's Store, where all wanting Liquors for medicinal or other purposes, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere; where they will find a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Cheap for Cash, by the quart or Gallon.

BRANDY from	$0 75	to	$2 50	pr. gal.
GIN "	75	to	1 75	"
WINES "	75	to	1 50	"
N. E. RUM "	50	to	75	"

J. H. WOOLLEY.

Plainfield Jan. 24. 1849. m9.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Engraved Blank Notes, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shaving Soap, Watch Keys, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

☞ Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's Infer or article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

Elizabethtown and Somerville

RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1y.4.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap.

by D. BULLMAN.

April 25. 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1849. | NO. 24.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

From the Literary American.

Old Bear Market.

BY JOHN COOPER VAIL.

A song for old Bear Market,—
And the craftsmen there that tend
Shall be the poets target,
While fancy's bow we bend.
Like a loyal, brave defender
To its cherished host we'll join;
For their hearts are true and tender,
As their juicy, red sirloin.

There stands each faithful sentry,
Dealing ever fair and just;
Like Egypt's store of plenty,
When prince Joseph held his trust.
Though thy markets architecture
May not rival Pharaoh's hall,
Each is king, beyond conjecture,
O'er his pure and spotless stall.

We have read in Froissart's pages
Of thy craft in days of yore;
And the wealth of future ages
Will retain their deeds in store;
When thy clan's well guarded banner
Made the haughty foe repent;
And the lords of fief and manor
Craved thy audience at Ghent.

For you, fair Orange County
Reaps the golden-bearded grain;
For you the North-land's bounty
Keeps her harvest fields in train:
For you the swart mechanic
Plies the bellows at his forge;
For you the soul organic
Must its store of wealth disgorge;

For you the hardy German
Ploughs the prairies' fertile soil;
For you great Nature's firman
Cheers the weary son of toil;
For you a thousand barges
Stem the Hudson's silver tide;
And your kingdom still enlarges
With your custom far and wide.

Then let every one endeavor
To guard thy fair renown:
May old Bear Market ever
Be the pride of New York town!
From the ashes of its glory,
When its form in ruin lies,
Like the phœnix of old story,
May a new Bear Market rise.

'Denis, darling, och, Denis, what is it you're doing?'

'Whist, Biddy, I'se trying an expirament!'

'Murder! what is it?'

'What is it, did yer say? Why its giving hot wather to the chickens I am, so they'll be after laying *boiled eggs!*'

What kind of tree do rhymes grow on? Why poet-tree, of course.

The papers tell us that adventurers are going in *flocks* to California. This is the way in which geese always travel.--*Scotch paper.*

The True Aristocrats.

BY C. D. STUART.

Who are the nobles of the earth—
The true aristocrats,—
Who need not bow their heads to lords,
Nor doff to kings their hats?
Who are they, but the men of toil,
The mighty and the free,
Whose hearts and hand subdue the earth,
And compass all the sea!

Who are they, but the men of toil
Who cleave the forests down,
And plant amid the wilderness
The hamlet and the town?
Who fight the battles, bear the scars,
And give the world its crown
Of name, and fame and history,
And pomp of old renown!

These claim no gaud of heraldry;
And scorn the knightning rod;
Their coats of arms are noble deeds;
Their peerage is from God!
They take not from ancestral graves
The glory of their name,
But win, as erst their fathers won,
The laurel wreath of Fame. [Tribune.

THE CAPTIVES DAUGHTER.

A SCOTTISH TALE.

When the tyranny and bigotry of the last James drove his subjects to take up arms against him, one of the most formidable enemies to this dangerous usurpations, was Sir John Cochrane, ancestor of the present Earl of Dundonald. He was one of the most prominent actors in Argyle's rebellion, and for ages a destructive gloom seemed to have hung over the house of Campbell, enveloping in a common ruin all who united their fortunes to the cause of its chieftains. The same doom encompassed Sir John Cochrane. He was surrounded by the king's troops—long, deadly, and desperate was his resistance; but, at length, overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisioner, tried, and condemned to die upon the scaffold. He had bnt a few days to live, and the jailor waited but the arrival of his death-warrant to lead him forth to execution. His family and friends had visited him in prison, and exchanged with him the last, the long, the heart-yearning farewell. But there was one who came not with the rest to receive his blessing, one who was the pride of his eyes, and of his house, even Grizel, the daughter of his love. Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over the gratings of his prison-house—he was mourning for a last look of his favorite child, and his head was pressed against the cold, damp walls of his cell, to cool the feverish pulsations that shot through it like stings of fire, when the door of his apartment turned slowly on its unwilling hinges, and his keeper entered, followed by a young and beautiful lady. Her person was tall and commanding, her eyes, dark, bright, and tearless; but their very brightness spoke of sorrow—of sorrow too deep to be wept away; and her raven tresses were parted over an open brow, clear and pure as the polished marble. The unhappy captive raised his head as they entered—

'My child! my own Grizel!' he exclaimed, and she fell upon his bosom.

'My father!' sobbed the miserable maiden, and she dashed away the tear that accompanied the words.

'Your interview must be short—very short,' said the jailor, as he turned and left them for a few minutes together.

'God help and comfort thee, my daughter!' added the unhappy father, as he held her to his breast, and printed a kiss upon her brow. 'I had feared that I should die without bestowing my blessing on the head of my own child, and that stung me more than death; but thou art come, my love—thou art come! and the last blessing of thy wretched father—'

'Nay, forebear! forbear!' she exclaimed; 'not thy last blessing! not the last! My father shall not die!'

'Be calm! be calm, my child!' returned he; 'would to Heaven that I could comfort thee! my own! my own! But there is no hope—within three days, and thou and all my little ones will be—'

Fatherless, he would have said, but the words died on his tongue.

'Three days!' repeated she, raising her head from his breast, but eagerly pressing his hand; 'three days! then there *is* hope—my father *shall* live! Is not my grandfather the friend of Father Petre, the confessor and the master of the king? From him he shall beg the life of his son, and my father shall not die.'

'Nay! nay, my Grizel!' returned he; 'be not deceived—there is no hope!—already my doom is sealed!—already the king has signed the order for my execution, and the messenger of death is now on the way.'

'Yet, my father *shall* not!—*shall* not die!' she repeated, emphatically, and clasping her hands together—'Heaven speed a daughter's purpose!' she exclaimed; and, turning to her father, said, calmly—'We part now, but we shall meet again.'

'What would my child?' inquired he, eagerly, gazing anxiously on her face

'Ask not now,' she replied; 'my father, ask not now, but pray for me, and bless me—but not with thy *last* blessing.'

He again pressed her to his heart, and wept upon her neck. In a few moments the jailor entered, and they were torn from the arms of each other.

On the evening of the second day after the interview we have mentioned, a way faring man crossed the drawbridge at Berwick, from the north, and proceeding down Marygate, sat down to rest upon a bench by the door of an hostelry, on the south side of the street, nearly fronting where what was called the Main-guard then stood. He did not enter the inn, for it was above his apparent condition, being that which Oliver Cromwell had made his head-quarters a few years before, and where, at a somewhat earlier period, James the Sixth had taken up his residence when on his way to enter on the sovereignty of England. The traveller wore a coarse jerkin, fastened round his body by a leathern girdle, and over it a short cloak, composed of equally plain materials. He was evidently a yong man; but his beaver was drawn down, so as almost to conceal his features. In the one hand he carried a small bundle, and in the other a pilgrim's staff. Having called for a glass of wine, he took a crust of bread from his bundle, and, after resting for a few minutes, rose to depart. The shades of night were setting in, and it threatened to be a night of storms. The heavens were gathering black, the clouds rushing from the sea, sudden gusts of wind were moaning along the streets, accompanied by heavy drops of rain, and the face of the Tweed was troubled

'Heaven help thee, if thou intendest to travel far in such a night as this!' said the sentinel at the English gate, as the traveller passed him and proceeded to cross the bridge.

In a few minutes he was upon the borders of the wide, desolate, and dreary moor of Tweedmouth, which, for miles, presented a desert of whins, fern, and stunted heath, with here and there a dingle covered with thick brushwood. He slowly toiled over the steep hill, braving the storm which raged in wildest fury. The rain fell in torents, and the wind howled as a legion of famished wolves, hurling its doleful and angry echoes over the heath. Still the stranger pushed onward, until he had proceeded about two or three miles from Berwick, when, as if unable longer to brave the storm, he sought shelter amidst some crab and bramble bushes by the way-side. Nearly an hour had passed since he sought this imperfect refuge, and the darkness of the night and the storm had increased together, when the sound of a horse's feet was heard, hurriedly plashing along the road. The rider bent his head to the blast. Suddenly, his horse was grasped by the bridle, the rider raised his head, and the traveller stood before him, holding a pistol to his breast.

'Dismount!' cried the stranger, sternly.

The horseman, benumed and stricken with fear, made an effort to reach his arms, but in a moment, the hand of the robber, quitting the bridle, grasped the breast of the rider, and dragged him to the ground. He fell heavily on his face, and for several minutes remained senseless. The stranger seized the leathern bag which contained the mail for the north, and flinging it on his shoulder, rushed across the heath.

Early on the following morning, the inhabitants of Berwick were seen hurrying in groups, to the spot where the robbery had been committed, and were scattered in every direction around the moor; but no trace of the robbery could be obtained

Three days had passed and Sir John Cochrane yet lived. The mail which contained his death-warrant had been robbed; and, before another order could be given, the intercession of his father, the Earl of Dundonald, with the king's confessor, might be successful. Grizel now became almost his constant companion in prison, and spoke to him words of comfort. Nearly fourteen days had passed since the robbery of the mail had been committed, and protracted hope in the bosom of the prisoner became more bitter than his first despair. But even that hope, bitter as it was perished. The intercession of his father had been unsuccessful—and a second time the bigoted, and would be despotic monarch, had signed the warrant for his death. and within little more than another day that warrant would reach his prison.

'The will of Heaven be done!' groaned the captive.

'Amen!' returned Grizel, with wild vehemence; 'but my father *shall* not die!'

Again the rider with the mail had reached the moor of tweedmouth, and a second time he bore with him the doom of Cochrane. He spurred his horse to its utmost speed, he looked cautiously before, behind, and around him; and in his right hand he carried a pistol ready to defend himself The moon shed a ghostly light across the heath, rendering desolation visible, and giving a spiritual embodiment to every shrub. He was turning the angle of a straggling copse, when his horse reared at the report of a pistol, the fire of which seemed to dash into its very eyes. At the same moment his own pistol flashed, and the horse rearing more violently, he was driven from the saddle. In a moment, the foot of the robber was upon his breast, who, bending over him, and brandishing a short dagger in his hand, said:

'Give me thine arms, or die!'

The heart of the kings servant failed within him; and without venturing to reply he did as he was commanded.

'Now go thy way,' said the robber sternly; 'but leave with me thy horse, and leave with me the mail—lest a worse thing come upon thee.'

The man therefore arose, and proceeded towards Berwick, trembling; and the robber, mounting the horse which he had left, rode rapidly across the heath.

Preparations were making for the execution of Sir John Cochrane, and the officers of the law waited only for the arrival of tne mail with his second death-warrant to lead him forth to the scaffold, when tidings arrived that the mail had been robbed. For yet fourteen days, and the life of the prisoner would be again prolonged. He again fell on the neck of his daughter, and wept and said:

It is good—the hand of Heaven is in this!"

'Said I not,' replied the maiden—and for the first time she wept aloud—'that my father should not die?'

The fourteen days were not yet past, when the prison doors flew open, and the Earl of Dondonald rushed to the arms of his son. His intersession with the confessor had been at length successful; and, after twice signing the warrant for the execution of sir John, which had as often failed in reaching its destination, the king had sealed his pardon. He had hurried with his father from the prison to his own house—his family were clinging around him, shedding tears of joy—and they were marveling with gratitude at the mysterious providence that had twice intercepted the mail, and saved his life, when a stranger craved an audience. Sir John desired him to be admitted—and the robber entered. He was habited, as we have before described, with the coarse cloak and coarser jerkin; but his bearing was above his condition. On entering, he slightly touched his beaver, but remained covered.

'When you have perused these,' said he, taking two papers from his bosom, 'cast them into the fire!'

Sir John glanced on them, started, and became pale—they were his death-warrants.

'My deliverer,' exclaimed he, 'how shall I thank thee—how repay the saviour of my life? My father—my children—thank him for me!'

The old Earl grasped the hand of the stranger; the children embraced him, and he burst into tears.

'By what name,' eagerly inquired Sir John, 'shall I thank my deliverer?'

The stranger wept aloud; and raising his beaver, the raven tresses of Grizel Cochrane fell upon the coarse cloak!

'Gracious Heaven!' exclaimed the astonished and enraptured father, 'my own child my saviour! my own Grizel!'

It is unnecessary to add more—the imagination of the reader can supply the rest; and, we may only add that Grizel Cochrane, whose heroism and noble affection have here been hurriedly and imperfectly sketched, was, tradition says, the grandmother of the late Sir John Stuart of Allan-bank, and great-great-grandmother of Mr. Coutts, the celebrated banker.—*Boston Pictorial National Library.*

QUEER OCCUPATIONS.—The English tradesman, who furnish any part of the furniture, apparel, or equipage of the Queen's household, deem it a privilege to announce the fact that they are the Queen's own artizans in that particular branch. Thus it has been lately announced that Stiven & Son have been lately appointed 'snuff-box makers to the Queen.' But Douglas Jerrold insists, in his Weekly News, that her gracious majesty does not titillate the muscous membrance of her probocis with pulverized tobacco. If this is true, says a cotemporary, why has the royal female libelled herself by appointing a snuff-box maker? Certain it is that her majesty's illustrious grandmother, of pug-nosed memory, took the strongest 'Irish blackguard" by the fistfull, peppering her ruff with the same pretty liberally in the operation. She, heaven rest her royal remains! had a much stronger *penchant* for snuff than soap. The snuff-box business is rather a strange one for her majesty to patronize; but it does not equal in oddity another business which is announced by a sign over one of the largest establishments in London: 'Smith & Co., *breeches maker* to her majesty!' We wonder what Albert thinks of that?

ADDITIONAL CURIOSITIES.—Rafters that were supported by the beams of the moon.

Nails from the claws of a hammer.

A bird's eye view from the top of the morning.

A receipt in full of the dews of eve.

A leg of a toad-stool.

Rattle used by the Christian Watchman.

Pig from the pen that was mightier than the sword.

Map of the state of matriony.

Knot from the board of Foreign Missions.—*Boston Times*

AMERICAN DEFINITIONS.—Progress of time—a pedlar going through the land with wooden clocks. Friend—one who takes your money, and then turns you out of doors. Honesty—obsolete; a term formerly used in the case of a man who had paid for his newspapers, and the coat on his back. Credit—a wise provision by which constables get a living. Benevolence—to take a dollar out of one pocket and put it in the other. Rigid justice—a juror in a murder case, fast asleep.

The New Orleans Delta of the 17th ult., announced straw berries and blackberries of delicious flavor; and they were sleighing in Vermont and crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice at Quebec. Vot a country.

Why should a sailor know what o'clock it is? Because he's always going to sea.

Why is a dead dog's tail like a turnpike gate? Because it's stopped a waggin.

Why is a live dog's tail like the root of a tree? Because it's farthest from the bark.

Why is a tailor who is a bad workman, like a drain? Because he is a common sewer.

The Dedham Democrat says that *dull* newspapers are read with increased interest after they have been *filed.*

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, May 31, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Concert.

Do not forget the Concert which is to be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Village, on TUESDAY Evening, June 5th. by the Choir of the Broad Way Tabernacle, New York, under the direction of Mr. George Andrews. There will be several new pieces sung, never before heard in this Village. The fame of this Choir will doubtless secure a full house.

MESSRS EDITORS:—By inserting the enclosed, which I clipped from the N. Y. Tribune of May 26th. and the comments thereon, you will thereby comply with your motto, 'Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed', and oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

A MODEL TOWN.—A correspondent of the *Investigator* says: 'the town of Medbury, (N. H.) supports neither doctor, lawyer minister, nor pauper! It is one of the best farming towns in New-Hampshire, has about ninety voters, many of whom are thrifty and wealthy farmers. The people are moral, intelligent, and healthy without the aid of professional gentlemen, and doubtless find their pockets in a better condition than some of their less fortunate neighbors.

How is this? Here is a town whose people are moral, intelligent, and healthy; without the aid of doctor, lawyer, or minister, and also without paupers! The inference to be drawn from this certainly is, that other towns may do without their aid; that the people of Plainfield may also do without their aid; 'and doubtless find their pockets in better condition,' and their labors lighter therefor: the people of Plainfield are certainly heavily taxed for the support of these non-producing classes.

Mankind have so long been the dupes of the above named classes, that a very large portion of the human race actually believe that the world would be destroyed but for their aid! They virtually say by their acts, that mankind could not exist but for the doctor, the lawyer, and the priest! They ask, what will become of the sick without the doctor? Who will expound the law? How will mankind be saved without a priest?

Although this is an important subject, yet time and space will only permit me to glance at it. The doctor, the lawyer, and the priest, are non-producers; consequently, the farmer, the tailor, the black-smith, the shoe-maker, the hatter, &c. must produce for them; and of course the more there are of the non-producing class among any given number, as a town, a city, or a country, the more will be each laboring man's or producers proportion, in said town, city or country; the more hours they must work, and the less wages they must recieve; if all were producers of the necessary wants of mankind, there would be an abundance for all, with but a small amount of labor for each to perform.

Now there are in Plainfield too many of the non-producing class; there are six or eight churches, with a minister to each; three doctors, three or four lawyers, who produce nothing, and whose saleries and fees in the aggregate, together with interest on cost of churches do not amount to less than $10,000 or 12,000 annually, for the producing class to pay. Now there is no more necessity for Plainfield having to pay this sum, than there is for the model town in N. H. If they, there, can by living temperately, honestly, and virtuously, do without doctors, lawyers, and ministers, so they may in Plainfield. All *know* or can know if they but *think* for themselves, that the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, tobacco, coffee, tea, beer, wine; intemperance in living, and working; some not working at all, while others work to excess, together with exposure, are almost the sole cause of disease, and create the necessity for doctors; remove the cause and the effects cease; 'be ye temperate in all things,' and there will be no necessity for doctors.

The next is the lawyer. And by these presents, doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, convey, and confirm, unto the said party of the second part.—Now the nature of this obligation is such—that no one but a lawyer can understand it,—hence the necessity of lawyers. Does an honest man require the assistance of a lawyer to enable him to pay his debts? How many rogues have evaded the payment of theirs by the aid of a lawyer? These questions, will give their own answers, if you only listen to the echo! 'Owe no man any thing, but love one another;' by complying with this, there will be no necessity for lawyers.

The next is the priest. Was Christ a presbyterian, a baptist, a methodist, a quaker, or a catholic, or all of these, that there is a necessity for so many churches in so small a Village as Plainfield?—Would he recognize all, or any of these churches as teachers of his doctrine; and if any, which? Or, would he not rather rebuke them as he did the pharisees and sadducees of old? Did he not heal the sick and comfort the afflicted? Yet I noticed in a recent number of your paper, that a Mr. Elias Day in the city of Newark, a city of churches, was turned into the street although in the last stages of consumption, and suffered to die in a stable; and still more recently a Mr. Dunlap who died of the small pox, 'in a little cabin made of boards; he was litterally cast out and no one would suffer him to approach them.' 'I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me not.' 'When saw we thee sick or in prison.' 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of these &c.' 'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you;' on these hang all the law and the prophets.' So you percieve that the principles of the Gospel are not practised the most, where there are the most ministers or churches, and therefore that they are not necessary to man's salvation. 'Search the Scriptures for they testify of me.' Ministers nor churches are not necessary for that.

Legal Killing.

Day before yesterday Enos G. Dudley was hung at Haverhill, N. H. This morning at 8 o'clock, Washington Gode is to be hung at Boston, and in different parts of the country are other criminals awaiting the same end. This year the gallows is unusually busy.

The hanging which takes place at Boston this morning is private, only a limited number of persons being present by special invitation. It is generally admitted that the ordinance abolishing public executions is a good one, and that it is much better when the law has a man to kill, that the mass of the people should not behold the awful spectacle. The reason of this is that experience has shown open exhibitions of legal killing to have so disastrous an effect on public feeling and morals as to render nugatory one great purpose of the law in punishing, namely, the prevention of crime. Even the most obstinate advocate of Capital Punishment would not wish either to revive the loathsome scenes which attended its infliction when the whole country round flocked to every hanging, or the evils which thence resulted to the community.

But on the other hand it is absurd that an act which it is claimed has a beneficial effect on the public, should be performed in secrecy, or its benefits confined to a small number of privileged individuals. If the gallows be really a useful institution its usefulness cannot consist with its being hidden. If it elevates the tone of morals in a community, if it increases good and hinders evil that the lives of certain offenders should be taken, if the fact that murderers are sure of being put to death prevents murder, surely that fact should be made known the most widely possible, and the greatest possible number of men, women and children should be collected to see them slain. Is it not then plain that the considerations which forbid Capital Punishments to be public forbid their taking place at all?

One of the strongest indications of improvement in the social condition of mankind is the less vindictive and severe treatment of criminals and unfortunate persons. He is a bold, or a blind man who now contends with any hope for the perpetuation of the gibbet or the guillotine. They will ere long be consigned to the obscurity in which molder the thumb-screw, the rack, the weel and other similar inventions. And at last it will be understood that the duty of Society toward offenders is not only to restrain and prevent but to cure, educate and reform.

The hanging of Washington Gode this morning will do more to effect the abolition of Capital Punishment in Massachusetts than any amount of mere argument could do. It is probably the last execution which will take place in that State. —*N. Y. Tribune of May* 25.

The coronor's Jury on the body of a man named Johnson, killed by a railroad train at Rahway, N. J. have requested the Directors not to run the cars faster than five miles an hour hereafter.

Statement

Of Receipts and expenditures of the County of Essex. from May 6th, 1848, to May 4th, 1849.

Total amount of Receipts	$28,578 36
The quota of School Fund for Plainfield	111 92
Total amount of Expenditures	25,031 66
Balance in hands of Collector	3,546 70

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Caledonia brings £56,000 sterling in specie and 40 passengers, 15 of whom stopped at Halifax. She was to have left for Boston at 9 o'clock, and would be due at her wharf, at about 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

ENGLAND.

The important fact is stated in the London papers of the 11th that a joint note, the production of the Courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austro-Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be with-drawn.

The arguments on the writ of error brought by W. S. O'Brien and McManus have been read before the Lords, and without hearing counsel for the Crown the Law Lords and Judges unanimously decided that the errors assigned by the plaintiffs could not be maintained by the arguments and that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland must stand affirmed. It is now expected that the sentence of transportation will be carried into effect before the 1st proximo. It is rumored that the prosecution of Duffy is abandoned.

IRELAND.

The Decision against O'Brien and McManus.

The House of Lords had endorsed the judgment of the Court below, and Her Majesty may execute, hang, draw and quarter the prisoners, transport them beyond the seas, immure them in a prison for life, or do anything else she pleases with them.

A report currently believed, says that Mr. Attorney General Monaghan will not again prosecute Duffy. At present the latter gentleman is in London, and is in rather poor health.

Great destitution still prevails in the South and West of Ireland. Starvation is the order of the day.

ROME.

In Italy the advance of the French expedition toward Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Republicans of the Roman States. In two encounters the French were driven back with great loss, and Capt. Oudinot, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn his troops four leagues from the city, and there waits for reinforcements and farther instructions from his Government. The French had 180 killed and 400 wounded.

The Work goes On.

The news from the Old World which we this morning publish will send a fever of excitement through this country. Since the beginning of the Revolution, Europe has not presented so deeply convulsed an aspect as now. Hitherto the battle has seemed to rage at some single point and to change from region to region; now it has become omnipresent. We see there a whole continent in the pangs of social dissolution, throwing off by mighty and terrible fever fits the false order, effete institutions, dead forms, priveleges, and deep-seated wrongs which ages had fixed on the People and selfish fools thought to preserve.

IN FRANCE, the center of the Social war the hostility has come near breaking out between the soldiers and their officers, as some say, because to Socialists have corrupted the former. But do they who say this not know that the soldiers are of the People, and must in time hold the same ideas and purposes?

ROME has repelled the French intervention, and added to the Gallic tri-color, that once floated in Italian air for another end, a disgrace which it now deserved, and which subsequent triumphs against the Roman republic can only deepen.

IN GERMANY there are insurrections; long days of bloody fighting in the streets of the beautiful City of Dresden, of fighting not yet ended; in other places outbreaks partially put down, but everywhere the revolutionary earthquake waiting only for its signal to shake the whole super-incumbent mass of things. What rouses Germany now is the question of the National Unity. The Frankfort Parliament may have secured a shadow, but it had the whole people behind it, and its work will never be allowed to fall to the ground. Meanwhile Germany continues victorous in Schleswig; that will only help the Revolution.

Still the Magyears hold their ground, and launch defiance, not only at Austria, which they have beaten, but at Russia, whose hordes are pouring down upon them. In Gallicia the elements are prepared, and Poland only bides her hour. France and England lay protest against the Russian intervention. Protest here means armed opposition,.

The European War is thus begun; the third act of the Revolution has opened. When will the curtain fall upon its catastrophe, and the embattled nations, having buried the remaies of Kings and of all Aristocracies, return in peace to their homes?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

There is now above $8,000,000, of specie in the Banks of New York and enogh more in the Sub Treasury, to make an aggregate of at least $10,000,000.

Written for the Plainfield Gazette.

About five miles from Plainfield, at the foot of the second mountain, a short distance east from the road crossing to Mount Bethel is an old grave yard of a very ancient date.

During the revolutionary war there was quite a thickly settled neighborhood near this spot. The earliest settlers in the valley uniformly built their dwellings at the foot of the the mountain. The oldest citizens in that part of the country can yet point out to you the spot where their fathers lived, and where themselves were born.

At the time the war began there was perhaps about thirty families living here; and, if they did not have many of the so-called luxuries of life, they had everything to make themselves comfortable. The fathers and their sons tilled the earth; and at that period the land, which is now covered with bushes and in some spots with large trees, produced abundant crops of the finest wheat. (There are many persons living in Warren township who remember the time when wheat was sown in many places on the south side of this mountain, almost to its summit.) There was not one of the settlers but owned cattle and sheep, which in summer roamed over extensive mountain pastures, and in winter were sheltered and fed in comfortable folds. The mothers and their daughters (unlike the women of our times,) employed their hours in the pleasant and healthful labors of the dairy; and in spinning and weaving linen and woolen cloth. There was no attempts among people thus situated to outshine each other in dress or equipage. They could all speak to each other kindly and minister to each others wants. They were all *equals*, and therefore there was no arrogance on one hand, and servility on the other. They lived happily together, and worshipped God as they thought proper, with none to molest or make them afraid.

At the commencement of the war a man by the name of John Gray was living here with his family. The eldest of his five children, all of whom were robust and active, was Isabella, now eighteen years of age. If any of my fair readers imagine that Isabella was brought up in ignorance; they are mistaken. If they suppose she was a wild country girl, without refinement or maidenly modesty, they err greatly. From her earliest years she was passionately fond of learning; and although at that period there were no "societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge," yet there were many books in the settlement, and as she was beloved by all, ever book was at her disposal. It was not necessary in those primitive times for a young woman to work from fifteen to twenty hours per day, to earn food and clothing; and Isabella, although there was not a more industrious maiden in the settlement, found plenty of time to improve her mind by reading and conversation. Her mother had received a good education in her native country (England), and she was too well aware of the advantages of learning to bring up her children in ignorance.

I am but a poor hand at description, or I would speak of the personal appearance of Isabella. She was not one of your pale beauties, whose freshness has been destroyed by incessant labor with the needle; but the roses bloomed on her cheeks, and her eye sparkled with happiness.—*Her* labors at the churn and the wheel, instead of injuring her health and destroying her beauty, caused her constitution to become robust, and planted fresh blossoms on her cheeks. Although one of the most beautiful girls of her time, her simple unaffected manners and goodness of heart, won for her the love and gratitude of all.

Isabella was loved by the son of a worthy neighbor, named Johnson. And John Johnson was every way worthy of a maiden so lovely and good. They had been playmates from infancy, and were therefore intimately acquainted with each other. Their parents had always been very friendly, and the children were accustomed to share their labors and pastimes together. But as I only designed to state a few facts, I must leave the reader to fill up the outlines of the picture, while I narrate the melancholy end of three human beings, two of whom were at this time as happy as any of our race; they loved one another devotedly and were looking forward to the period when their nuptials should be solemnized.

No part of the country suffered more from the effects of the war than our own state; and none made greater sacrifices to achieve our independence. Bounded by New-York and Philadelphia, which were both a long time in posession of the enemy, our state was constantly overrun, and every evil that a savage foe could inflict, our people, who were much exposed, were at times obliged to suffer.

At the first appeal to arms, almost every male inhabitant of this peaceful settlement took an active part in defence of their country. Young Johnson had taken farewell of his mistress, and having equiped himself in the best manner he was able, started with his comrades on their way to the camp. They had not proceeded far, however, before an event occurred which was attended with most fatal consequences. In crossing the first mountain, they were met by three men, one of whom was known to be a tory. This was the youngest of the party, and he, it was believed at the time, had some secret grudge against young Johnson. As he commenced abusing Johnson, he was told in return that tories should not be too free with their tongues, as they might soon find the country an unpleasant residence. On this, the tory whose name was Morse, drew a knife and inflicted a mortal wound on Johnson, by stabbing him in the side.—The act was so sudden that no effort on the part of the volunteers could prevent it.

Morse was arrested, and confined to abide his trial. Johnson was borne by his companions to the home which he had so recently left in the enjoyment of health, and in the anticipation of happiness on the close of the war, in being united to the lovely Isabella.

Isabella, although she had shed no tears on parting with her lover, as she did not wish by any act of hers to unnerve him when about starting for the defence of his country, immediately retired to her chamber; and having commended him to the protecting care of her heavenly Father, she could not, in view of the dangers he would have to encounter, help giving vent to her tears. She had, however, become quite composed, and was about engaging in some domestic duty, when she was startled by a cry of distress. On opening the door her mother saw a number of men approaching the house, bearing something on their Shoulders. A few moments sufficed to learn that somebody had been injured, and hurrying to the spot where the party had halted for a moment, they speedily learned that Johnson had met some serious accident. It was not, however, until the party reached the home of the young man that they were apprised of his dangerous condition. Though there were heart-rending cries from the parents, and although even stern-hearted men were not ashamed to weep, Isabella suffered no external mark to betray the grief which was breaking her heart. She took her station at the side of her lover, and while the sands of life where running out, employed herself in wiping the cold sweats from his brow. Once only when the dying man whispered "We shall meet again," did she speak. "We shall *soon* meet again, John," was the reply.

Ah, there are bitter tears falling over the couch of the wounded man. He had been loved by all his companions, and respected by all who knew him. It was sad to see the young and good die thus. Had he fallen on the field of battle, although his friends would have wept much, yet they would have enjoyed the consolation of knowing that he died in the service of his country.

It is needless to say that the parents of the young man were almost beside themselves with grief. They wrung their hands and refused to be comforted. There lay their eldest-born, whom they loved passionately, in the agonies of death. They well knew that in a few moments more, that son, from whose veins the blood was rapidly oozing, would be alike insensible to the joys or pains of earth. Death was entering their dwelling in his most fearful form; we need not wonder that joy and gladness had departed from the place, and that lamentation and sorrow had taken up their abode instead.

Johnson gradually became weaker, and having told his friends to cease their weeping as he was free from pain, closed his eyes and died without a struggle. Isabella fell from her seat, and in raising her from the floor, a stream of blood flowed from her mouth. O death, could not one victim suffice? Alas, there is loud lamentation in that dwelling, for Isabella has also ceased to live. A blood vessel had burst, and a very short period after Johnson had expired, Isabella's companions were called on to prepare her for the grave. The day following which was the sabbath, John Johnson and Isabella Gray were buried in one grave, and until within a few years a

large free-stone pointed out the place where they repose.

It is many years since there has been a single dwelling left standing in this once peaceful and flourishing settlement. Even the places where many of them stood has become overgrown with bushes; and the grave-yard is now almost covered with forest trees. Many headstones, however, yet mark the spot where repose the tender infant, the lovely maiden, the robust youth, as well as persons of mature age. I have often thougt in passing this spot, that after "life's fitful fever" was over, I should like to be buried here. It is a singular custom of ours to bury those we love in the crowded burial places of our towns and cities.—But I digress. And as I have already extended this sketch far beyond my expectation, I will with your permission, give an accout of the murderer's end in another article. J. C. A.

WRECK OF THE EMPIRE.—Mr. Ernot, District Attorney of Duches County, has written to Mr. Churchill, coroner of the jury sitting at Fiskhill, that if that jury shall return a verdict imputing criminal neglect of willful misconduct to one as a cause of the loss of life on board the Empire, the evidence ought to be laid before the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury of the County. The jurors have also addressed the coroner, stating their belief that all the bodies are not yet recovered, and requsted him to prevent the removal of the wrecked vessel to New-York.

DISASTERS AT SEA AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The Maria, from Limeric, with 111 emigrants for Quebec, is reported to have foundered in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—all lost, except five of the crew. The Mary & Elizabeth, from Sunderland, with coals, also reported wrecked in the Gulf. Crew saved. The ship Torrance, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28 March, with a general cargo for montreal, foundered on the 18th ult. The crew, after having been seven days in the ship's boat, were taken on board the Fingalton, and arrived at Quebec.

The *New-Orleans Picayune* of the 20th, says that the city is about in the same condition. The water had slightly receded. The Tumsburg crevasse was opening wider and causing great destruction of property. Sauve's crevasse remained unchecked, and the inhabitants were suffering distress from the overflow.

The steamer Galveston had arrived with later intelligence from Honduras.

The capture of Bacalar by the Yucateos, was confirmed. The fighting lasted six hours. Two hundred and fifty of the Indians were killed. On the side of the Yucatecos, among the killed was Capt. Kelly of New-Orleans, who was in command of the Americans.

The Pea Patch Island in the Deleware, so long the subject of controversy between New Jersey and Deleware, is now the scene of bustle and activity. The Government works are proceeding rapidly under Major Saunders.

The tradesmen, grocers and others, in the neighborhood of Burlington, will lose, as it is said, about $60,000 by the failure of Bishop Doane.

GUNPOWDER VS. CHOLERA.—When the Cholera visited London in 1832 and '33, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowper tied tightly in strong paper and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor from the powder displaced obnoxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere. It was used in theatres, churches and schoolrooms, and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent, the smell remaining upwards of 24 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazarettos of Trieste and Malta, and was tried in Paris in 1833, and also in Montreal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges. In some of the Western towns recently afflicted, the same remedy has been tried with success.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SEWING IMPROVED.—We have been shown specimens of bags for grain, buckwheat, hominy and salt, sewed by machinery, which exceed in strength and beauty any we have before seen. We are told that they can be finished at a much lower price than those formerly sewed by hand. The proprietors are now engaged on a contract of 15,000 per day, and they have machinery capable of sewing twice that amount.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ACCORDING to an act of the present Legislature of New York, passed it 1847, the steamer Empire, if the late casuality should be fastened on her, can be libeled by the parties who have lost relatives, and such damages recovered in each case as a Jury shall deem fair and just. Further than this all persons convicted of being participant to the casuality can be tried and imprisoned for not more than five years and fined not more than $250, or can be both fined and imprisoned. This act should be widely-circulated by the press, and held as a wearing over vessels transporting passengers on our river and lakes. It is both desirable and just.

Colonel Fremont and his party have arrived safely in California.

☞ There were thirty-seven deaths in St. Louis on the 17th inst. of which twenty-four were from Cholera and one from *starvation.*

THE WHISKEY MONOMANIAC.—Miller, whom the Grand Jury, at Hagerstown, Md. refused to find a bill against some time since for stealing a gallon measure of whiskey, on the ground of monomania, (he having been twice in the Penitentiary for the same offense before,) was returned to jail again last week charged with an attempt to break into a distillery in Leitersburgh District, for the purpose of again stealing whiskey —Balt. Sun, 23d.

Watertown (Jefferson Co.) will soon recover, from the effects of the late conflagration. Preparations are already making, to rebuild some of the principal blocks.

A paper is about to be started in Montreal, for the advocacy of annexation to the United States.

Fifty-nine Presbyteries of the New School Presbyterian Church, have voted in favor of annual meetings of their General Assembly and 25 against. So the meetings of that body will hereafter be annual as they formerly were, instead of triennial, as they have recently been.

'Mother,' said a little boy the other day, 'why are orphans the happiest children on earth?' 'They are not—why do you ask?' 'Because they have no mother to spank them.'

ELLEN PICKERING'S BEST NOVEL.

ELLEN WAREHAM;
OR
LOVE AND DUTY.

A Thrilling Novel of Real Life.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published

ELLEN WAREHAM; OR LOVE AND DUTY.

A Novel by Miss Ellen Pickering, author of the Poor Cousin, Kate Walsingham, the Orphan Niece, Agnes Serle, the Secret foe, the Heiress, Nan Darell, Who Shall be Heir, the Merchant's Daughter, the Quit Husband, The Fright, The Expectant, the Prince and Pedlar, Cousin Hinton, the Squire, etc. etc. Three volumes complete in one; printed from new type, and on fine white paper; price 25 cents; or five copies of any of Miss Pickering's novels for one dollar.

Any person in this country can have any of the above works sent them by return of mail, on remitting the amount for them to the publisher in a letter, post paid.

Any five of the above novels by Miss Pickering will be sent to any place for one dollar. Booksellers, news-agents, and all others supplied on the lowest terms. Address all orders and letters to

T. B. PETERSON.
No. 98 Chestnut St., Phila.

Editors of newspapers giving the above one or more insertions, (including this notice,) and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to the publishers, shall have a complete copy of the work sent them by return of mail.

LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK.—A Book every Lady should possess—containing clear and practical instructions in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework; with 67 engravings, illustrative of the various stiches in those useful and fashionable employments, making one fine volume of one hundred and sixty-eight pages, printed on the finest white paper, neatly done up in beautiful paper covers —price 50 cents; or three copies for $1. This book will be sent to any person ordering it, by mail, free of postage.

"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by mail, on remitting the amount for it to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday May 30.

FLOUR	$5 00 a 5 37
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 90
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 22
CORN	60 a 61
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 10 a 1 15
CORN " do	60 a —
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	54 a 58
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a 16
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	11

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

LIPPARD'S
WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS,
Or, Legends of the Revolution.
BY GEORGE LIPPARD.
Author of 'The Quaker City,' 'Monks of Monk Hall,' 'Paul Ardenheim, the Monk of Wissahikon,' 'Blanch of Brandywine,' 'The Nazarine,' 'Legends of Mexico,' 'The Empire City,' 'The Rose of Ephraim,' etc. etc.

Complete in two large octavo volumes of 538 pages, printed on the finest white paper. Price for the entire work, one dollar. Or handsomely bound for $1 50.

The reputation of this book extends over the American Continent. It was first published in the Saturday Courier, in a series of legends, entending thro' 57 papers,' issued week after week, with a popularity unparelled in the annals of newspape rpublication, for 57 weeks. The work in book form contains at least twice the amount of reading contained in the Courier Legends.

This work has created an excitement almost without parelell, and received not only the warm encomiums of critics, but the enthusiastic commendations of the press through the Union.

It is emphatically the book of the revolution devoted to the records of the American revolution which it endeavors, how successfully let the public determine, to embody in a series of vivid and original historical pictures. It is the result of five years labor on the part of the author. It comprises his researches into the archieves, documents and papers, now hidden away in the libraries and closets of the Union. It also combines those traditions which old men, survivors of the past, have brought down to our time, concerning the days of '76.

It forms an elegantly printed work of 538 octavo pages, furnishing to every family, library and club in the Union, a book, which in size alone contains more substantial reading than any periodical of the day.

It also comprises descriptions of the following battles; Germantown, Saratoga, Quebec, Brandwine, Trenton, Paoli, Red Bank, with a new and minute description of the singing and proclamation of the declaration of Independence.

This work should be found on the centre table, or at the fireside of every patriot and American in the United States, and it should be handed down to their children and posterity, as an invaluable heir loom.

Purchasers should be careful to ask for Lippard's Washington and his Generals, as a work with similar title has been issued in New York, with whole pages taken from Lippard's Legends.

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by return of mail on remitting one dollar to the publisher.

Booksellers, new agents, pedlars, and all dealers supplied at very low rates, and they will please send in their orders at once.—Published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut-st., Phila

To whom all orders should be addressed post paid.

All of Lippard's works for sale here.

Editors of newspapers giving the above three or more insertions, (including this notice) and sending a copy of their paper marked, to the publisher, shall have a complete copy sent them by return mail.

A CONCERT
OF
SACRED MUSIC,

WILL be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Plainfield New Jersey on TUESDAY Evening, June 5th 1849. by the

Choir of the Broadway Tabernacle

New York, under the direction of Mr. George Andrews, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of said church.

Doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cts. children half price.

☞ Tickets can be had at John Briant's, F. H. Bryan's, P. M. French's, J. W. Laing's, R. Frazee's, Titsworth & Dunham's and at the Gazette office.

CHEAP
AS
THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

Cloth, dress an frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim. "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality "	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONERY &C.
E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.
JESSE BALDWIN,
Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

A. WILCOX,
MARBLE MANUFACTORY,
142 Market Street Newark,
NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.
Dealers in every description of
DRY GOODS.
290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and thier goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

NEW STORE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.
May 1. 1849. [71.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.
No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CHEAP MILLINERY.
MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS,
FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE,
AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

N. B. Bonnets cleaned and trimmed at short notice,

☞ Cheap for Cash. ☜
Plainfield, April 25. 1849. [24.

NEW MILLINERY.
MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLNERY

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends aud the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.
Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japanned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Offiee at 10 cts. a copy.

☞ Now is the time to Advertise.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, *etc.* This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a waiter on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago* that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing structure of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, *removes all obstructions*, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is *Scrofula but an acid humor* in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his *inferior preparation*!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, *designed for*

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the *aid of crutches*. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE,

Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.

301 and 303 Broad-st. Newark.

JOHN JELLIFF,

MANUFACTURER of ancient and modern styles of fashionable furniture and chairs, the largest assortment in Newark, and the cheapest.

New Spring Patterns.

Every description of rosewood, mahogany, walnut furniture for the parlor, library, dining room, sitting room and chamber, in suites or otherwise, kitchen furniture, counting house desks, hair moss and straw mattrasses, looking glasses, &c. all of his own manufacture and warranted good.

Look out for stool pigeons, or you will be decoyed by large prices charged for a poor article and falling to what is called below cost or selling one piece less than cost and getting double price on others. Mr. J. has a very large stock of that very cheap work of all kinds, which will be sold at very low prices, without misrepresentation, showing the difference between the poor and good. Call and see. Hotels, saloons, &c. furnished at short notice. [24.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil**, for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J. R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap.

by D. BULLMAN.

April 25. 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1849. NO. 25.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 15 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

LIPPARD'S

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS,

Or, Legends of the Revolution.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

Author of 'The Quaker City,' 'Monks of Monk Hall,' 'Paul Ardenheim, the Monk of Wissahikon,' 'Blanch of Brandywine,' 'The Nazarine,' 'Legends of Mexico,' 'The Empire City,' 'The Rose of Ephraim,' etc. etc.

Complete in two large octavo volumes of 538 pages, printed on the finest white paper. Price for the entire work, one dollar. Or handsomely bound for $1 50.

The reputation of this book extends over the American Continent. It was first published in the Saturday Courier, in a series of legends, entending thro' 57 papers,' issued week after week, with a popularity unparelled in the annals of newspape rpublication, for 57 weeks. The work in book form contains at least twice the amount of reading contained in the Courier Legends.

This work has created an excitement almost without parelell, and received not only the warm encomiums of critics, but the enthusiastic commendations of the press through the Union.

It is emphatically the book of the revolution devoted to the records of the American revolution which it endeavors, how successfully let the public determine, to embody in a series of vivid and original historical pictures. It is the result of five years labor on the part of the author. It comprises his researches into the archieves, documents and papers, now hidden away in the libraries and closets of the Union. It also combines those traditions which old men, survivors of the past, have brought down to our time, concerning the days of '76.

It forms an elegantly printed work of 538 octavo pages, furnishing to every family, library and club in the Union, a book, which in size alone contains more substantial reading than any periodical of the day.

It also comprises descriptions of the following battles; Germantown, Saratoga, Quebec, Brandwine, Trenton, Paoli, Red Bank, with a new and minute description of the singing and proclamation of the declaration of Independence.

This work should be found on the centre table, or at the fireside of every patriot and American in the United States, and it should be handed down to their children and posterity, as an invaluable heir loom.

Purchasers should be careful to ask for Lippard's Washington and his Generals, as a work with similar title has been issued in New York, with whole pages taken from Lippard's Legends.

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by return of mail on remitting one dollar to the publisher.

Booksellers, new agents, pedlars, and all dealers supplied at very low rates, and they will please send in their orders at once.—Published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut-st., Phila.

To whom all orders should be addressed post paid.

All of Lippard's works for sale here.

A Yankee Trick on a Hoosier Landlord.

In a quiet little Ohio village, many years ago, there was a tavern where the stages always *changed*, and the passengers *expected* to get breakfast. The landlord of said hotel was noted for his tricks upon travelers, who were allowed to get fairly seated at the table, when the driver would blow his horn (after taking his horn') and sing out, 'Stage ready, gentlemen,' whereupon the passengers were obliged to hurry out and take their seats, leaving a scarcely tasted breakfast behind them for which, however, they had to fork over fifty cents! One day when the stage was approaching the house of this obliging host a passenger said that he had often heard of the landlord's trick, and he was afraid they would not be able to get any breakfast.

'What?—how? No breakfast!' exclaimed the rest.

'Exactly so, gents, and you may as well keep your seats and tin.'

'Don't they expect passengers to breakfast?'

'Oh, yes! they expect you to it, but not to eat. I am under the impression, that there is an understanding between the landlord and driver, that for sundry and various drinks, etc, the latter starts before you can scarcely commence eating.'

'Why, wot on airth air yew talkin' 'bout? Ef you calkelate I'm goin' to pay 'four ninepences' for my breakfuss and not git the valley on't you air mistakin'!' said a voice from the back seat, the owner of which was Hezekiah Spaulding—though 'tew hum' they call him 'Hez, for short. 'I'm goin' to get my breakfuss yere, and not pay 'nary red' till I dew.'

'Then you'll be left.'

'Not as yew knows on, I wont!'

'Well, we'll see,' said the other, as the stage drove up to the door, and the landlord ready to 'do the hospitable,' says—

'Breakfast just ready, gents! Take a wash, gents? Here's water, basins, towels, and soap.'

After performing their abolutions, they all proceeded to the dining-room, and commenced a fierce onslaught upon the edibles, though 'Hez' took his time.—Scarcely had they tasted their coffee, when they heard the unwelcome sound of the horn, and the driver exclaim 'Stage ready!' Up rise eight grumbling passengers, pay their fifty cents, and take their seats.

'All aboard, gents?' inquired the host.

'One missing,' said they.

Proceeding to the dining-room, the host finds Hez very cooly helping himself to an immense piece of steak, the 'size of a hors'es lip.'

'You'll be left, sir! Stage is going to start!'

'Wall, I haint got nothin' tew say again it!' drawls out Hez.

'Can't wait, sir, better take your seat.'

'I'll be gaul-darned ef I dew, nuther, till I've got my breakfuss! I paid for it, and I'm goin' to git the vallee on't! and ef yew calkalate I ain't yew air mistaken.'

So the stage did start, and left Hez, who continued his attack on the edibles. Biscuits, coffee, steaks, &c., disappeared rapidly before the eyes of the astonished landlord.

'Say, Squire, them there cake is ,'*bout East*—fetch us nuther grist on'em. You,' (to the waiter,) 'nuther cup uv that air coffee. Pass them eggs. Raise yew're owne pork, Squire?—this is 'mazin' nice ham. Land 'bout yeare tolerable cheap, Squire? Hain't got much maple timber in these parts, hev ye?—Dewin' right smart trade, Squire? I calculate. Don't lay yew're own eggs, dew ye?' and thus Hez kept on quizzing the landlord, until he had made a hearty meal.

'Say, Squire, now I'm bout to conclude payin' my devowers tew this table, but ef yew'd jist gibe us a bowl o' bread and milk tew sorter top off with, I'de be much obleeged tew ye.'

So out goes landlord and waiter for the bowl, milk and bread, and set them before Hez.

'Spewn, tew, ef you please.!

But no spoon could be found. Landlord was sure he had plenty of silver ones lying on the table when the stage stopped.

'Say, yew! dew you think them passengers is goin' to pay you for a breakfuss and not git *no compensashun*!'

'Ah! what! Do you think any of the passengers took them?'

'Dew I think? No I don't think, but I'm sartin. Ef they air all as green as yew 'bout here, I'm going to locate immediately and tew wonst.'

The landlord rushes out to the stable, and starts a man off after the stage, which had gone about three miles. The man overtakes the stage, and says something to the driver in a low tone. He immediately turns back, and on arriving at the hotel, Hez comes out to take his seat, and says—

'Heow air yew, gents? I'm rotton glad tew see yew!'

'Can you point out the man you think has the spoons?' asked the landlord.

'Pint him out? Sartinly, I ken, Say, Squire! I paid you four ninepences fur a breakfuss, and I callate I got the vallee on't! You'll find them spoons in the coffeepot!'

Go ahead, all aboard, driver!

[*Spirit of the Times.*

Lawyer and Witness.

There is a noted criminal lawyer—and by this term we mean a lawyer in a criminal court—we remember, who in almost every case which comes under his charge, puts the following question to witnesses at the closing of his cross-examination.

'Hem! Witness—*were you ever in the State Prison?*

Of course the almost invariable reply, amidst the astonishment of the embarrassed witness, is '*No sir.*'

'You can step down,' continues the lawyer, without a sylable in explanation, and the jurymen stare at the witness as he moves away, while the counsel pauses, and utters an expressive ,*ahem*'—as much as to say, 'Gentlemen of the jury, you can judge of *this* fellow's character for veracity; I say nothing—I don't—I couldn't prove it readily: you may believe as much as you like!

Occasionally, however, the learned counsel alluded to meets with his match. Not long ago he ran foul of a 'knotty customer,' whom he sifted thoroughly to the end of his customary chapter, and to whom he put his final stereotype question, 'Ahem! were were you ever the State Prison?' when, to the attorney's surprise, the witness replied, in a subdued tone:

'Yes, sir!'

'Ah! I thought so,' continued the counsel, 'I thought so. Gentlemen, you will please give your attention to the witness. You have been in the State Prison, then?'

'Yes sir,' continued the other, meekly.

'And how long since?'

'About two years ago, sir.'

'Two years ago, gentlemen—you will please bear in mind—this witness, now by his voluntary confession, admits he was in the State Prison.'

'Yes, sir.'

'His memory, as I have already taken pains to impress upon your minds, gentlemen, is most extr'onnery; and you can place as much confidence as you think proper in a man's testimony who has been an inmate of the State Prison.'

'How long were you there, witness.'

'About an hour sir.'

'Eh? A-*hem*! How long?'

'I was there; sir, about an hour, *on a visit* of curiosity to examine the prison, and I very well remember seeing *you* there, at the time, and *took you to be a convict*!'

'A-hem—*you can step down*, sir!' said the discomfitted attorney; and though the above uncorteous reply might almost have been construed in a contempt of Court, yet, in this case, a smile pervaded the faces of Judge and Jury, and the witness 'respectfully retired!'

There is a disposition to worry and hamper witnesses, altogether too common among the legal fraternity, and it is high time that this evil should be abolished. The cause of justice and equity requires this—but as these are matters with which lawyers have very little to do, and which they care far less about—as a general thing—the wrong must find its first corrective elsewhere than among the members of the bar, we presume,

Excuse for Smoking.—In the reign of James I., of tobacco hating notoriety, the boys of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and indulged in it night and day, using the most ingenious expedients to conceal the vice from their master; till one luckless evening when the imps were huddled together round the fire of their dormitory involving each other in vapors of their own creating, lo! in burst the master and stood in awful dignity before them.

'How now,' quoth the dominie to the first lad; 'how dare you be smoking tobacco?'

'Sir,' said the boy, 'I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain.'

'And you? and you? and you?' inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a 'raging tooth;' another cholic; the third a cough; in short they all had something.

'Now, sirrah,' bellowed the doctor to the last boy, 'what disorder do *you* smoke for?'

Alas! all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe, after a farewell whiff, and looking up in his master's face, said, in a whining, hypocritical tone, '*Sir, I smoke for corns.*'

Young Men.

The most anxious moment in the history of a young man is that moment when he forsakes the parental roof, and goes forth into the wide world to seek a livelihood. The interests of life are crowded into that period. The tears of a mother, the counsel of a father, consecrate that eventful moment. Away from old associates and settled in some new home, how apt the former restraints are to be cast off! Trial of virtue now comes. The test of principle is now applied, If he hold fast his integrity the prayers of his father and mother rising oft when the still dews are falling, will bring blessings, thick as manna that fell round the camp of the elect nation, upon his path. But if he prove faithless, then will memory embitter his life, then will his parents welcome the grave, that they may hide their dishonor in the dust.

Womans Devotion.—A man who had struggled with a malignant disease, approached that crisis in its stage on which his life depended. Sleep, uninterrupted sleep, might ensure his recovery; his anxious wife scarcely daring to breathe, was sitting by his bed; her servants, exhausted by constant watching, had all left her: it was past midnight; a door was open for air; she heard in the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon a man with his face disguised, entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger. Anticipating the design of the unwelcome intruder, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her fingers upon her lip to implore silence, held out to the robber her purse and keys. To her surprise, he took neither. Whether he terrified or charmed by the conrage of affection cannot be known. He left the room, and without robbing a house sanctified by such strength of affection, he departed.

The following dialogue actually occurred between a clergyman and a small lad:

'Well, my lad, what's your name?'

'My father's name is W——'

'And where do you live?'

'I live with my father.'

'And where does your father live?

'He lives with mother.'

'And where does your mother live?,

'Oh! she lives where my father does.,

'You little rogue, where do you all live?'

'I know—we live at our house, when we are home.'

Why is a hub of a cart wheel like a handsome young lady? Because it's always surrounded by fellers.

Lippard's Letter to Gen. Taylor.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1849.

Will you pardon me if I make bold to say a few words with you in explanation of the reasons which induced me to support you for the office of President of the United States? These reasons may also give some idea of the motives which swayed hundreds of thousands of your fellow citizens.

I am no politician. I never yet asked for an office, and certainly shall not ask one at your hands. In speaking to you, I do not claim to any political influence. I am backed by no clique; I control no body of voters, I only speak to you as a citizen of the United States, having no influence beyond my vote, and the truth which I utter.

In the year 1847, while a member of the Democratic Association of the county of Philadelphia, I began the first of a series of four works upon the history of Mexico. That first book of the series was intended to comprise a history of your campaigns in Mexico. While writing that work, I became vividly impressed with the frankness, the iron common sense, the unswerving sincerity of your character. Sick of the warfare of parties, I looked to you as the man who had been called by Providence to put an end to the mercenary bitterness of this warfare, by assuming the position of Washington—not with parties, but in the hearts of the people.

And this idea of your character, embodied in the work to which reference is made, was diffused by its pages among a class of voters entirely distinct and separate from the whig party; a class of voters who; imbued with the progressive spirit of Christianity, are opposed to the principles of the whig party, as embodied in the history of the whig corporation of Philadelphia, and who are in favor of judicial and national reform—who advocate the freedom of the public domain and the right of labor to the harvest of its toil. This idea induced me to desert my party associations, break party lines and advocate Zachary Taylor as the candidate of the people.

In the month of April, 1848, your chances for the presidency were vague and uncertain. The whig politicians in Philadelphia—at least the most prominent of them all—fairly laughed at the mention of your name in connexion with that high office. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, it was the earnest hope of thousands of the democratic masses that you would receive the nomination at the hands of the representatives of the democratic party. This hope proved fruitless. But at the whig convention, assembled in Philadelphia in June, in 1848, party lines were finally broken; the very spirit and front of the whig party were crushed. Henry Clay, balloted for in the name of the whig party, failed to receive its votes, and Zachary Taylor nominated 'in the name of the people,' was presented to the people without any other platform than his independence from the spirit and tramels of party.

Doubtless, you have often had described to you the scenes which marked the history of the June convention—the dismay of the whig politicians of the veritable whig school—the curses, both loud and deep, with which they breathed your name—the three fold sacrafice of whig principles, whig platforms, and Henry Clay, at the feet of Zachary Taylor.

Nominated at this convention amid the ruins of whigism, and nominated in the name of the people, the whig party did not dare to claim you as a veritable whig, of the true whig stamp, until the 5th of July, 1848; when news came to Philadelphia that Hon. Bailie Peyton had, in New Orleans, solemnly endorsed you as a whig, and placed your feet somewhere amid the ruins of the demolished whig platform.

This statement gave inexpressible pain to thousands of your friends in Pensylvania. Well aware that you had not been nominated as the candidate of any party, certain that you could not by any chance be elected in the name or on the platform of the whig party, your friends—I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for your independent position—received the statement of Mr. Peyton with an emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded. They felt that either Mr. Peyton was in error, or that Zachary Taylor had falsified his often repeated pledges. Under the influence of this wide spread feeling I made bold to write and send to you the following letter. Its very promptness of style indicates the cincerity which impelled its composition:

Philadelphia, July 5, 1848.

General: Will you regard a word from a friend as impertinent or obtrusive? It is after a great deal of reluctance that I am induced to trouble you again; but having faith in you now, as I have had ever since I pledged what literary reputation I posess to you in my book—'The Legends of Mexico, *or Battles of Taylor*'—I make bold to say a frank word to the general of the people.

This is the case. With thousands of democrats in this State, I depend upon your declaration, 'that you would in no case be the President of a party, but the President of the people.' On this ground the democrats of Pensylvania will vote for you by hundreds and thousands.

But we are now told that you are exclusively the whig candidate, to run as a whig, elected as a whig, and under whig issues.

If this be the case, the State of Pensylvania will be lost to Taylor and the country.

I do not believe this to be the case. Those who think with me in this county do not believe it.—But to set the matter at rest, will you answer this letter with one line? and with that line the democratic hundred and thousands of Pensylvania will move in a body for you.

General, do not reject this appeal from a man who loves you for your battles, and the moral granduer displayed in them; but loves you, first and last because you have taken the position of Washington—not with parties, but in the hearts of the people.

And as for the line, says simply: '*I am still the candidate not of a party exclusively; but if a candidate at all, the candidate of the whole people.*'

GEOGE LIPPARD.

Here, General, was the whole case, plainly stated in a line: You were here told that if the attempt was made to elect you as a whig, and upon whig issues, the State of Pensylvania would certainly be lost to Taylor, and the country. At that time, without thousands of democrats, I believe that your election as the candidate of the people would subserve the best interests of the country. And what was your reply to this letter, which appealed to the best feelings for your nature? On the 9th of August I received your answer, which I annex:

[Private.]

BATON ROGUE, (La.,) July 24, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst., asking of me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the presidency has been duly received.

In reply, I have to say 'that I am NOT a party candidate,' and if elected, shall not 'be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people.'

I am dear sir with high respect and regard your most obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

George Lippard, esq., Philadelpha, Pa.

This, you well remember, was after you had accepted the whig nomination, in a letter which said nothing at all about whig principles,

The publication of your letter of July 24 created a great excitement among the people and the politicians.

Whig papers in New York denounced it as a 'locofoco' forgery. The north American, in Philadelphia, (once the organ of Henry Clay, and now the northern organ of the Secretary of State,) seized upon the word '*Private*,' and in weary columns assailed the person to whom the letter was addressed, as the betrayer of your confidence.—Other journals, however which circulated among the masses, hailed this letter with unqualified approval, and placed it at the head of their columns as 'the great creed and watchword of the Taylor party.

I must frankly tell you, that had you not made the declaration embraced in this letter, I, for one could not have advocated your election, nor given you my vote. Certain it is, that without this declaration (soon followed by your Charleston letter,) you could not have gained the vote of Pennsylvania, famous for her old democratic majority of 'twenty-five thousand.'

What was the result of this letter, and of the excitement immediately consequent upon its publication? The whig party in Pensylvania forthwith dropped the very name of whig They stored it away—perchance under the sepulchre of girads squandered bqeuest, made under the ruins of some broken bank—but you well know, and every reader of the papers knows, that in the late campaign the battle was fought, not under the name of Whig, but under the united names of 'Taylor and Filmore.'

The democrats were asked to vote for you as the independent candidate—the candidate of the people—as the man who had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish—in fact, as Zachary Taylor, who, in case of his election, would not be President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

And with your letter in my hand, I addressed thousands of my democratic fellow-citizens, and, on the security of your unbroken faith, stated that you could not, in any event, become the President, much less the creature, of a party. Upon your own solemn decalaration, I honestly advocated you as 'the President of the whole people.'

I did not for a moment indulge the thought that you could ever become the centre of a mere party administration. Had I been told, by you, that you would ever become the head of an administration made up of whig politicians, I could not, in any case have advocated your claims, nor would you have received the votes of a hundred democrats in Pensylvania.

Now, General, the smoke of the contest has cleared away. You are the President. Elected upon the faith of your solemn pledges, you are at the head of the government.

Have you fulfilled these pledges? Ask your own heart—call back that iron purposes, that clear-souled integrity, which bore you through the carnage of Buena Vista—survey the faces of your cabinet, and the faces of those partisans of your cabinet who now storm the White House for the spoils of office. Answer me! I have a right to ask an answer.—You pledge your faith to me, an humble citizen, and I believed you, and told my fellow-citizens that you had never broken your word, and could not forget to-morrow what pledged to-day.

Was that letter of July 24, which I bore through Pennsylvania, only a cunningly devised fable? Was it your intention to send me forth to the masses of the people with a lie in my mouth? To vouch for your 'independence of party' in October, in order to find you in May at the head of a mere cabal of a party? Did you make a dupe of me, so that I might become your agent in duping and swindling my fellow-citizens into the trammels of the whig party?

You know that the whig party of itself, or by its own issues, could never have accomplished your election. You know that the whig leaders, fresh from the slaughter of Henry Clay—of that man who has for twenty-four years sacrificed to whigism the best instinct which God implanted in his nature—could never have elevated you to the presidential chair.

You were elected by democratic votes. These votes were secured to you by the force of your independent position. They were not bought with silver, gold, or the hope of office, but won to you by your pledges.

And now, sir, you will allow me to ask you one or two questions:

In what party of your administration are these democratic votes represented?

Among the army of office-hunters who now besiege the doors of the White House, how many of your democratic supporters can you discover?

Sir, the truth must be told; and as I supported you earnestly and sincerely, I will speak the truth with most uncourtly frankness.

Your election has been fruitful only in discontent and dissatisfaction. Elected in the name of the people, you are surrounded by advisers chosen not even from the *manhood* of the whig party, but from its veriest hacks and trimmers. These advisers seek to entail upon the country, on a colossal, scale, a system of error and misrule such as disgraced the age in the shameless expenditure of the Girard bequest, by the whig corporation of Philadelphia.

Had you been elected as a whig, and upon the strength of any known whig creed, I would not complain. Is it not a painful thought that you, the man of the people, should sit there in Washington as the leader of the mere fragment of a party—as the embodiment not of a whigism like that of Henry Clay, which states its principles and fights its battles in the sun, but of a whigism which works in darkness, gathers strength by unholy coalitions, and builds its power upon *broken pledges*?

And now, sir, as I wash my hands of the last traces of political Taylorism, as I state my regret that I ever acted the part of which your pledges made me act you at at least must admit that I never served you with the hope of office—that I have always been among that humble band who, working well and long for you, under the impression that they also worked for the good of their country, could neither ask nor accept office at your hands; for those hands which were free at Buena Vista—free in the late campaign—are now tied by the trammels which have been fashioned from the very ruins of the whig party.

GEORGE LIPPARD.

To President ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Cholera.

The Cholera is making some progress among us, though less than might have been reasonably feared. In 1832 it came upon us with a rush; in 1834 with diminished violence; and this year, so far as it has been developed with a still further abatement of its original ferocity.—Twenty-five cases a day, and eight or ten deaths, in a population of four hundred thousand, is a very small percentage indeed; and our aggregate weekly bills of mortality are less than usual at this season of the year. Moreover it will be seen by the following schedule, that since the appearance of Cholera among us, the aggregate number of deaths from all diseases, Cholera included, has been diminished.

	Deaths by Cholera.	Total Deaths.	Decrease pr week
Week ending May 12.	–0	326	
" " " 19.	– 1	323	3
" " " 26.	–13	294	29
" " June 2	–29	270	24
Less last week than week ending May 12th,			56

Another encouraging fact is, that there is no pervading Cholera influence among the people, as there was in 1832, and partially also in 1834. This affords ground to hope that the disease will not become epidemic.—*Jour. of Com.*

☞ The following outrageous attempt we clip from an exchange. It was suggested to the *imp* who perpetrated it by the marriage of Mr. Israel Satan to Miss Grace Parlor:—

Mankind are free, peace shall abound,
Since *Grace* by *Satan* has been found—
And in full proof that peace is meant,
Israel by *Grace* has pitch'd his tent;
No more in desert wild he'll roam,
He's got a *Parlor* for his home!

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, June 7, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

We trust the *People*, the honest hard working farmers, laboring men, and mechanic's, the men by the sweat of whose brows our country has attained her proud and enviable station among the nations of the earth; will attentively and candidly read the letter of Geo. Lippard to Zachary Taylor, commencing on the first page of our paper. We think that all such men, who have only the interest of their country at heart, and who are not seeking after petty Post Office appointments, and care not by whom they are held, provided it is in accordance with the previous declarations, unsolicited, of the candidate and party by whom they were made, and upon which it was said they would be dispensed, and if to the true interests of the country; we think that all such must agree with us in condemnation of the course of Gen. Taylor. Certainly all honest men, to whatever party they may have belonged, who have the equal and just rights of all men at heart, and whose interests are identified with the interests and liberty of their country, who were induced to vote for Gen. Taylor on the ground upon which only he declared he could be induced to serve his country, as he solemnly declared in his letters to different, prominent men, as also to Geo. Lippard, and upon his acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination; in his inaugural address, and throughout the canvass by the various parties by whom he was supported, and more especially by the whig party throughout the Union; we say that all those who care nothing for office, or by whom they are held, so that the country is honestly and faithfully served, will agree with us in opinion, that the manner in which Gen. Taylor has made and is making his appointments and removals from office, is a despicable subterfuge of the pledges by which alone he gained the presidential chair; and by all honest men must be viewed as a precise parallel to that of a man who should be caught with a sheep on his back not his own.

What are the facts of the case, simply that the whigs *knowing* (for know they certainly did, having made repeated trials to elect Henry Clay as the great embodyment of whig principles) that they could not elect a man on the openly and honestly avowed principles of their party, took that ignoble (sheep stealing) course, making no declaration of principles, but declaring to the people that Gen. Taylor was not a party man, that party spirit, as all were willing to admit, had exceeded the bounds of reason and common sense, and moreover that he was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; thousands of democrats throughout the country, in Ohio, New-York, and particularly in Pensylvania, by the representation of Geo. Lippard, he having it under Gen. Taylor's own handwriting, 'that I am NOT a party candidate' and if elected, shall not 'be the president of a party, but the president of the people,' took the stump in his behalf, and through his representations of these facts, with Gen. Taylor's letter in his hand, he being widely known as the historian of Gen. Taylor's campaigns in Mexico, and as a firm democrat, were induced to cast their votes for Gen. Taylor.

We call upon all the above named classes, petty office seekers alone excepted, (who if they had any souls, would never accept office without its being gained by the trinmph of their principles, but having no souls, nor principles would fawningly accept it of the d——l, if fawning sycophancy could obtain it) to candidly and conscientiously as it is their interest to do, reflect, review, the course of Gen. Taylor and the whig party, who have gained power as they ever have done only by intrigue and fraud.

☞ If you are in want of a fashionable and substantial Carriage, Farm Wagon, or any thing in the Wheelwright or Blacksmithing line, we do not know where you will obtain them better than of Mr. J. B. Brown and Mr. Wm. Reed two industrious young men, who in their particular branches are excelled by none, and are entitled to the patronage of the public. Read their advertisments.

☞ Now is the time to Advertise.

Our readers as well as ourselves, have doubtless been pleasantly entertained and morally instructed by the agreeable and interesting sketches of J. C. A. The Mountain and Valley adjacent to our Village are interesting, not only for their wild and beautiful scenery, and most splendid prospect from the Montain's top, but for the important events associated with their history; the present sketch is not a fancy picture as many of our citizens know, having heard from their fathers perhaps this and similar naratives connected with the times and place to which it refers. May the author of these sketches long live and kindly favor us with more of a similar character.

Written for the Plainfield Gazette.

[CONCLUDED.]

The day following the burial of the young couple was appointed for the trial of Morse, who had been the cause of so much sorrow. I need hardly say that the murder of Johnson, followed by the fearful death of Isabella—caused by witnessing the dying agonies of him she loved so devotedly—had created a great excitement in that section The fathers of the victims were well known as firm friends of the country; while the young pair, who had been so suddenly cut off in life's bright morning, were beloved by all who knew them. Johnson, although as brave as a lion when the occasion required courage, was of a mild and gentle disposition, and was ever ready to do a good act. Isabella, while naturally fond of retirement and study, was always willing to minister at the bedside of the sick and dying; and the blessing of those who were ready to perish had often been hers. No hand was more active, or heart more in earnest in promoting the happiness of others. We need not wonder, therefore, that their loss should be deeply felt; and that speedy and stern justice should be demanded against the assassin. The times would not admit of delay; the country was convulsed with the efforts of those who sought to rivit chains on a people determined to be free; while, on the other hand, nothing was left undone to chastise as they deserved the foes who sought to overthrow the hearthstones and alters of an industrious and happy people.

I have not yet said anything concerning the character of Morse, except that he was a tory. He was a young man of dissipated habits, and for two or three years had resided near Green-Brook; his *professed* employments being fishing and hunting—his real ones, gambling and other improper pursuits. It had been hinted, with every appearance of truth, that he had more than once stopped travelers on the highway, and relieved them of the trouble of taking care of their purses.

At the time of the murder, Morse's character was so bad that he could find few associates except those who were as bad, if that were possible, as himself. He first became acquainted with Johnson at a barn-raising; and in a conversation at the supper table after the labors of the day, he took occasion to make some remarks on the prospect of trouble between the colonies and the mother country, in which he declared that the colonies were alone to blame, and hoped they might be kept in subjection. Johnson replied with some spirit, and expressed the opinion that any one who would not stand by his country was unfit to be the companion or associate of those who mean to live free, or die with arms in their hands. This answer gave offence to Morse, and it was only because he was aware that his opinion was not popular, that he managed to keep his temper tolerably well. It is very probable, however, that he then consoled himself with the reflection, that on the first convenient opportunity he would be revenged on Johnson.

The trial of Morse took place in a building, which stood close to the burial ground. This edifice was used as a place of worship, and also as a school house. The reader must not infer that because I have used the word *trial*, that it was conducted as murder cases are in our own times. There was no regularly constituted court; and if there had been, so exasperated were the friends of the victims, that it is hardly probable they would have abided the laws delay. I trust, however, that no one will come to the hasty conclusion that the prisoner did not have fair play. On the assembling of the people, an old gentleman named Lossing was chosen to conduct the trial. After alluding to the melancholy scene of the previous day—the burial of the young people—which he did in a becoming manner, he continued, "Our business now is to inquire whether John Johnson came to his death by the act of the prisoner, Anthony Morse, and if so what shall be his punishment? In the name of God I charge you to judge justly; be not warped in your judgment by prejudice; banish all your passions; seek only to ascertain the truth; and let the verdict—whether for or against the prisoner—be one that shall not shame you when the Just One shall summon *you* to *his* tribunal."

It is not my intention to enter into the details of the trial. The proceedings, though not according to modern form, were conducted with great decorum, and every reasonable chance was given to the prisoner to defend himself, and, if possible, prove his innocence. He, however, appeared before his judges with a reckless disregard of the important issues at stake. Once only, when a witness alluded to the death of the prisoner's mother—which it was asserted was caused by a broken heart, in consequence of his dissolute life did he appear the least concerned; he merely buried his face in his hands for a few moments, and then assumed his former indifference.

The sentence of the court was heard by the prisoner without causing him to exhibit any emotion; he had been of the impression from the moment of his arrest that his life would pay the penalty of his crime.

Ten days had passed away since the trial. The people had returned to their ordinary avocations, and—so quickly do we forget the friends and neighbors whose remains we commit to the silent tomb—everything appeared to go on as though nothing unusual had occurred. The parents of the victims, however, had been too deeply shocked to moderate their grief. They sat with their heads bowed down, while loud moans and sobs gave evidence of the fearful sorrow which filled their bosoms. I once beheld the grief of a mother whose son had been struck down in a moment; and I pray that it may never be my lot again to witness such a heart-rending scene.

. . . . . The day is a lovely one. The woods are clothed with their richest foliage; the meadows, recently watered with fruitful showers, give evidence that the cattle and sheep which you may see on every cleared spot on the mountain's side, will be provided for during the storms of the coming winter; the fields of grain wave their golden heads in the morning breeze; the flowers give out their richest fragrance; and the birds warble their hymns of praise to the Creator of all these beautiful objects.

Within ten years there was standing—and for aught I know still stands—at the foot of the mountain, about half a mile to the eastward of the old burial ground, a majestic white oak—which, even previous to the revolution, had braved the storms of more than an hundred winters.

On the morning of which I speak there was a large multitude of people assembled in the immediate vicinity of this monarch of the forest. The occasion is evidently one of great interest, for here are loads of people who have travelled for the last forty-eight hours that they might be present at this hour.

It is astonishing how rapidly certain events will become known. Is a murder committed, for instance; or does a man, who for years has been known as a good citizen, but finally perhaps is impelled by the sufferings of a starving family to take a sheep from his neighbors flock—or, what in the eyes of the world is nearly as bad, apply to the town for aid—and all the good acts which the man may have performed during a lifetime shall be suddenly forgotten by all who knew him; and the one fault—or misfortune—of his life shall occupy their minds instead.

. . . . The multitude have become suddenly excited, and crowd around the foot of the oak. Some event, which they have evidently been waiting for, and to witness which some of them have journeyed many weary miles, is about to take place. Here are not only robust men, but gentle maidens, and even young children, all striving to approach a wagon which has stopped under a large limb of the oak which stretches across the road. A solemn silence prevades the assemblage. Perhaps, as was customary in those days, some herald of the cross was about to proclaim that the gospel which teaches "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father in heaven . . . .

A young man in the wagon is supported on his feet by a couple of his companions; a cord, which till now had been concealed in the branches, is slipped over his head; the wagon is driven forward, and Anthony Morse, the murderer—for he it was—is suspended in the air!

. . . . The sun continued to shine as brightly as ever, the birds still poured out their richest notes, the cattle quietly grazed on the mountain's side, all unconscious of the agony that a human being was then suffering. But here were hundreds of his fellow-men quietly gazing on his death throes. Each one of this vast assemblage—who were not heathen but *Christians*—were capable of suffering the same pains and partaking of the same pleasures; they were children of the same heavenly Parent; all would finally be summoned to the same judgment seat; and to whom the Judge had alike spoken, "THOU shalt not kill." And yet, with this injunction fresh in their minds, they were taken away a life *which they had not given, and which*—were it ever so desirable to do so—*they could not restore!*—Among those who had traveled far to witness the dying agonies of a fellow mortal, were men who would have shuddered at the bare idea of shooting a worthless dog, or taking the life of a domestic animal even when required for food; mothers where there, with hearts so tender that they would rebuke a child for disturbing a bird's nest; and blooming maidens, whose sensibilities would not permit them to look on blood without fainting. What inconsistent creatures we are!

. . . . Almost at the summit of the mountain, about ten yards from the left hand side as you ascend the road leading from the valley, and about half a mile from the dwelling formerly belonging to William D. Stewart, Esq. is—or was the last time I passed the spot about six years since—a large stone projecting some five feet above the surface of the ground. Here the remains of Anthony Morse repose in peace.

His spirits above who shall describe? Though he had been guilty of great crimes, who shall say that in the solitude of his cell, or at the foot of the oak, that he did not repent and find pardon? Let us charitably believe that his pious mother's prapers were not in vain.

J. C. A.

The Crevase---Destructive Fire.

CHARLESTON, June 2d

The Southern mail has arrived with dates from New Orleans to the 28th ult. The water was stationary, and the river falling. There was a fair prospect of stopping the great crevasse at Suave's in the course of a few days.

At Mobile, on the morning of the 27th, there were four stores destroyed by fire, including the clothing store of Stanton & Bros. in Dauphin street, Strictland's Book store, Raymond's Hat store, and the store of Pollaad & Edward. The loss is not Short of $60,000; insured for $35,000. Several persons were seriously injured by the falling timbers, &c,—Messrs. Taylor, Clark and D. L. Hommedeiu, dangerously so.

Presentment of the Grand Jury---Indictment of the Pilot of the "Empire."

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court yesterday morning made a Presentment relative to the Empire, and the subject of Steamboat Navigation generally. It will be seen that they reccommend a diminished degree of speed at night; that persons be excluded from the Pilot-house on account of their presence distracting the attention of the Pilot; that a better night-watch be instituted; that the Captains of such steamers should be practically experienced in steam navigation; and other improvements.

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against the pilot of the Empire.

CHOLERA PRESCRIPTION.—In our paper of Wednesday we reccommended a prescription for those who desire to keep medicine at hand, to be used in the preliminary stages, and before the arrival of a regular physician.—We have since heard this remedy more highly spoken of. Several physicians have advised that the quantity of brandy be diminished in solution to the other ingredients, viz:

1-4 ounce of Gum Guiacum.
1-2 ounce of ground Cloves.
1-2 ounce of Cinnamon.
1 pint of best Brandy.

Dose, a tea to table spoonful, each half hour till disease arrested.

Some recommend five to ten drops of Laudanum to be mixed with each dose.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Why is a fiddle like a handsome young lady? Because it ain't no use without a bow—(*beau.*)

The wars of Europe.

The *Niagara* brings us another week's development of the great struggle with which the heart of Europe is now shaken, but very few indications by which we may find a way through the entanglement of Continental politics, to build any safe estimate of the Future. All is still in the first heated ferment of insurrection and opposition to the spirit of Reaction which has so stealthily dogged the heels of the revolution since its birth behind the barricades of February. The riots which are continually breaking out in all parts of Italy and Germany are the disjointed expressions of this feeling, which has not yet, as at Rome and in Hungary, been brought under the support and guidance of some leading political principle. It is impossible yet to foresee what form this vast and threatening movement will take, or when the hour of its inevitable outbreak will arrive.

The Election have passed over in France more quietly than was anticipated. The complexion of the new National Assembly, so far as we can judge from the imperfect returns, will not differ greatly from that of the old one, and the general policy of the Government will therefore remain as heretofore. Odilin Barrot's attempt to explain the mission of Gen. Oudinot at Rome is no clearer, in view of the actual facts, than is the right or France to invade the Roman territory. All attempts to justify the act, have only added to the disgrace which it has already brought upon France.

Meanwhile, the Roman people, with a desperate valor, to which even their enemies cannot avoid doing honor, have signally defeated the army of Naples, and now calmly await, in their ruined though not fallen Capital, the attack of the armies of France, Spain, Naples and Austria.—There is an indomitable spirit of resistance in this—an energy acting almost against hope—which Italy has not witnessed for centuries. If the partial light which the last two years have shed on Rome, can thus elevate the slaves of her Hierarchy into the heroes of her republic, what may she not become when the long and terrible struggle is over and the birthright of her children to is secured to them forever!

The hungarians, who have, as it were, given a new soul to Republican Europe, fellow victory by victory. The dispatch gives us no particulars of their last successes, but the exciting rumor of their approach to Vienna would seem to indicate the retreat or overthrow of the remaining Austrian troops on the Danube. The opposition of France to Russian interference seems to be settled at last and if it be seriously carried out, the future independence of Hungary is scarcely a matter of doubt.

Germany is enveloped in the fog of another proposition for National Unity. We see nothing but trouble and confusion here. The new plan is less practicable than the old one, and will be less acceptable to the mass of the German People. Perhaps a general European War will settle the matter before it is accomplished in any other way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.—Alwas have a book within your reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can give fifteen minutes a day, it will be felt at the year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful? Resolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

When is a baby like cannibal? When it eats its 'pap'

ELLEN PICKERING'S BEST NOVEL.

ELLEN WAREHAM;
OR
LOVE AND DUTY.

A Thrilling Novel of Real Life.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published

ELLEN WAREHAM; OR LOVE AND DUTY.

A Novel by Miss Ellen Pickering, author of the Poor Cousin, Kate Walsingham, the Orphan Niece, Agnes Serle, the Secret foe, the Heiress, Nan Darell, Who Shall be Heir, the Merchant's Daughter, the Quit Husband, The Fright, The Expectant, the Prince and Pedlar, Cousin Hinton, the Squire, etc. etc. Three volumes complete in one; printed from new type, and on fine white paper; price 25 cents; or five copies of any of Miss Pickering's novels for one dollar.

Any person in this country can have any of the above works sent them by return of mail, on remitting the amount for them to the publisher in a letter, post paid.

Any five of the above novels by Miss Pickering will be sent to any place for one dollar. Booksellers, news-agents, and all others supplied on the lowest terms. Address all orders and letters to

T. B. PETERSON.
No. 98 Chestnut St., Phila.

Editors of newspapers giving the above one or more insertions, (including this notice,) and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to the publishers, shall have a complete copy of the work sent them by return of mail.

LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK.—A Book every Lady should possess—containing clear and practical instructions in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework; with 67 engravings, illustrative of the various stiches in those useful and fashionable employments, making one fine volume of one hundred and sixty-eight pages, printed on the finest white paper, neatly done up in beautiful paper covers—price 50 cents; or three copies for $1. This book will be sent to any person ordering it, by mail, free of postage.

"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by mail, on remitting the amount for it to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday Evening June 5th. by Rev. S. J. Drake, Mr. ALBERT D. DRAKE, of Elizabethtown, to Miss MARTHA L. SHEPPARD of Plainfield.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday June 6.

FLOUR	$4 75 a 5 37
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 90
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 25
CORN	60 a 63
OATS	33 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 10 a 1 15
CORN " do	61 a 62
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	54 a 58
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a 16
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	11

WM. HOWARD,
Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,
Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

Job Printing
Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Puhlic Auction on THURSDAY, 14th inst. 40 Acres of good Chestnut, Hickory, and Oak Timber and Wood, in about one acre lots or larger if prefered, on land formerly belonging to Charles Toms, about 2 miles from Bound Brook and the same from Sebring's Mill's, easy of access, and considered the best chance for Post and Rails there is in this part of the country. Sale positive rain or shine, to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen please be punctual to the hour, and I will not detain you long; Conditions and attendance by

STEPHEN VAIL.

June 6. 1849.

CARRIAGE MAKING,
AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street formerly occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

CHEAP
AS
THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

Cloth, dress an frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim. "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality "	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.

JESSE BALDWIN,
Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

A. WILCOX,
MARBLE MANUFACTORY,
142 Market Street Newark,
NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.
Dealers in every description of
DRY GOODS.
290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and thier goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

NEW STORE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.
No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CHEAP MILLINERY.

MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS,
FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE,
AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

N. B. Bonnets cleaned and trimmed at short notice,

☞ Cheap for Cash. ☜

Plainfield, April 25. 1849. [24.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLNERY

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do., and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply o goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Offiee at 10 cts. a copy.

☞ Now is the time to Advertise.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla *root*, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is *Scrofula* but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, *and purchasers who have used* S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who *manufacture medicine, designed for*

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week,

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE,

Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c.

301 and 303 Broad-st. Newark.

JOHN JELLIFF,

MANUFACTURER of ancient and modern styles of fashionable furniture and chairs, the largest assortment in Newark, and the cheapest.

New Spring Patterns.

Every description of rosewood, mahogany, walnut furniture for the parlor, library, dining room, sitting room and chamber, in suites or otherwise, kitchen furniture, counting house desks, hair moss and straw mattrasses, looking glasses, &c. all of his own manufacture and warranted good.

Look out for stool pigeons, or you will be decoyed by large prices charged for a poor article and falling to what is called below cost or selling one piece less than cost and getting double price on others. Mr. J. has a very large stock of that very cheap work of all kinds, which will be sold at very low prices, without misrepresentation, showing the difference between the poor and good. Call and see. Hotels, saloons, &c. furnished at short notice. [24.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap by D. BULLMAN.

April 25 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1849. | NO. 26.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

LIPPARD'S

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS,

Or, Legends of the Revolution.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

Author of 'The Qnaker City,' 'Monks of Monk Hall,' 'Paul Ardenheim, the Monk of Wissahikon,' 'Blanch of Brandywine,' 'The Nazarine,' 'Legends of Mexico,' 'The Empire City,' 'The Rose of Ephraim,' etc. etc.

Complete in two large octavo volumes of 538 pages, printed on the finest white paper. Price for the entire work, one dollar. Or handsomely bound for $1 50.

The reputation of this book extends over the American Continent. It was first published in the Saturday Courier, in a series of legends, entending thro' 57 papers,' issued week after week, with a popularity unparelled in the annals of newspaper publication, for 57 weeks. The work in book form contains at least twice the amount of reading contained in the Courier Legends.

This work has created an excitement almost without parelell, and received not only the warm encomiums of critics, but the enthusiastic commendations of the press through the Union.

It is emphatically the book of the revolution devoted to the records of the American revolution which it endeavors, how successfully let the public determine, to embody in a series of vivid and original historical pictures. It is the result of five years labor on the part of the author. It comprises his researches into the archieves, documents and papers, now hidden away in the libraries and closets of the Union. It also combines those traditions which old men, survivors of the past, have brought down to our time, concerning the days of '76.

It forms an elegantly printed work of 538 octavo pages, furnishing to every family, library and club in the Union, a book, which in size alone contains more substantial reading than any periodical of the day.

It also comprises descriptions of the following battles; Germantown, Saratoga, Quebec, Brandwine, Trenton, Paoli, Red Bank, with a new and minute description of the singing and proclamation of the declaration of Independence.

This work should be found on the centre table, or at the fireside of every patriot and American in the United States, and it should be handed down to their children and posterity, as an invaluable heir loom.

Purchasers should be careful to ask for 'Lippard's Washington' and his Generals, as a work with similar title has been issued in New York, with whole pages taken from 'Lippard's Legends.

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by return of mail on remitting one dollar to the publisher.

Booksellers, new agents, pedlars, and all dealers supplied at very low rates, and they will please send in their orders at once.—Published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut-st., Phila

To whom all orders should be addressed post paid.

All of Lippard's works for sale here

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

NO LIGHT.

The night is passed—the day appears;
  Uplift the window now,
And let the cooling breath of morn
  Refresh that fevered brow.
A mother watches by the bed,
  The bedside of her boy;
The richest blessing God has loaned—
  Her light—her life—her joy!
Long weeks have passed in that still room,
  All darkened from the day;
And she has kept unwearied watch,
  While her fond idol lay,
Sore-stricken of his God—the light
  Of those bright beaming eyes,
Extinguished by a careless touch,
  No gleam of light descries.
And ever as the restless boy
  Is tossing to and fro,
He breathes into his mothers ear,
  In moaning soft and low:
"Dear mother, take me in your arms—
  Oh, let me feel you near,
For when your breath is on my brow,
  I know that you are here.
I tire of this dark, silent room—
  I'm weary, and in pain,
Oh, tell me, dearest mother, mine,
  Shall I ne'er see again?
I well remember, how the sun
  Came glancing o'er the hill—
He dried the dew upon the grass;
  The flowers grew brighter still,
Beneath the kindling of his eye,
  And lifting up their heads,
He kissed the dew-drops from their face,
  Ere they had left their beds.
The chestnut-tree upon the lawn,
  Beneath whose cooling shade,
In each swift-speeding year of life,
  A merry child I played:
And when the frosts of Autumn came—
  The nut came dropping out,
And from their burrs I gathered them,
  Then hasted with a shout,
To throw them in your lap, mother;
  And oh, what real bliss!
You praised me for my diligence,
  And paid me with a kiss.
Mother! you will be honest now,
  Oh, tell me—is it true?
Shall I ne'er see that old tree more,
  Or gather nuts for you?"
"My child, we trust that God will help
  The efforts we have made;
We hope that you will see again,
  The sunlight and the shade;
This very day the surgeon takes
  The bandage from your eyes,
And you must very quiet be,
  Nor let vain hopes arise:
He has done all that mortal could,
  The daylight to restore,
And if this day you cannot see,
  You will not know light more."
"Dear mother, I am very still;
  When will the doctor come?
I long to see your face, mother,
  And the dear things of home.
I hear him coming up the lane—
  Oh, list his welceme voice,—
Methinks it bids us all, this morn,
  Most heartily rejoice."
"My child you must not tremble so—
  Oh, still that throbbing heart!
Perchance our hopes are all in vain—
  My dear one—do not start!
Be firmer than your mother, boy,
  Be very calm and brave;
Remember, it is God alone
  Who has the power to save."
"Yes, mother, I will braver be,
  Than e'en the heroes hold
We read of in the history,
  Who lived in times of old;
I'll still my very heart, mother,
  And if 'tis God's command,
That I shall never see again,
  I'll bow reneath his hand."
They took the bandage from his eyes,—
  Those brilliant orbs of sight;
One piercing cry escaped his lips—
  "Oh, God! there is *no Light!*
My mother, oh, my mother, dear,
  Our longings,—they are vain!
'Tis bitter darkness, all—mother!
  I shall not see again."
The mother, while her stricken heart
  Is bleeding in despair,
Sinks deep in wo, and wildly cries;
  "Oh, God, in mercy spare!
Take all—take every cherished thing:
  My dearest earthly toy!
Yet do not doom to living night,
  My only darling boy!
My Farther holy Farther, hear!
  If all things bright and fair,
No more shall shed their light for him,
  Oh, give him strength *to bear.*"
The child is rising on his arm,
  He lists his mother's moan,
And softly from his bed he creeps,
  His arms are round her thrown.
"Dear mother, I am with you yet—
  This world is not all dark;
I *feel* your lip upon my cheek,
  And listen, mother,—hark!
It is the warbling song of birds,
  Their morning song of praise;
I still can *hear* them sweetly sing—
  I'm grateful for their lays.
Although I cannot see their hue,
  The flowers the *perfume* give,
And seem like angels whispering good,
  And bid me joy to live.
The strengthening food your hand prepares,
  Doth yield its richest *taste*,
And since my God hath blest me thus,
  My breath I will not waste
In murmurs for the sight, which He
  In sovereign-right denies;
I'll bless Him for the senses left,
  Though darkness veils my eyes.
Dear mother, kiss your darling boy;
  I'm happy, thoug I'm blind:—
This world is very dark without,—
  But then, I will not mind;
You'll guide me through its darksome ways,
  And I shall love you more;
Far more than you can think, mother!
  I ever loved before."
Oh, were not these high words, which fell
  From that poor sightless child?
More nobly breve that hero bold,
  Who hears the war-shout wild:
He bows in meekness to the blow,--
  This blow, his God has given—
Oh, angel-child, of such as thee—
  Of such as thee—is heaven!

A Cork Leg made and (a Parson) sold.

There is an old gentleman residing in our little city, who though in all else considered perfect, has unfortunately contracted that no doubt pleasant, but very unpopular, habit of 'killing sperits,' which he hangs on to with a pertinacity really surprising.

The gentleman aforesaid, whom we shall designate 'old Stamper,' when his still-house gets to smoking—that is, when he gets about half drunk—has a 'wery pecooliar' twist to one of his legs—in fact, one of the most complicated bends that was ever witnessed—which gives him a walk peculiar to himself alone.

Well, as I was going on to state, old Stamper came *stamping* down the street, the other day, with about a quart under his jacket, when H——, a notorious wag, was sitting on a corner, in conversation with a certain Rev. gentleman and being, of course, always on the *qui vive* for an opportunity to 'sell' some one, now had a glorious chance by the Rev. gentleman observing the peculiarity of old Stamper's walk.

'Yes,' replied H——, 'it is the best job I ever saw or heard of.'

'Which job?' eagerly enquired the parson.

'Why, old stamper's leg.'

'Well, what about his leg?'

'Nothing, only it is the best cork leg I ever examined,' said H——.

You don't pretend to say that old Stamper's leg is artificial?' said the now throughly excited parson.

'Certainly! I thought every one knew that his leg was an artifiicial one!' replied H——, with the most serious air.

'Is it possible! exclaimed the parson, as he started off after old Stamper, who had wabbled some distance from them.

'Splendid job!' he ejaculatd at every step, stopping every acquaintance, and descanting upon the great wonders of art, especially in the way of manufacturing cork legs. Finally, he came up with the owner of the admired 'peregrinator,' and after some hesitation and several 'hems,' expressed a very modest desire to see his leg.

'My leg, sir what do you mean?' cried old Stamper, in an ill-natured tone.

'I ask your pardon, sir, but it is really such a good job that I made bold to ask to see and examine it,' said the parson, who was perfectly struck with it.

'I'll job you sir! you scoundrel!' now screamed old Stamper, perfectly infuriated.

'I'll let you see, examine, and feel it too!' and, suiting the action to the word, hoisted the reverend gentleman clear out of his boots, with his 'good job' cork leg.

The parson raised himself, and being satisfied at having made two very important discoveries at the same time, viz: that old Stamper's leg was not artificial, and that he had been most completely gulled took 'one last fond look' at the celebrated 'good job cork leg,' and vamosed.

It is a dangerous undertaking to mention anything concerning cork legs in presence of the parson now. He has stopped his only newspaper because it contained an advertisement of Cork Legs.

A gentlemen went to board at his house the other day (the parson keeps a boarding house,) who walked a little lame, which the parson taking notice of, inquired the cause.

'Nothing much,' said the boarder, who really had a cork leg, which was indeed a 'splendid job,' and would scarcely be detected.

'Well but tell me, I'll keep dark,' begged the parson.

'Well, if you *must* know, I have but one leg.'

'One leg!—how do you manage so well?'

'Well, I've got a *cork* leg, which'——

'Get out of my house you rascal! Do you mean to insult me in my own house?' cried the maddened parson; at the same time kicking the proprietor of that *individual cork leg* out of doors. 'You Joe, bring me my gun; I'll shoot that fellow H—— before dark.'

Montgomery, Ala.,

How Dave Harris was bit----But not by a Rattlesnake.

Anybody that's lived in Galveston Bay, could tell you who Dave Harris war. I recon he won't disremember his first survayin expedishun in a hurry.—He war as green a man as iver you see catched, but he allowed he wer all fired knowin—one of them 'too smart' ones I preached about a smart piece ago. Dave war a little thirsty Yankee, that looked jest 'sif he'd been fotched up on dried codfish tails he wor so thin and dry. You'd have laffed eff you cold hev seen his rig fur his expedish un; he had more blankets and riggin than would have sarved out a dozen, and his saddle war hung around him with coffee-pots and tin cups, tell it looked jest like a tin pedler's waggin a horseback, and as fur spurs, he'd mounted the biggest par I ever see, good six inches across the rowell. The first night we camped out war on Clark Creek whar he'd made his location.—Our horses war staked out, and we war a settin round the fire, on the ground, a tellin big snake stories for Dave's edification, when all ov a sudden up he jumpt gin a most onearthly yell, and then keeled up.

'Oh, Lord!' says he, 'oh, Lord!! oh Lord!!!'

'Why, what's the matter, Dave?' says I.

'Oh' Lord! I'm a dead man; tear out my hat linen and guv me a chunk of coal, I want to make my will directly. Oh, Lord! oh, Lord, that I should have quit the place whar I lived to hum down East to cum out here and be killed by a *rattlesnake!*'

'A rattlesnake?' ses I. 'Hurrah boys! hunt him up! arter him, or else some ov the rest on us'l catch it!'

Well, we stirred up the fire tell it gave a powerfully bright light, and hunted all around but couldn't see no sign ov anything like a snake, so we give it up, and all hands went to see Dave. He said he war bit war he sat on, and we inspected putty close, but couldn't find notin serus—thar wasn't any swellin nor nothin ov that sort to speak on, and finally he got more docious, and gin that he warnt a goin to make a die ov it that time, but he swar it war a snake bit him, only he reckoned he'd jumpt up so mighty spry that the varmint hadn't time to get the pisen in. He come up to the fire again and dropped on his knees (which war the way he'd been a settin afore.) then he sunk down tell the biggest part ov him lit on his heels and the minit it did, up he jumped again and yelled out—

'Snake! snake!! snake!!!

'Shet up,' says I, 'you dog-on, no-account, crittter, *ef you can't tell a durn fool par of spurs from a rattlesnake*, ye'd best stayed to hum and sent your old woman a land-huntin.'

Death not a Painful Process.

BY CHARLES KNOWLTON, M. D.

We think that most persons have been led to regard dying as a much more painful change than it generally is; first, because they have found by what they experienced in themselves and experienced in others, that sentient beings often struggle when in distress. But we may remark, that struggles are very far from being invariable signs of distress; muscular action and consciousness are two distinct things, often existing separately; and we have abundant reason to believe that in a great proportion of cases those struggles of a dying man which are so distressing to behold, are as entirely independent of consciousness as the struggles of a recently decapitated fowl. A second reason why men are led to regard dying as a very painful change, is, because men often endure great pain without dying, and forgetting that like causes produce like effects only under similar circumstances, they infer that life cannot be destroyed without still greater pain. But the pains of death are much less than most persons have been led to believe, and we doubt not that many persons who live to the age of puberty, understand correct views concerning the change. In all cases of dying, the individual suffers no pain after the sensibility of his nervous system is destroyed, which is often without much and sometimes without any previous pain. Those who are struck dead by a stroke of lightning, those who are decapitated with one blow of the axe, and those who are instantly destroyed by a crush, experienced no pain at all in passing from a state of life to a dead state. One moment's expectation of being thus destroyed far exceeds in misery the pain during the act. Those who faint in having a little blood taken from the arm, or on any other occasion, have already endured all the misery they ever would, did they not again revive. Those who die of fevers, and most other diseases suffer their greatest pain, as a general thing, hours, or even days before they expire. The sensibility of the nervous system becomes gradually diminished; their pain becomes less and less acute under the same existing cause; and at the moment when their friends think them in the greatest distress, they are more at ease than they have been for many days previous; their disease, as far as respects their feelings, begins to act upon them like opiate. Indeed, many are already dead as it respects themselves, when ignorant bystanders are much the most to be pitied, not for the loss of their friend, but for their sympathizing anguish.

'DISMISS THAT HOG.'—Judge Dooley, of Georgia, was remarkable for his wit, as well as for other talents. At one place where he attended court, he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of his arrival, a hog—under the name of pig—had been cooked whole and laid on the table. No person attacked it. It was brought the next day, and the next, and treated with the same respect, and it was on the table the day the Court adjourned. As the party finished dinner, Judge Dooly rose from the table, and in a solemn manner addressed the clerk: 'Mr. Clerk,' said he, 'dismiss that hog upon his recognizance until the first day of the next Court. He has attended so faithfully during the present term, that I don't think it will be necessary to take any security.'

'I wonder this child don't go to sleep,' said an angry mother to a female friend. 'Well I don't,' replied the lady, 'it's face is so dirty it can't shut its eyes; why don't you wash the little innocent?' 'Why, what is the use? water won't get it off,' was the reply. 'Take soap, then.' 'But the doctor said I musn't give it a *soaporific* if the child kept awake all night,' 'Well, that doctor ought to be *lathered* that's all.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, June 14, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

There are a portion of the young men of our Village who appear to be utterly lost to all sense of shame; the old and the young, male or female, cannot pass along our streets, not even to and from church without being grossly insulted by those who perhaps would claim the title of young men; but if they think by assembling together at the corners of the streets, and in the portals of our churches and public halls, and there making their indecent remarks upon those who are passing in and out entitle them to it, they are very much mistaken. Any young man who has no more respect for himself than to be guilty of such conduct, must not expect to attain to any very exalted character; even those smaller boys who may be induced to laugh, from what in a moment of thoughtlessness they may regard as a wity remark, cannot fail on reflection to dispise the character by whom it is uttered; no person will ever be guilty of such conduct who has any respect for his own character, and a person who has not self-respect, will never secure the respect of others, and must not be disappointed if they are shunned by all who have any respect for themselves. The wise will profit by these remarks, but the fools will continue to show their folly by contempt of all self-control, and by disregarding all admonitions, until they are shunned by all whose respect or countenance is worth retaining, and they will find themselves left as companions of liars, theives, robbers, and murderers. Think not this is exaggerated, it is as certain as that water unrestrained will find its level; as the history of all those who fill our prisons conclusively prove. There is a point in the conduct of such characters when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and when duty requires our magistrates to interfere.

There is also another character whom we could wish to see some reformation in; there are many who would shrink from contamination with those refered to above, who yet are guilty of practices which must lead to the same results; we refer to that of broken promises; of engagements; how many there are who would not be guilty of improper conduct in the street, at church, or any where else, yet who do not hesitate to obtain goods upon false pretenses, by a promise to pay when they know they cannot finlfill it, many to, who make a profession of better things, and thus not only dishonor themselves, but the cause of Him whom they profess to follow.

After the above was in type we received a communication on the same subject, which will be found in another column.

☞ For extraordinary bargains, call at Seatons, 354 Broad street Newark; where you will find the largest and most select assortment of fashionable Bonnets Lawns and Fancy Goods to be found at any other establishments, and at the very lowest prices, see advertisement in another column.

☞ Graham's Magazine, as ever, in embellishments splendid; contents of a high order; the July number commences a New Volume; a good time to subscribe. Address Samuel D. Patterson & Co. 98 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ We have received Sartain's Union Magazine for July, which commences a New Volume. To all who wish a Magazine filled with articles entirely original of a high order of merit, being from the pens of the most able writers, with superb embellishments, should enclose $3. to John Sartain & Co. Philadelphia Pa.

☞ Ladies Wreath.—The single article entitled 'Yelverton Rectory,' in the May number, should obtain it hosts of subscribers. Each number contains one steel and one colored engraving; the work will make a volume of 432 pages. Terms $1. per year in advance. Address Martyn & Ely, 143 Nassau st N. Y.

☞ The New Jersey Journal makes its appearance in a new dress. There is no paper with which we are acquainted better conducted; its editorials are well written, independent, and courteous; its selections good; its present appearance we receive as conclusive evidence that "our people" duly appreciate the liberal course it has heretofore pursued; it deserves a liberal support.

The Difference.

Democratic Presidents made their appointments to and removals from office, upon the openly avowed principles upon which they were elected; Gen. Taylor in direct violation of all the pledges he has given; of principles he made no avowal.

When a party make, as the democrats ever have done, upon the nomination of their candidate, an open avowal of their principles to the country, and the people triumphantly elect them upon such declarations of principles, then the candidate so elected has a perfect right, and which the people before-hand expect him to do, to make his appointments from those who are known to be in favor of such principles; this is democratic, and of which none can have just cause to complain.

But when a party make no declaration of principles, as was the case of the whig party at the Philadelphia Convention, and more especially when the nominee of that Convention, both before, at, and after, the acceptance of that nomination, makes repeated declarations, and pledges himself under his own hand to various bodies. of men, and individuals, and among whom are prominent men of the democratic party, "that I am not a party candidate," and if elected shall not "be the president of a party, but the president of the whole people,"and "I shall make *Honesty, Capacity* and *Fidelity*, indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause of removal," have no right to make any removals without there is sufficient cause; but which all *know* has been done in direct violation of all pledges given, by which alone he could have been elected, and which all honest men will denounce and repudiate.

All democratic presidents have been elected upon openly avowed principles made at their nomination; the whigs have ever concealed theirs if they had any.

Andrew Jackson declared that the U. S. Bank was corrupt, and removed the deposits; investigation proved its truth; upon an open declaration of this he was triumphantly sustained and elected by the people.

Martin Van Buren who it was said wrote all Jackson's Messages, was triumtriumphantly sustained in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor;" Jackson now dictated, it was said, all Van Buren's Messages, recommending a Sub Treasury, Revenue Tariff &c., which was openly made the issue, and again sustained by the people.

James K. Polk was triumphantly elected upon the openly and most powerfully agitated question of the annexation of Texas, Subtreasury, and Revenue Tariff, and beat the great embodyment of whig principles, Henry Clay; thus proving to the world that democratic principles openly avowed, opposed by the strongest possible opposition that the opponents of these principles could possibly make, were triumphantly sustained and carried into effect by the people; upon the above principles thus openly made the issue and carried into effect by the people, has the country arisen to its present proud position before all the nations of the earth, who have by the example set them by the democracy of our country, hurled the self styled, sanctified, divine rights of tyranical kings to the earth.

The whigs always defeated upon an open issue, seized hold of the popular name of Gen. Taylor, a name made popular in a war which was justly popular with the people, because it was for the maintainance of their rights; but which the whigs (there were honorable exceptions) as ever, where the rights of the people are concerned, denounced; calling all who participated in it cutthroats and murderers; yet through the crafty policy they have ever pursued, selected the chief murderer as their candidate for the presidency; and thus by a concealment of their principles, knowing them to be unpopular; and the people believing that Gen. Taylor would, knowing the decision they had given in favor of the above principles, and from the pledges he had given, would carry out the above principles in the administration of the government as he had done on the battle [fields of Mexico; on these grounds, and on these alone was he elected by the people. But if he continues to violate the pledges he has given, and attempts to subvert those democratic principles that have heretofore so beneficially governed the policy of our country, and attempts to give us whiggery in their place, woe be unto him; it requires no prophet to foretell that the people will remove him for just cause.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

I not long since read of a worthy minister, who notified his congregation that he was shortly to start upon a mission to the heathen; his deacons manifested much sorrow and surprise at so sudden and unexpected an announcement; however he soon quieted their minds, by assuring them that he should not go out of his own neighborhood for the purpose, as it concontained many such subjects. Now I am not considered a missionary, and do not expect to visit each family in our own Village, in order to tell them what they ought already to know; but I wish through the medium of your valuable paper to convey a few thoughts for their consideration, and interest. All who are acquainted with Plainfield, know that it has grown in a few years from a small to a large, beautiful, and thriving Village; with its neat and well painted dwellings; and large and convenient Churches, &c., and all this by the blessings of providence has been accomplished by its sober and very industrious citizens; and we might still continue to advance in wealth and honor, where it not for one serious and growing evil, and which threatens our happiness as well as interest. I now allude to the coarse vulgar and rowdy behaviour of many of our youth; who seem not to regard either age nor sex; and who seem to have taken the rule of the Village into their own hands. So obvious has the evil become that you will hear the subject discussed in the cars and steamboats, by strangers who have visited our Village; and I have heard some wealthy persons admit that this alone prevented their settling among us. Cannot this evil be remedied; shall a whole Village loose its character and have the value of its property diminished, because a few overkind parents suffer their boys to wander the streets at night, making it hideous with their profanity and savage yells; entering private houses, demanding cake and wine, also disturbing concerts of sacred music, and even poluting the house of God with their deviltries? Now many of these boys are sons of respectable and professing christians, who send their children regularly to church and sabbath school; but who do neglect proper training at home, or things would certainly be different; and what folly to think that boys can herd in the streets six nights in the week, with the impure and profane, and then have all the stains washed away by being compelled to learn his sunday school lesson on the seventh; government must commence at home and it should be mild, but desisive. If a boy succeed in having his own way once, he will feel encouragd to attempt it again; and if twice he will feel assured; and if thrice he will triumph. In a state of society like ours, the responsability of the parent is great, and we cannot shrink from the fact that parents generally decide the character of their children; it is so ordered by heaven; children will obey in a great measure the lessons practised at home, and as the stone hurled from the sling, takes its direction from the arm that wieldes it, so the child goes forth and finds its grave in peace or sorrow, according to the influence given at home. I shall at presnt say nothing of the responsability of magistrates or the duty of our citizens in giving them their countenance and support in carrying out these responsibilities, by keeping good order and peace in our Village, and thus avoid those scenes of riot and destruction which have been witnessed elsewhere; but will at present leave the subject to their own good sense and reflection, assuring them I have wrote not with the intention to offend, but for the good of all, and because I am myself a

PARENT.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—We were recently summoned to attend as a juror, in a case wherein the matter in dispute had been three several times before the court,(for the trial of small causes)and wherein one of the parties were nonsuited, because, aye there is the rub, because what? Why, if for no other reason but because the quirl of the tail of the letter g, happened to have a quirl too many, and was construed to form the letter e. What a glorious humbug! Talk about the times when our ancestors were bound hand and foot and thrown into the river, to decide whether they were guilty of witchcraft: ("being instigated by the devil," as we recollect of a coronor's jury bringing in their verdict in a case of supposed suicide not many years since in this enlightened Village;) if they sunk to rise no more they were adjudged innocent, but if they floated they were pronounced guilty, and condemned to die. This mode of dispensing justice at the present day, would be not only thought barbarous, but rediculous. Oh shame, where is thy blush? The chance for justice, if more barbarous, would compare too favourably with the present nonsensical humbug dignified by the name of law.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind remarks in introducing my article of last week, I can sincerely assure you, affected me deeply. To learn that I am able to contribute, even in the slightest degree, to the instruction and entertainment of readers so intelligent and worthy as those of the Gazette are, is well calculated to gratify my highest ambition.

And here permit me to allude to the value of a well-conducted newspaper like the Gazette to the intellectual wants of a community; for it is the only medium through which an humble citizen like myself can communicate with the public.—The very large number of original communications which have already appeared in your columns—some of which, (written by persons with whom I am unacquainted, and therefore of whose produc- I can speak disinterestedly,) evince considerable merit—is conclusive evidence to my mind that the Gazette is held in high estimation by writers and readers; for intelligent writers will not contribute to papers which are not calculated to affect public opinion. That paper only is valuable to the reader which is looked afer eagerly: which, when delivered by the carrier, is caught up—to use a homely but expressive phrase—"like hot cakes." I like to see a newspaper contain articles, both original and selected, which will cause readers to *think*; for if people reflect they will be benefited. I do not mean by this that articles must necessarily be of an argumentative character, for I insist upon it that *truth* may be presented in quite as attractive and effectual a manner through a well written narrative or fiction as by the most labored effort of the moralist.—That the newspaper press is exerting a mighty influence in favor of the cause of *truth*—by which I mean everything which pertains to the best interests of the *whole* family of man—is admitted by all intelligent minds. That the Gazette will do its part in the great work, I am well satisfied, as I know you will receive the aid of those who wish to hasten the advent of "the good time."

As you well know, gentlemen, I have but little leisure for reading; and yet, possesing—what I consider more valuable than silver and gold—an enquiring mind, I have made myself familiar with many incidents in the history of this section of the state, which, with your permission, I will from time to time make known to the public.

During my rambles on the adjacent mountains for a period of twenty-five years—ever since I was twelve years of age—I have been much interested in visiting every spot where important events have taken place and of whose associations I could learn anything worthy of attention. It was in this manner that I became acquainted with the history of Isabella Gray and John Johnson. The neighborhood where they lived and died, though now nearly overgrown with forest trees and bushes, was once a scene of busy life; and I have in my possesion *authentic* details of other events which occurred at the same place, which are not less interesting than the history of that once happy but ill-fated pair. As you are familiar with the country, you can judge with what fidelity I have described the spot where these events occurred.

There are many other places on the mountains, and also on the plains in this vicinity, where important events have taken place, some of them long before the birth of our oldest inhabitants. In my boyish days I heard vague rumors of these occurrances; and even then I sought information concerning them of every one I thought capable of affording it. Perseverance has enabled me to learn much of many persons and events whose history is well worth studying; and which I flatter myself will be interesting to your readers.

In my next communication I will give you some particulars of an incident which occurred near this village, more than a hundred years ago.

J. C. A.

Later from the Crevasse.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 8.

There is at present no better prospect of stopping the great Crevasse, and the water still continues to rise. All efforts to check it have been abandoned.

Sanctity and Bankruptcy.

Rev. G. W. DOANE, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New-Jersey, is currently reported to have failed to meet his pecuniary engagements, owing some $250,000, although enjoying for many years past an income of some $ 12,000 from his wife's property, which is settled upon her and of course remains unaffected by her husband's bankruptcy. An attempt was made in the recently Episcopal Convention of his Diocese to institute an investigation into the matter, but put down by an overwhelming negative. The *Trenton State Gazette* observes that the mover of the inquiry was calm, considerate and kind in his remarks, while in defense of the Bishop was evinced a violence of voice and language not at all creditable to the Church of the cause. The Gazette palliates the temerity of the mover of the inquiry in the following terms:

'The truth is, every heart was moved with a true sympathy for the reputation of the Bishop as for the reputation of the Church. It was expressed openly and privately that a Committee of Investigation would doubtless detect nothing beyond acts of indiscretion and carlessness in Bishop's financial course, and that he and the Diocese together would share a common blessing in the investigation.

Of the character or causes of Bishop Doane's indebtedness we know nothing, and therefore express no opinion. Many a thoroughly upright man has been deeper and more hopelessly in debt without the means of paying the first farthing.—Yet the refusal of investigation in this case was grossly wrong, and the mealy-mounted languing of the Gazette above quoted is hardly more excusable. The notorious facts in the Bishop's case raise a very strong *presumption* of extravagance and recklessnes on his part hardly compatible with honesty, and not at all with those qualities essential to the proper fulfillment of his most responsible duties. How came he involved in debt to anything like the extenr of a Quarter of a Million of dollars? We do not hear that he has involved himself so deeply by endorsing for others, or by a vast, uncalculating benevolence. It is well worth considering whether he had any moral right to run in debt to that extent at all. We never heard of a case in which investigation was more urgently demanded.

It is lamentable truth that the popular morality with regard to Debt and Non-Payment is disgracefully lax in this Christian land. We have become so habituated to look to the Law for the collection of debts that most men have no idea of any pressing obligation to pay a debt other than the legal obligation. We understand that a man who '*can't*' pay is not culpable in neglecting to pay, but our '*can't*' has a very slippery significance Many a man 'can't' pay the mechanics and merchants whom he owes, simply because he lives extravagantly, hiring servants to do the work which belongs to his sons and daughters--because he lives in a more expensive house and spends more money for food, clothing, &c. than he has any moral right thus to dispose of. Many a man 'can't' pay because he does not half work, nor exert himself near so much to get out of debt as he did to get in. The man who 'can't' pay an honest debt has no right to indulge in luxuries—keep his sons at college nor his daughters at the piano. If he thus lives at the rate of three or four housand dollars a year while the frugal and industrious importune him for what is their honest due, he is an outright swindler, no matter how high the circle he moves in nor how many churches he belongs to. These be truths, very obvious indeed, but apt to be forgotton, and we think the Gazette's paragraph calculated to obscure them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Elizabeth Town *Staudard*, though an unpretending paper of limited dimensions, betrays a thousand times more tact than many of its 'high and mighty' cotemporaries. We believe it to to be doing a good business in the way of advertising, and busines men generally who patronise it in this way, will be sure to have their statements presented to the public with ample effect. The Standard deserves encouragement and will receive it. It is distributed gratuitously.—*Rahway Register.*

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—There was 121 deaths of the Cholera during the week ending June 8th.

This week the deaths by Cholera appear to be on the decrease.

It is reported that there were in Elizabethtown this week, 3 cases of the Cholera and 2 deaths.

Serious Illness of Ex-President Polk.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 11.

The Nashville papers received this afternoon state that Ex-President James K. Polk is lying dangerously ill of the Cholera.

It is thought, by those who can see the fartherst into futurity, that Gen. Taylor will be the *last of the 'earlier President.*

There are some amusing words used in the conversation of the native Mexicans. A kiss is called *tetenamiquilizelli!* The Hartford Courant says that *it feels just as its spelt.*

The new Map of New Jersey.

Many inquiries having recently been made concerning progress towards publications of a large new map of N. J., I avail myself of the courtesy of the Press of the State and the neighboring cities, to inform the numerous friends and patrons of the undertaking, and the public generally, that the work has been for some months in the hands of skillful engravers and that they expect to complete the same in a few weeks.

It being near 20 years since the former State Map was published, and the Legislature of N. J. having encouraged the issuing of a new one a much earlier publication was designed, and arrangements were made with the late Judge Gordon, to have it prepared and published more than a year since, but his lingering and subsequently serious indisposition prevented him from arranging and preparing the surveys and other materials, and thereby occasioned the unavoidable delay.

Having procured at a heavy expense his Plates, Copy Rights, Surveys and other materials, and being efficiently aided by some of the best surveyors in the State, together with important valuable assistance from the Coast Survey Office at Washington, (for which I feel under great obligations,) I shall aim at and hope to sustain the high reputation of Judge Gordon's Original Map of N. J., which was pronounced by good judges, to be one of the *most accurate* State Maps in the Union.

Having employed several of the best Engravers in Philadelphia, who have already excuted a considerable portion of the work to the entire approbation of good judges, I feel a confidence ef giving good satisfaction in the excution of this work.

The size will be full as large as the former one (nearly 3 feet by 5) and contains *five more Cities and over thirty new Townships*, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, streams, mills, railroads, canals &c. &c. It will be ornamented with a handsome view of the *new State House and Coat of Arms of* the state, beautifully engraved on copper. Each township will be colored *separately*, and pains taken to make it a useful appendage for the dwelling or office of every citizen of New Jersey.

It will be engraved on copper printed on good paper, handsomely colored, varnished and mounted on rollers, and subscribers furnished at the reduced price of $5, with a liberal deduction for Public Schools.

*** Wanted immediately several good Canvassers, to obtain subscribers in the nothern and middle counties of the State. Terms liberal. Apply (*post paid*) to R. E. Horxor. Princeton N. J.

Fifth month, 1849

☞ Several notices and advertisements having recently appeared of intention by citizens of other states, to publish certain County Maps of this state, pretending that they would be made from their original surveys, one of which Maps has just appeared (being bunglingly done on stone) with large infringements on my Copy Right and Surveys; and having incurred heavy expenses in obtaining these surveys &c I am determined not to have them filched from me by piece meal with impunity; they are therefore cautioned against any impositions of the kind, as the law will protect my rights.

R E. H.

The press of the state are respectfully requested to insert the above, which favor will be properly appreciated.

A husband and wife travelling through the woods in haste, met with a melancholy accident which is recorded in the following felicitous strain:

'And while retreating through the woods
And through the tangled fern.
He tore his musn't-mention 'ems,
And had to put on HER'N.'

MARRIED.—At the Friends meeting, Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph Rakestraw to Mis Elisabeth Field of that city.

Were I to *punning* much inclined,
'Twould some musement yield.
To think this man, to *rake* and *bind*.
Is furnished with a *Field*.

A Yankee is about to petition for a license to whittle upon the *board* of aldermen.

'Mother,' said a lad, 'is it wrong to break egg shells?' 'Certainly not, my dear,' replied the mother; 'but what do you ask such silly questions for?' 'Because I have just dropped the basket with all the eggs in it,' replied the promising chip.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday June 13.

FLOUR	$4 75 a 5 12
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 2 90
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	1 00 a 1 25
CORN	60 a 63
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Prices current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 10 a 1 15
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	54 a 58
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a 16
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S
Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 169 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D, and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

ELLEN PICKERING'S BEST NOVEL.

ELLEN WAREHAM;
OR
LOVE AND DUTY.

A Thrilling Novel of Real Life.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published

ELLEN WAREHAM; OR LOVE AND DUTY.

A Novel by Miss Ellen Pickering, author of the Poor Cousin, Kate Walsingham, the Orphan Niece, Agnes Serle, the Secret foe, the Heiress, Nan Darell, Who Shall be Heir, the Merchant's Daughter, the Quit Husband, The Fright, The Expectant, the Prince and Pedlar, Cousin Hinton, the Squire, etc. etc. Three volumes complete in one; printed from new type, and on fine white paper; price 25 cents; or five copies of any of Miss Pickering's novels for one dollar.

Any person in this country can have any of the above works sent them by return of mail, on remitting the amount for them to the publisher in a letter, post paid.

Any five of the above novels by Miss Pickering will be sent to any place for one dollar. Booksellers, news-agents, and all others supplied on the lowest terms. Address all orders and letters to

T. B. PETERSON.
No 98 Chestnut St., Phila.

LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK.—A Book every Lady should possess—containing clear and practical instructions in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework; with 67 engravings, illustrative of the various stiches in those useful and fashionable employments, making one fine volume of one hundred and sixty-eight pages, printed on the finest white paper, neatly done up in beautiful paper covers—price 50 cents; or three copies for $1. This book will be sent to any person ordering it, by mail, free of postage.

"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by mail, on remitting the amount for it to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

☞ Now is the time to Advertise.

CHEAP
AS
THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

Cloth, dress and frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim. "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality "	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.

JESSE BALDWIN,

Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.

Dealers in every description of

DRY GOODS.

290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and their goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

FOR SALE,

A GOOD one horse WAGON. Also a set of single Harness, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CHEAP MILLINERY.

MRS. CORIELL,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY Invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to examine her assortment of

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

CONSISTING OF

JENNY LYND, RIBBON SHIRS,
FRENCH LACES, PORCUPINE,
AND PAMELIA HATS,

Together with a select assortment of Dress Caps, Trimmings of all patterns, also, Thread Laces, Artificial Flowers, and Fancy Goods, at her old stand next door to Tittsworth & Duchers Tin and Stove Factory.

N. B. Bonnets cleaned and trimmed at short notice,

☞ Cheap for Cash. ☜

Plainfield, April 25. 1849. [24.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLNERY

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware. Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1, 1849. [69.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family cost of arms, and his signature across the cost of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Burclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Sieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

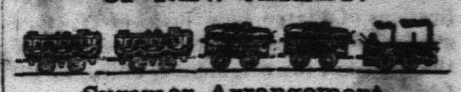
On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Office at 10 cts. a copy.

☞ Now is the time to Advertise.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.



Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap by D. BULLMAN.

April 25. 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1849. | NO. 27.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends aud the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

She's Nothing but a Country Girl.

A young lady, daughter of an agriculturalist, after having been introduced to a company of *professed Ladies* in a neighboring city, heard one of them remark to the others in a low voice, accompanied with a scornful smile, "She's nothing but a country girl." On her return home, she sent the scornful Miss a note containing something like the following lines, which were published in the Ohio Cultivator:—

I know that I'm a country girl,
And more than this I know—
That such far rather I would be,
Than her I'm writing to—
For pride of heart, and scornful mein,
Detested are, wherever seen.

A country girl, and what is there
So dreadful in the name?
Though "verdant" yet I've too much sense,
For that to blush for shame;
For it will ever sound as well
To me, as that of "city belle."

I would not change my country home,
Where nature's scenes o'erspread,
For one where earth can scarce be seen,
Or blue sky overhead,
For all the wealth and splendid din,
Your "languid beauties" revel in.

What think you of your mother Eve,
Who dwelt in Eden fair?
No luxuries which gold procures,
Or dainties nice were there—
And as there were no cities then,
A country girl she must have been!

I hope for this you'l not deny
Your ancient parentage,
Unless yourself from all our race
You wish to disengage—
If so I pray let old and young
Be now inform'd from whence you sprung!

But if, as still I apprehend,
You are a girl of sense,
And that it is from pride of heart
You make such vain pretence;
Please know humility of heart
Does to our sex new charms impart.

When next in some disdainful mood,
To say you are inclined,
"She's nothing but a country girl,"
This couplet bear in mind—
That scornful lip and haughty air,
Ne'er make a homely face more fair.

USE OF TWO EYES.—To embrace all the objects before us, and see them with distinctness, we require two eyes, because one is always blind to a certain point before it which seen by the other. To prove that such is the case we may perform the following experiment:—On the wall of a room, or on a sheet of black paper held up for the purpose, fix three wafers in a row, three inches apart from each other, and then place yourself directly in front of them, at the distance of from one to two feet. Shut your right eye and look at them fixedly and steadily for one or two minutes with the left. You will now see only two wafers, suppose the first and second in the row; on altering your position, you will see the third and the first; altering again, you will see the second and third; but never, by any movement, will all the three be seen together.

The cause of this phenomenon is, that there is a certain point in the retina, at the junction with the optic nerve, which does not receive impressions—that is, does not picture objects like other parts of the mirror—and on this minute point the impression of the unseen wafer falls. We observe from this experiment the use of two eyes, for the person who has one only, can never see at once three objects placed in the position we have mentioned, nor all the parts of one object of the same extent, without altering the situation of his eye. —*Chambers Miscellany.*

A few years ago, a couple of Dutchmen, upon the high hills of limestan, though very friendly, had a dreadful falling out about ones killing the other's dog, for which he sued for damages. They were called into court, and the defendant in the case was asked by the Judge if he killed the dog. 'Be shure I kilt him,' said the Dutchman, 'put let him prove it.' This being satisfactory, the plaintiff in the case was called on to answer a few questions; he was asked by the judge to what amount he estimated the damages; he did not understand this question so well; so to be a little plainer the judge asked him what he thought the dog to be worth. 'Be sure,' said he, the dog was worth notting, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay the full walue of him.'

For the Plainfield Gazette.

A correspondent over the signature of "M." who informed the citizens of Plainfield through the "Union" some months since of an intention of the Elizabeth & Somerville R. R. Co. (now styled the Central Rail Road Co. of New Jersey,) to erect a respectable depot at this point of their road, must have been misinformed, or the Company are delaying the work until the present building shall have removed itself by decay, which from appearances will not be deferred a great while.

We had hoped for better things, and yet do not despair altogether of having a good, convenient, though plain and economical depot, to shelter the passengers from the sun and rain, without being compelled to crowd together like a flock of sheep for transportation—as well as to give strangers a favorable impression of our town, on their first introduction.

We do not ask the company to construct a splendid edifice, nor costly building—but we do most earnestly and respectfully request of them to give us a *house*, which may in a measure contrast with the patronage which they receive from the citizens of Plainfield.

Perhaps the *treasury* has *penury* for its *assetts.* If such be the fact surely we ought to be lenient and willing to accommodate ourselves to the scanty conveniences which poverty places at our disposal, until a private subscription can be freely circulated among our citizens, who would undoubtedly render aid in behalf of such a noble cause, as the building of a decent depot at this section of the Central Rail Road of New Jersey. If we had come to a final conclusion that nothing was to be done on the part of the Company to further our modest request, a petition for aid would readily be met to accomplish the work. We will remain silent a short time longer hoping the Company will see the *necessity* of complying with our humble request of *moderate accommodations.*

We would here simply add that we do not take exceptions to any other arrangements of the road. The machines, cars, track, time, &c., will vie, if not surpass, in all respects any road in the Union—The conductors and agents are gentlemanly, accommodating, business men, and deserve the praise and commendation of the travellers over the road.

Let the work of the new depot be commenced at once; a few hundred dollars will accomplish what we want, and in a short time by increased travel the outlay will be refunded. MANY CITIZENS.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The people, the hard working millions of toil, who are the source of all political power, and to whom we *owe* all we enjoy of political and religous liberty, should be constantly on the watch that the knaves and drones do not entirely rob them of these dear bought and inestimable blessings; be vigilent of your rights; retain those you have, and demand the surrender of all others; for to none else do they belong.

All *special privileges* granted to individuals or companies, are an encroachment on your rights, and a degradation that no freeman should submit to.

Look to the various laws made by interested men in various States, and you will perceive that there is not one that does not deprive you of some right, which belongs to man as a whole, and which it is detrimental to his interests to delegate to any individual; for the moment he does so he losses a portion of his birthright; 'all men are born free and equal and have certain inalienable rights; among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;' and the moment an inch is surrendered, an ell is requested; therefore hold fast that which you have and demand the surrender of those which you have lost.

All *inspectorships* of merchandize, as grain, wood, coal, tobacco, pork, &c. &c., are a complete humbug, and do not prevent the public from being imposed on, as every individuals experience proves; as all men who have ever dealt in those articles *know.*

So also the granting of all tavern licences, or licences to practice as a phisician, to preach the gospel, to practice law, or whatever gives to one man a right which all do not enjoy is a usurpation of the peoples rights, anti-republican in practice, and constantly tending to degrade those who toil, these are facts which are evident to all, and which never will be remedied until the working man not only demands, but *takes* and *holds* his rights.

MORE ANON.

Coolness—A Tale about a Head.

Jack, a little buck negro who belonged to Dr. Taliaferro; was said to have in his little frame a heart as big as General Jackson's. He did'nt fear even our respectable fellow-citizen, Old Nick; and as for coolness, he was as cool as the tip-top of the North Pole.

One day, Dr. Taliaferro, upon the occasion of the commencement of a Medical College, of which he held the chair of Anatomy, gave a dinner. Among his guests was a well known ventriloquist. Late on the evening, after the bottle had done its work, the conversation turned upon courage, and the Doctor boasted considerably of his favorite man Jake. He offered to bet that nothing could scare him; and this bet the ventriloquist took up, naming at the same time the test he wanted imposed. Jake was sent for, and he came.

'Jake,' said the Doctor, 'I bet a large sum of money on your head, and you must win it. Do you think you can?

'Berry well, master,' replied Jake, 'just tell dis nigger what he's to do, and he do it shure.'

'I want you to go to the dissecting room.—You will find two dead bodies there. Cut off the head of one, with a large knife which you will find there, and bring it to us. You must not take a light, however, and don't get frightened.'

'Dat's all, is it?' inquired Jake. 'Oh! berry well. I'll do dat shure for sartin; and as for being frightened, the debil aint going to frighten me.'

'Jake accordingly set off, reached the dissecting room, and groped about until he found the knife and the bodies. He had just applied the former to the neck of the latter, when from the body he was about to decapitate, a hollow and sepulchral voice exclaimed—

'Let my head alone!'

'Yes sah,' replied Jake, 'I ain't 'ticklar; and tudder head'll do jes as well.'

He accordingly put the knife to the neck of the other corpse, when another voice, equally unearthly in its tone shrieked out—

'Let my head alone!'

Jack was puzzled at first, but answered presently—

'Look a hea! Master Tolliver say I must bring one ob de heads, and you isn't gwine to fool me no how! and Jake hacked away until he seperated the head from the body. Thereupon half a dozen voices screamed out—

'Bring it back! bring it back!'

Jake had reached the door, but on hearing this, turned round and said—

'Now—now, see yah! Jes you keepe quite you fool, and don't wake up the woman folks.—

Master's only gwin to look at the bumps.'

'Bring back my head at once!' cried the voice.

'Tend your right away, sah!' replied Jake, as he marched off with the head, and in the next minet deposited it before the Doctor.

'So you've got it, I see,' said his master.

'Yes sah,' replied the unmoved Jake, but please be done lookin at him soon, kays de gemplin told me to fotch him back right away.'—*John Donkey.*

FORERUNERS.—'Do you believe in forerunners?' asked a nervous old lady of Deacon J———.

'Yes, ma'am,' replied the deacon, 'I've seen them.'

'Bless me!' exclaimed the lady, 'do tell.

'Yes,' continued the deacon, throwing his eyes with a solemn stare on a dark corner of the room: 'I see one now!'

'Mercy, mercy on me!' shrieked the lady; 'where?'

'There, there,' pointing to the spot where his eyes were directed. 'That cat ma'am, may be called a forerunner, for she runs on all fours.,

PARENTAL MISTAKES.—It is very common for fathers and mothers, in choosing for their children the profession, employment, or business, on which their livelihood is to depend, to be guided in their election by their own success or disappointment, without taking into the account the difference made by lapse of time, circumstances, and other changes, which renders their decisions erroneous.

Politeness in Old Times.

There is a story of an occurrence at Athens, during the celebration of games in honor of a god, illustrative of the respect paid by the Lacedemonians to old age. The seats in the theatre were crowded, and an old man entering late, found no seat Some young men beckoned him towards them, and offered him a seat; but as he advanced they sat closer together, making the vacant seat further along, and continued to do so as he approached it, so as to excite the laughter of the audience. There were departments of the theatre devoted to foreigners, and as the old man approached the seats of the Lacedemonians, they all arose. The Athenians with characteristic impetuosity, cheered their courteous neighbors with tremendous applause, and the old man turning around, remarked—'The Athenians *know* the right—the Lacedemonians *do* it.'

The present age might learn a lesson from the Lacedemonians. The politeness everywhere shown to ladies, makes a poor excuse for the inattention to old age. In steamboats, railroad cars, hotels, and elsewhere, it is not an unfrequent occurrence to see an old man scarcely able to walk, supporting himsely in a car by the back of a seat, or by a post on a steamer, for the lack of the seat which a young strong man occupies. We saw a young lady give up her seat to an old gentlemen once, in such a case, and half a dozen chairs were instantly offered her by the gentlemen who had remained motionless before. Americans know what politeness is, if they do not practise it.

A TALL MOSQUITO.—'So you are going to the East Hingies, my darlint, Mrs. Harooney?' said an old Irish crone to the young wife of a soldier, about to embark for Madras. 'I've been in them parts myself, and well do I remember the torments I went through, night and day, with the mosquetoes. They have long suckers hanging down from their heads, they'll draw the life out of ye before ye can say peas.' This terrifying account lived in the memory of the young woman; the vessel made Madras roads, the decks were soon crowded; all hands delighted at the sight of land, Mrs. Harooney with them; but *her* joy was of short duration; for, on shore she perceived an elephant. Horror stricken at the sight, and in breathless agitation she approached the mate, exclaiming, with uplifted hands, 'Holy mother, is that a mesquito?'

DARK DEVELOPMENTS.—'See, heah, Gumbe, why am you like a blackguard?'

'Neber guess dat in de world, coz I ain't, you brack fool.' 'You is, honey, coz you watches massa Jim's store, and you's not a berry white guard.'

'Now, Pete, dat am berry surprisin,' and conblustifificating to calculate—but, niggar, why is you like a gentleman? Dah? dat stump him.'

'Breff my soul, Gumby, I never tinked ob dat—gibs her up.'

'Yah, yah!—*so does I, sensible as I is*—been tinking of it tree days, and fudder off dan I was at de start.'

TO MANY STOCKINGS.—Widow Quiggles looked over her fence into Struggle's yard, and discovered five pair of stockings hanging on the line.

'Du tell,' says she, 'where on airth did that *other* pair of stockings cum from? and I vow thur just like the rest on'em. Thar ain't but four in the family, no heow, and were that ither odd tew cum from enn' a most puzzle me. I didn't see no one go in, as I knows on—heow on airth could they git, in 'thout me seein, on'em. They coulden't have bought it, cause the hull lot on 'em is poor as pizen. Got 'em gin tew 'em mabbe; but that ain't possible, nither, for they ain't got no rich relations. Well, I du wish one of the gals 'ud come eout, I'd ask her. Ah! there is Sally. Sally, *dear,* I see you hev been a increasin' your wardrobe.'

'How so, Mrs. Quiggles?' inquired Sally.

'Why you hev got a addition of stockings on your line, dear,' answered Mrs. Quiggles.

'Oh yes,' says Sally, 'I have been knitting a pair for the parson, ma'am.'

'*Indeed!*' said Mrs. Quiggles, turning away in high dudgeon; 'the pesked, nasty, good-fur-nuthin' chit thinks tu begin at the parson's feet and knit upwards tu his affections, but I reckon I'll spile that; I'll gin him a hull suit of woolen to kiver his *reverence.* I know'd them stockins hed no good purpose—I know'd it!'—*St. Louis Reville.*

A HAPPY MAN.—An eastern caliph being sorely afflicted with ennui, was advisied that an exchange of shirts with a man that was perfectly happy would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a person, but was informed the happy fellow had no shirt!

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, June 21, 1849.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT
JAMES KNOX POLK.

'NASHVILLE, June 16, 1849.

'Ex-President James K. Polk is no more. He died last evening of chronic diarrhæa.'

It was previously known that Mr. Polk was suffering from a severe attack of disease, but we were not prepared for the sad intelligence which has now reached us.

James Knox Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was born on the 2nd of November 1795. Consequently, he died at the age of fifty-four years, seven months and thirteen days. No other, President or Ex-President of the United States died so young.

Of all the twelve Presidents of the United States, only three survive, including the present incumbent.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Ladies Fair.

The Ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church in this Village intend to celebrate the birthday of our National Independence by holding a Fair at Laing's Hall on the 4th day of July next. Whether the object beyond the celebration of the day is to aid in the erection of a new depot refered to on our first page, or to aid us in having a good walk made to it which we have urged in vain, or to reform the rowdy habits of a portion of the young men alluded to in our last number, or to aid the temperance cause, or the foreign or home missions we know not, but our word for it, the object is a good one, or the ladies would not have anything to do with it. Therefore all those in Plainfield or vicinity who intend to celabrate the day could not do better than to give them a call, and see the Ladies Fair, and fair ladies, and thus rationally spend their money in the celebration of the day, and contribute their mite towards aiding them in their benevolent object whatever it may be.

It was with unfeigned delight that we listened on Monday evening last to the eloquence of one of the noble aborigines of our country, (Kah-ge-ga-gaw-bow.) The picture which he drew of the grandeur of our country, from its mountains, its rivers, its lakes, its forests, and that his forefathers were the legitimate owners of all this, but has been cheated out of it by the insidious arts of the pale-faces; were calculated to make us feel the wrong we have done them, and the path which duty points out to redress those wrongs. Notwithstanding all this, and their being contaminated with all the vices of the white man, there is enough of the nobleness of their former noble character remaining, to impress on our minds the conviction that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country can never be made slaves; and therefore the necessity, if we do not wish to see the race speedily exterminated, of some action by our *people* and by our government for the civilization and final amalgamating absorption of their race with that of the pale faces.

We fully accord with the speakers idea of making them an agricultural people, and by education raise them up, where it is evident they are capable of being raised, as the speaker is a living witness. Want of room compels us to notice this subject in brief, but as we are to have another address or lecture from the same person on Tuesday Evening June 26th at the same place (Laing's Hall) on their manners and customs; we shall hope that some more able pen will give us something more worthy of the subject.

We would call the attention of the public to the advertisment of Doct. Pearson's Medicines, to be found on the opposite page of our paper; the high recommendations everywhere bestowed upon these medicines, as being what they are represented to be, together with the fact that they are not quack medicines, but used by Doct. Pearson in his practice as a physician with complete success, is a sufficient guarantee of their value—E. Kirkpatrick, Esq. Agent for Plainfield.

CHOLERA.—There were 145 deaths of Cholera in New York during the week ending June 15th.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the perusal of the last number of the Gazette, I was highly gratified in reading your Editorial remarks—also with the communication signed 'A Parent,' relating to that class of of youth and young men of our Village whose habits are more congenial to associate with Arabs and Hottentots than the civilized community in which they dwell; otherwise they would not assemble in groups in the street insulting peaceable citizens as they pass, and their deportment indicates, that the height of their ambition is to attain the summit of 'Rowdyism.' In our town where every one is personally known, such characters should and will be looked upon with contempt, by every citizen who has any respect for himself, and appreciates a good reputation paramount to every other consideration. I have often reflected on the subject under consideration, and alluded to by your correspondent signed 'Parent,' with painful solicitude for future results, and asked myself the question, when the present generation shall have passed away, where are we under existing circumstances to look for growing pillars to support our Churches, Schools, and judiciously regulate our Township affairs, and sustain the present elevated position, of our highly favored Village in many respects.

I appeal to Parents and Guardians, has parental affection blinded our eyes to the best interests of our children? Have we reflected on this important subject as we should have done? living in the midst of nightly scenes of disorder, and conscious that our children are mingling with the vulgar and vicious and feel no anxiety for the result of improper associations? Remember, our children are the gift of God, and he will most assuredly hold us responsible, if we are unfaithful, and neglect the cultivation of their morals, and to instil in their tender minds proper principles—How can parents, command respect from their children, or children have any respect for themselves, that are allowed from the age of five to sixteen to wander up and down our streets, till 9 or 12o'clock at night, associating with the vile and wicked, whose feelings are callous to all sense of refinement and who seem to 'Glory in their shame,' disturbing the peace of quiet citizens when they have assembled to pass a social evening with ther ifriends. Such conduct has been endured too long, and is insufferable, and I ask every Citizen, whose interest is identified in the prosperity of our Village, shall we any longer disregard our interest, and quietly fold our arms, as our Magistrates do, and submit to Rowdyism, which is destrcying the reputation of our town, and exerting a paralyzing influence, and every effort which would be calculated to elevate us as a community, and place us in an enviable position in reference to the advantages our village posses over most others. Magistrates have a powerful influence in the community in which they dwell; if their efforts are properly directed, and I regard it their duty to use their influence and exercise their authority on all occasions where the disorderly are assembled and they cognizant of it. If they sustain the dignity of their office they will exert a controlling influence which private citizens do not possess; but when they can quietly countenance the burning of tar barrels in the streets, endangering the lives of those passing in Vehicles, witnessing the peace of families disturbed, it is evident they are unqualified to discharge the important duties of their office which they have accepted. The duty of a Justice in a county town, is the same in respect to order, as that of a city Alderman in the Ward over which he presides; and I ask what would the Citizens of New York think of an officer that would countenance the assembling of ruffians in front of their dwellings, unhinging gates, knocking on the doors and windows, demanding refreshments of the inmates that did not feel it his duty to disperse or apprehend them, because no complaint had been entered against them; the respond from every intelligent mind would be, he is unfaitful in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him; we will remove him and supply the office with one that will act more efficient. Impelled by a sense of duty, enjoying the same priviledges as others, I have freely expressed my thoughts without exaggeration on the subject of this communication, without any intention of wounding the feelings of any individual, feeling that existing circumstances demand our immediate and more efficient action on this important subject.

AN OBSERVER.

Written for the Plainfield Gazette.

MARY CAIRNS.

Many thousand persons annually travel over the first mountain, by the factory road, who have probably never heard—or but very imperfectly—the sad story of Mary Cairns. And yet many who pass that way, could they but learn her history, would pause at least for a moment when they were near the place where she lived and died, and grieve that one so good and gentle should have been the subject of such heart rending sorrow.

Mary was the daughter of Robert Cairns, a Scotch farmer, who migrated to this country in the year 1720. He was a man of strong mind; whose education had been neglected in his youth, but which deficiency had been overcome by resolute study when he saw the value and necessity of learning. He was not a scholar in the ordinary sense of that word; his head had not been crammed full of Latin and Greek before he was twenty, to be forgotten in less time than it took to acquire it. And yet there were few men in New-Jersey who could reason more profoundly, or who were more conversant with the literature of the age.

Mrs. Cairns was in every respect a helpmeet worthy of her companion. Intelligent, well-bred, able and willing to go to the world's end with the husband she loved, she was a woman capable of making their home a paradise, as indeed it was.

After looking around them on their arrival in this country, they concluded to settle on the first mountain, about a mile and a half from the present village of Plainfield. The spot where they lived happily for many years, and where Mary was born, is on the South face of the mountain, and near its summit. Many who read this sketch, I doubt not, have ascended the mountain by a rough path, in the rear of the residence of Mr. Thomas Stead. Those who have done so will remember seeing near the summit the remains of stone fences, and other marks that testify to the industry of its former owner. Although this is now nought but a barren spot, where cattle will hardly stop to graze, it was once as fertile and lovely a place as you would desire to visit.

The view from the spot where the dwelling formerly stood is a charming one; while by ascending the road to the east a short distance, the lowlands spread out before you in surpassing loveliness. Here I have gazed for hours, and longed for a home with a prospect as beautiful. How many live within a short distance of this place who are ignorant of the sublime works of nature at their very door!

As Mr. Cairns brought over everything from England necessary to clear the land and erect a comfortable dwelling, and having abundant means to employ proper help, the mountain's top was speedily cleared of its wood and bushes, and a large and convenient dwelling was erected. He possessed extensive flocks and herds, which roamed at pleasure over the mountains, and were a source of great profit. The land—which has been covered with bushes for many years—was tilled with great care, and produced abundantly. The house was surrounded with trees of the choicest fruit; and a garden, containing flowers and vegetables in great variety, lay immediately in front. Being sheltered from the north, the storms of winter were hardly felt in this pleasant spot.

Mary and Edward, the former being about two years the oldest, were the only children of the worthy couple of whom I am speaking. They loved their parents devotedly, and, I need hardly say, were beloved in return. Mary was ever seeking to lighten the labors of her mother—for in those days it was not considered improper or unladylike for a woman or her daughter to perform the duties of cook or dairy-maid! The affectionate disposition of Mary endeared her to all who knew her. After assisting her mother in the labors of the day, (a large portion of which were over before the time when our modern young ladies—or at least a large number of them—think of rising,) with a book in hand she rambled along on the mountain's top; enjoying the prospect; listening to the brown thrush and others of the feathered tribe which sung undisturbed on every bush; gathering the honeysuckle and the prickly pear; and admiring the wisdom of that Being who had created all the beautiful objects by which she was surrounded.

I fear that some of my lady readers will not fall in love with the girl whose simple habits I am attempting to describe. As I am writing simple matter-of-fact, however, I must adhere to the record, and if any will not be pleased I certainly am not to blame. The reader should bear in mind that at the period of which I write, there were no "institutions" or "seminaries," where yong ladies learned good manners and bad French; where their heads were filled with a superficial knowledge of everything ornamental, but where nothing useful is alluded to, while their hearts become insensible to the joys of home; where they are tought to make a graceful curtsey, and dress in fashionable style—in short, whose tendency is to make a woman a creature to look at and admire, but who, with all her *accomplishments*, is rarely able to fill her part in many of the most important relations of life. A well-bred and intelligent mother is the best teacher that a girl can have; and Mrs. Cairns was quite as capable of instructing her daughter in all the essentials of a good education, as many of our modern ladies, who offer—for a trifling consideration, say ten dollars per quarter—to learn a young girl French, Italian, music, needle-work, painting, and I know not how many other "accomplishments." And yet I could point you to many girls who have been at boarding-schools and seminaries, who can neither read or spell the English language with anything like accuracy! If Mary was not thoroughly "accomplished," she could at least read and write correctly and elegantly.

When about eighteen years of age, Mary was betrothed to a young man named Charless Turner; who was not unworthy of a companion so amiable and lovely. The announcement of their approaching nuptials was looked for with pleasure by all parties. I am aware that many will think still less of Mary when I tel them that the man of her choice—though rich in every good quality, and well calculated to make a wife comfortable and happy in any situation in life—was poor! I use the word as it is generally understood; he had neither houses or lands, and excepting a number of valuable books and perhaps two or three hundred dollars in money—the fruits of honest toil—he had not ought becide. But then he was one you would love and respect for his many virtues; his mind was well cultivated, and it is a pleasure to converse with one who is well qualified to interest and instruct. In person, he was tall and of preposessing appearance; labor, without having made him stiff and ungraceful in his motions, had fitted his frame for the endurance of any hardship he might chance to encounter. He possessed strong hands and a courageous heart—which, while it knew no fear, was ever alive to every generous emotion.—His knowledge of the world which was gleaned from the books he possessed or could borrow, and from the observation of an active mind, was far in advance of thousands of the young men of our day, who spend ten or twelve years of their lives at *school*. His manners, though they might in some respects fall short of the requirements of the modern ball-room, were graceful and dignified; and his every act impressed the observer in his favor. To Mary he was far preferable to many who would have endowed her with houses and lands, and procured everything she might desire, could they but have won her hand. Mary's choice was one highly gratifying to her parents; they had long been intimately acquainted with young Turner, and they were satisfied that the daughter they loved so fondly, could not have chosen a man more worthy of her rich affections.

* * * * There is an unusual bustle about the house of Mr. Cairns. It has been rendered neater and more attractive, if that were possible, than ever before.—A large quantity of the substantials and delicacies of the season have been prepared. Some important event is about to take place, as all the neighbors are assembling. The worthy family greet every person who enters their pleasant home with frank cordiality: none are neglected on account of their wealth or poverty—all are made welcome!

The day had been very sultry, and when the company began to assemble at sundown there was scarcely a breath of air astir. Suddenly, a heavy black cloud, driven forward by a gust of wind, overspread the western horison. The oldest settlers had seen nothing in this country that looked so awful and grand, and many of the younger members, of the party—of whom there were a large number present—retired hastily from the piazza into the house that they might not look on the angry sky. Mary was in momentary expectation of the arrival of Charles; for—although I believe I have not mentioned the important fact—this is the evening they are to be united as man and wife. She has no fears for herself—she is under her fathers roof, and among those who love and respect her: but her lover, she fears, will be caught in the heavy storm of wind and rain which is about to break on the mountain. The lightning flashes almost incessantly; while the thunder constantly rolls and reverberates along the rocks.—And where was Charles during this war of the elements? He was ascending the foot of the mountain; and was not aware until the lightning began to flash around him, that there was any probability of a speedy shower. He had almost reached the summit when the rain came down in torrents, and hastening forward, he was recognized from the house by some of the men who sat in front of the windows. The announcement that he was safe and close at hand, caused every one to hasten to the doors and windows; and Mary, distressed though she was at beholding him exposed to the heavy shower, felt relieved of a load that within the last half hour had been setting on her heart. *He* was safe! and in a moment or two more would be welcomed to the house which was henceforth to be his home.

Reader, were you ever in the woods when the thunder-bolt fell from heaven and crushed and scattered the oak near you, which had upreared its branches unscathed during the storms of centuries? Have you ever been overtaken on the mountains during a sudden shower, and been startled by the lightning which appeared to fall at your side, with a brightness which blinded you for some moments, and which was followed by a report among the rocks at your feet as if an hundred pieces of artillery had been discharged at once? If not, you have not beheld one of the most wonderful displays of the Creator's power.

I said Charles had almost reached the dwelling, and the persons who crowded the door began to make room for him to enter. Alas! his feet were not permitted to touch the threshhold, for a flash of lightning more dazling, if possible, than any which preceded it, instansly deprived him of life! The explosion which followed the flash was hardly louder, and not half as awful, as the cry of agony that arose from the hearts of the hundred persons who beheld the strong man—who but an instant before was battling manfully with the storm—struck down in a moment.

The dealings of the All-wise with his creatures are sometimes mysterious, and for a moment our faith is staggered. We cannot understand why a Being of unbounded benevolence, and who constantly delights in ministering to the happiness of all his creatures, should thus suddenly remove one who had so much to make life desirable. But our finite minds cannot comprehend the Infinite, and it becomes us to bow with submission to the will of God, though it may require all our faith to enable us to do so.

* * * * Mary rose at length from a bed of sickness, but was only the shadow of the lively, healthy girl she formerly was. A brain fever had seized her immediately on the death of her intended husband; and for three months she wavered between life and death. Her strong constitution and good nursing had enabled her to survive this severe illness; but the prospect of her health being permanently restored daily grew more doubtful. There were times, it is true, when she became quite strong, and was able by the assistance of her brother—who loved her doubly since she had been deprived of the company of her lover—to walk out to some of the favored spots where she formerly delighted to meditate, when she was as free and happy as the birds which sung around her. But these occasions were rare; for her strength gradually departed, and in a short time she was confined almost constantly to the house. It was only with considerable effort that she was enabled occasionally to walk out upon the piazza. Reader perhaps you had a sister, or other loved one, whom consumption marked for its victim, and who gradually wasted away; while the eye would sometimes sparkle for a moment, and the roses which formerly bloomed on the cheek would return and awaken fond hopes that the loved one would soon recover? There is scarcely a home in the land where this insidious disease has not entered and snatched away the beautiful and good. The tear will sometimes start unbidden when we

think of some idolized object of our affections whom this wasting demon has snatched from our fond embrace. I have not the heart to speak more particularly of the illness of Mary: millions of the human family annually witness the same symptoms in persons whom they love.

* * * * For more than a century Mary Cairns and Charles Turner have reposed side by side, in a small grave-yard near the residence of Mr. Jacob Shotwell.

Mrs Cairns survived her daughter but a few summers, and her remains repose near those of her children. The once pleasant home of Mary is now—or rather, I should say it *was* the last time I passed the spot, some six years since—a barren, uncultivated waste. The buildings have long since fallen to decay and been torn down, and the place where they stood are almost overgrown with bushes; the beautiful apple and peach orchards are entirely destroyed, and nought supplies their places but a few stragling cedars, and a wild dwarf apple tree or two mock the weary traveller with their bitter, worthless fruit; the stone walls which enclosed fields of fine wheat and corn are thrown down and carted away; and the desolate aspect of the place only impresses the intelligent observer with the consciousness that there is no spot this side of heaven where man can live without encountering misfortune. J. C. A.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

I have ever been an admirer of the society of Friends; not only for their kindness, honesty, and correct moral deportment, but for the neatness and good order observable about their farms, and buildings; the exceptions to this general rule is in the appearance of their out bildings near their meeting house and adjoining the Rail Road, and which certainly should be repaired or removed, as their present appearance mars the beauty of your handsome village; at least so thinks a

TRAVELLER.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

General Summary.

The steamer, America, from New York made the passage in 11 1-2 days, the quickest on record.

Up to the departure of the steamer, the Government had given no intimation of its intention, as to the final disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason. As an evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which exists in Ireland, it is stated, that a shipwrecked human body having been cast ashore, the corpse was actually consumed, by the starving inhabitants of the vicinity.

A statement to this effect was made in Parliament, and though contradicted in part by the Government, yet the fact is beyond dispute, that at no previous time have sickness, intense misery and starvation, been more general than now. The cholera has broken out in Dublin, and still continues its ravages in many parts of the country.

The dissolution of the French National assembly took place on the 26th ult., and passed over without tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the transaction of business on the 28th, and on the 30th, was the scene of the most violent debates, that ever occurred in any deliberate body.

The French expeditionary forces are still encamped outside of Rome,—M. Lesseeps, the envoy, having totally failed thus far, to persuade the Romans to admit the French, either as friends or enemies. The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the troops, who openly avow their sympathy for the Roman Republic.—Whilst negotiations are going forward at Rome, Gen. Oudinot's position, with Malaria threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs, of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter the city by storm. The Naepolitans having been beaten, have withdrawn within their own territories, and with, Austria, seem inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

The war between the Danes and Prussians continues, without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. The town of Fredrica has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Arhuas. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports.

A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

There is very little authentic intelligence from Germany. It would seem, however, that the Western Russian provinces have became somewhat more tranquilized; but in Baden and Bravaria and all that region, the popular chiefs are said to be only waiting to learn the result of the French elections

From Austria and Hungary little is positively known, beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia in concert with Austria are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, large bodies of women have retured into the fastness of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost a certainty of success.

By the latest news, positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained posession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of 500or 600 men to the sword.

In the South, the Magyars are said to be in posession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary; which, if true will give a vast impulse to the cause

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Warsaw lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the interview.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late elections in france, it appears that there are about 210, or at most 240 ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present than they posessed in the old assembly. There are upwards of 500 members elected by the various other parties, but they are split up and divided in sentiment, that it is considered doubtful about their being able to unite, upon leading questions of public policy. Personal disputes among the leading members of the several parties would seem to give small promise that the President will be able to select a ministry, strong enough to carry on the Government with that degree of firmness, so much to be desired.—*Journal of commerce.*

EUROPE.—The question is very soon to be decided—perhaps is decided already,—whether Europe is to be plunged into a general war, or not. The last accounts looked very much like it. If a general war should ensue, the immediate cause of it will have been the interference of Russia in the contest between Austria and Hungary. It was an interence of despotism to put down freedom and independence. The Hungarians had fairly overpowered their invaders, and would soon have been thundering at the gates of Vienna. Austria admitted as much as this, when she called upon Russia for help. And Russia, by granting the aid sought, has made war upon the *revolutionary principle* which converted France into a Republic, and which has shaken the throne of nearly every monarch in Europe. Had France marched her armies into Italy, when applied to for aid *against* the Austrians, she would have been in about the same position, as it respects the 'war of principle' (long since predicted by Canning,) which Russia occupies at present. In taking this step, Russia must have known that she was bidding defiance to every free country in Europe. Perhaps she thought that the longer she waited, the greater would be the power against which she would have to contend. Perhaps she chose to precipitate a conflict which she perceived to be inevitable.

France is a chivalric nation, and would be sufficiently inclined to accept the challenge, on the mere ground of national pride. But in addition to this she may conclude, like Russia, that the conflict must come and that it is better to meet it at once, than to wait till the notions upon whose co-operation she could rely, shall be cut off in detail. Hungary has shown herself a match for Austria; and the rest of Germany is neutralized by its own internal dissensions; so that in effect, unless England should be drawn in (and she evidently does not mean to be,) it would be a war between France and Russia.

In this connection it should be borne in mind, that a popular revolution is now going on in Baden and Bavaria, and that the revolutionary leaders of Rhenish Bavaria have petitioned to be annexed to the French Republic. If France remains inactive, these movements will be put down either by Germany or Russia, and France will at length find herself alone, against the combined power of the Continent. At least, such *may* be the result. And France may feel herself obliged to contemplate it as probable, unless she *now* takes measures to prevent it. Hence the strong vote (436 to 184) in the National Assembly, 'directing the serious attention of the government to the events and movements of troops now taking place in Europe,' and 'calling upon the government to adopt the measures necessary for the energetic protection of the country' against the dangers which threaten it.

We are not here attempting to decide what is the duty or interest of France in the present emergency, but only to hint at some of the considerations which may influence her in deciding upon the course to be pursued. The greatness of the calamity of a European war cannot be comprehended by any finite mind. Neither can its results. If however it must come, it is some consolation to reflect, that over and above all these events, God rules, and in one way or another will bring good out of evil.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DIED.

In Plainfield, on Monday June 18th at the residence of Mr. Jacob Manning, Mrs. CATHARINE EDGAR, in the 83d year of her age.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

THE MRKETS.

New York Wednesday June 20.

FLOUR	$4 75 a 5 12
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	95 a 1 00
CORN	60 a 63
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a 16
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.
Dealers in every description of

DRY GOODS.

290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and their goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,
The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

Cloth, dress and frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim. "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality "	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.

JESSE BALDWIN,
Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth, street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.
Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

☞ Now is the time to Advertise.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLNERY

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the enfeebled and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety.
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Office at 10 cts. a copy.

☞ Now is the time to Advertise.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap.

by D. BULLMAN.

April 25 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1849. | NO. 28.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends aud the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCKES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c.,

A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c. together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849. [27

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan.10. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

From the Ladies National Magazine.

THE TWO VISITS.

BY GRACE MANNERS.

'How did you enjoy the party last night, girls,' said Mr. Chester, to his daughters.

'Oh, pappa,' replied Lizzy, 'I was nearly fagged out. I danced nearly ever cotillion—waltz and polka, and was engaged for three or four more when we left, which are to stand over for the assembly to-morrow night."

'Pretty well for you,' said her father; 'and Mary, how were you pleased?' turning to his eldest daughter.

'Just as much as Lizzie, father. I danced until I could hardly stand, and then I flirted until I came away; so of course I liked it.'

'Now, Lucy, my little niece, what say you of this your first ball among strangers?' asked Mr. Chester, of a pretty arch-looking girl, who was seated next to him.

'I must say I had a delightful evening of course, I suppose, uncle. I danced, let me see,' looking very thoughtful, 'one whole cotillion, and half a waltz; two gentlemen bowed to me, and three looked at me; so considering that I knew only about a dozen, and was a stranger, I had a pleasant time, and was very hospitably treated;' and she laughed merrily.

'Why how did that happen, child?' said her uncle, looking annoyed; 'and girls, what were you doing that you did not see after your cousin?'

'La! papa I was dancing in another room all the evening,' replied Lizzie, 'and thought Mary was with Lucy.'

'And I am sure,' said Mary, 'I saw Lucy dancing with the greatest exquisite in the room, and afterward waltzing with him, so I thought she was getting on very well; and I did think, Lucy, you might have introduced him to us; but you seemed to want to keep him all to yourself. You had a regular flirtation with him.'

'No wonder if she had,' replied Mr. Chester, 'as you left her to take care of herself. Who was he, Lucy?'

'Only my cousin, Harry Winslow. He had just returned from Europe, and of course we had a great deal to talk of. Don't he waltz nicely, Lizzie?'

'Yes,' said Lizzie, 'he does waltz to perfection, and I was in hopes you would introduce him to me, and that I should have a waltz with him, but he hurried you off into the entry again, where I suppose you finished your flirtation.'

'Well, Lizzie, what was I to do?' said Lucy—'I did beg Harry to go and talk to some of the belles he knew; but when he found that I knew no one; and that you never came near me, he vowed he would not stir a step, and there he stayed talking of old times and of his travels, until Mrs. B——came to ask him to take one of the married ladies into supper, and then I was left alone.'

'And who took you in?' asked her uncle.

'Mr. Nobody,' said Lucy, 'for finding that I was likely to be the 'left ladye,' I ran up stairs into the dressing-room, and played with one of the children I found up there. And this is a full, true, and particular account of my first ball here. Don't you think it must have been pleasant, uncle?'

'Not very, Lucy, I must own, though I admire the spirit in which you take it, and am heartily ashamed for those of my own city, who had no more politeness to show a stranger.'

'To tell the truth, uncle,' said Lucy, 'I did expect to be a little more noticed, especially as there were several of the beaux who last winter were entertained at our house more than once, when your girls were with us: but they seem to have forgotten that, and me too; and so will I—I suppose I am not formed for the society here. My clothes are not fine enough, and my skin not fair enough for their tastes, and my purse not deep enough—so I must bear their neglect as I may.'

'You give a high standard to our young men, Lucy, at any rate,' said her Cousin Charles. 'Complexion and clothes, and money is what you think they go by, a pretty compliment to us, by Jove.'

'Jove did not tell me so, any how,' said Lucy. 'But I never have heard the gentlemen that come here speak of anything else regarding the ladies, but their feet and hands, their complexion, dress, and wealth—so what am I think? But I will hear all that you have to say when I come from my walk with Mr. Winslow, Cousin Harry, as I always call him. Now *he* is handsome and rich and yet he always mentions a lady's senses and manners before her feet and her money, and that I like.'

'Are you going to walk with him this afternoon?' exclaimed both girls, in a breath. 'Do bring him back to tea?'

'I will ask him,' said Lucy; 'but he is very odd.'

While Lucy is enjoying her walk with her very desirable cousin, we will take a small survey, of past time, and tell who these young people are into whose society we have been introduced. Lucy Mason is the niece of Mrs. Chester; the daughter of her brother, who in early life had eloped with one of the greatest heiresses in Boston; his sister, Mrs. Chester, being very active in the affair and professing great love for his wife. Mrs. Mason was in truth a most loveable and charming woman, and made her husband a devoted and worshipping wife; but riches she did not bring him, as her harsh, obstinate, unforgiving father never allowed her name to be mentioned in his presence, and actually hated her for having married the man she loved, young, handsome and clever, instead of the ugly, rich old stock-broker, to whom he had destined her. A year after her marrige, he married himself; and having a son, formally announced his intention of leaving all to him and cutting off his daughter entirely: and for twenty years had never seen her, or spoken of her. During this time a lovely family had grown up around her, and though far from rich, she had never regretted the step she had taken, excepting from the grief she felt at her father's anger and her never seeing him. Her children of coure knew of these circumstances: but so dearly did they love their handsome, indulgent father and mother, that no regrets for their want of fortune ever escaped them: and their cross old grandfather and his shining heaps was seldom thought of. Mrs. Chester was a very wordly person, *her* children were brought up to shine and attract, and above all, she worshipped wealth. When therefore, all hopes of her brother becoming rich through his wife were given up, she cared less and less for either of them and when Lucy came to return the visit her cousins had made her the preceding winter, she made as little of her as was possible without absolute neglect. Fortunately for Lucy she cared but little for such things, and knowing that being passed over at a ball and not having splendid dresses, were neither of them great sins in other places, she was now laughing heartily with Harry over her last night's discomfitures, and doing her best to coax him to come home with her and be introduced to her cousins.

'No, I will not, Lucy,' said he, 'I am determined. I think their behaviour to you last night was too rude. They want to know me because I am rich, and for that I despise them. I am going to get the pretiest boquet for you I can procure. I mean to waltz only with you, and I shall introduce to you two or three distingue friends I have met here; an English lord and a French viscount being among them, and you shall know them and your cousins shall not, if I can prevent it.'

Lucy shook her head. 'You cannot change the nature of the people here,' she said; 'they think of nothing but externals, and of the money that brings them. Now if my cross old grandfather would only forgive my dear mother, and one of his millions was known to be coming to us, I should become one of the greatest belles here.'

'It is all very true,' said Harry, 'but why don't you thank me for my bouquet especially as you know I don't often give such things?'

'Not on this Continent at any rate, my fine cousin,' said Lucy, smiling. 'I do thank you for it most heartily, however, and when I next write to Paris, I shall mention that I heard of you sending such gallantries to a young lady—shall I?'

'Willingly,' replied he, 'if you will only mention her name. It will be a great reccomendation to me in that quarter.'

'Ah! well, Harry, I will keep your secret, for the girls here hate rich young men to come here engaged: good-bye, don't forget the English lord and the French viscount to-morrow night, nor the boquet.' And so saying, she parted with her cousin at the door, to the great indignation of the young ladies. who were looking at them from behind the blinds.

Lucy punctually received her boquet, fragrant, costly and beautiful, the most magnificent that could be procured evidently, and quite eclipsing those that her cousins had received from their admirers; but with it unfortunately came a note, announcing that the donor, very greatly to his chagrin, had been obliged by business of importance to leave there that afternoon for home, and with many regrets at missing the ball, he bade her good-bye. This was hard upon our little heroine. The dismal prospect of a solitary seat on a bench rose before her. Her boquet seemed now a mockery to her feelings. As she feared, the public ball was but a repetition of her experience at the private one.—Though pretty and tastefully dressed, and quite as handsome as her cousin, she was left alone—and with the exception of a waltz with her Couzin Charles, which for very shame's sake he felt obliged to ask her to take with him, and a cotillion with the French nobleman, whom she found she had known at home, she passed the evening sitting by the lady who chaperoned their party to the ball, and who was too busy fussing after her own fine daughters to care much for a young girl, whom she knew was neither very rich nor very fashionable at home.

Lucy was thoroughly mortified, and not a little provoked; and her mind was made up never to try another ball at B——. Her cousins said, 'they were sorry she did not enjoy herself,' but no thought of their own impoliteness ever struck them, and no recolection of the trouble she had taken that they should have a pleasant visit when with her, ever crossed their memories. She did not suit the taste of the beaux there, they thought, and as that must be her fault they cared nothing for it. Lucy finished her visit without again trying another ball, and without being missed or asked after, and returned home liking her own city, and her own people better than ever.

A year and a half afterward she repeated her visit, and what a charming, charming creature her cousins and her friends then found her! Her coming was announced weeks before, and her presence solicited at parties prior to her arrival—nay! the assembly even was postponed a week in order to be certain that Miss Mason's presence would grace it. Visitors crowded to Mr. Chester's in the morning, and every evening a levee of beaux gladdened the eyes of his daughters, and bowed obsequiously before their cousin. The neglected Miss Lucy Mason of a former visit, was now the belle triumphant; her witticisms, which formerly were just smiled at, were now applauded and repeated as wonders of smartness, and though sooth to say, they were generally very cutting, and not a little personal, they were humbly received and much admired—our little Lucy was a person of great distinction And why? Her rich old grandfather was dead; having outlived his son only a few weeks, the shock of whose sudden death speedily brought his old father to the grave. He lived long enough, however, to make a will, by which, true to his vow of not leaving his daughter a dollar, he passed over her, and left the whole of it to her children, four in number. No wonder then that Lucy, with her half million, is now such a sparkling belle with these disinterested folks: and no wonder that she should despise them, and let them see that she has not forgotten their former neglect of her. As to their feeling it when had the worshippers of mammon any feeling? Lucy now was all the 'ton,' the observed of all observers. The two young men who on her former visit bowed to her at her first ball, were now most devotedly in love with her, and spoke of being very old friends of hers. The three looked at her, averred how very much they had been struck with her beauty that night; and as for her 'chaperon' to the assembly, she was never tired of saying how intimate she was with her, and that she had taken her to her first public ball—she gave her dinner and supper parties, borrowed her mantillas, cloaks and dresses for patterns and made her daughters dress, walk, and *try* to talk like her. How amused at first, and disgusted both first and last Lucy was no pen can describe. She despised the homage paid to her wealth, far more than she felt the former mortifications inflicted upon her from her want of it, and returned the devotion now paid her by affected airs of indifference, quite foreign to her true character. She had a great disregard for dress, and with a costly wardrobe that any one might borrow from, appeared at their grandest balls in the same simple muslin she wore when there before. All wondered, but none abused—it was a charming excentric. She changed her mind about going to the assembly, and sent her French maid to look on in the ladies' dressing-room, carrying two of the largest and most splendid of the half dozen bouquets that had been sent for her acceptance. The donors winced a little when they heard of this, but failed not to call the next day to ask after the headache that had kept her away. She denied the indisposition, and only pleaded a want of inclination to go—they bowed in humility, and sent her more bouquets for the next evening She sent her cards by her footman in return for the visits that had been paid her, and went to see a sick and poor friend on the same morning; and what in others would have been called insufferable rudeness, was in her 'so kind hearted.' She even ventured to talk of books that she liked, and what before was 'bad taste, blue, pedantic stuff,' was now agreeable information, a well filled mind, whereas it was only a well filled purse that dazzled their imaginations. If she was rude it was only a brusque manner—if she was sarcastic, it was wit—if she dressed plainly, it was such good taste—if she wore guady things, it was so stylish—she would not waltz—she would not dance the polka, and half the girls stood still while their partners were clustered round talking to her. True, they were provoked; but there was no use of complaining, for had not Miss Mason half a million of her own, and did not each one of those charming young men hope that he might perhaps be the happy man destined to share it with her—at any rate they would try. But they were doomed to disappointment. Lucy brought her visit to a close, without leaving her heart with any of her disinterested friends—though they offered theirs in exchange by the dozen. She left nothing with them but rejections to her lovers, and jewels to her cousins, and went back to her home quite heart whole to prepare for a visit to Paris, to act there as bridesmaid to her Cousin Harry Winslow's bride long her most loved friend. Then she bestowed herself and her wealth upon a friend of her cousin's; one who had loved her when she was comparatively poor, and who now rich himself, was hastening home to offer himself to her, when he heard she was expected in France. After rehearsing as groomsman and bridesmaid to their friends, they played the principal parts themselves, and returned home—married. Many a hearty laugh did she enjoy with her cousin and his wife, in relating her two visits to the South.

Is not this a caricature I hear some one say; and in sober sadness I answer, it is not. Do we not every day hear and see of the metamorphoses wrought by wealth? The ugly are beautified, the stupid brightened, the old become youthful; and all by the almighty dollar! Even here in this our own enlightened city, in this Athens of America, with its libraries and athenæums, its colleges and schools, its academies of science and art, even here,

where society of a much higher stamp, as regards intellect, information, mind and manners, can be found than in any other city in the Union, wealth can, and does stand with many in the first place. The *want* of it does not banish any one from society, as it does in some other places—but the possession of it gives a false value to many a piece of worthless metal, that otherwise would be rejected and thrown out. What we shall become when California's gold is poured out upon us; when all the 'diggers and miners' return with their hugh lumps of metal transformed into coin, and expect to take their place among the *refined and cultivated* on the strength of that gold, time only can show. Long may it be with us before wealth is everything, and intellect is sent into the back-ground—long may it be before the 'Golden Calf' is created with us to be fallen down to and worshipped, or before gold is everything and worth nothing.

Kentucky—Her Peril.

The fact that in every *Northern* State which they cannot hope otherwise to control the party lately hurled from power in the Nation has formed or is forming copartnerships with the distinctive Free Soilers on the platform of hostility to the Extension of Slavery would seem discordant with another notorious truth—namely, that in every *Southern* State the same party is electioneering with all its might against the present Administration as hostile to Slavery Extension, untrue to the South, &c. and urging all true Southrons to unite with them on that ground. More closely scanned, however, the discrepency is seen to cover a consistency. The object is the same in both cases—to get into power any how, no matter on what principles, so they but get in. If they can carry Vermont and Ohio by Anti-Slavery professions, and at the same time Kentucky and Tennessee by rallying the Perpetual-Slaveryites to their standard, they will have pretty nearly broken down the Administration before it has had time to mature and develop its policy. We shall wait a little, however, before believing that such a game can succeed in this day of abundant Newspapers and widely, radiating Telegraph wires, *but we have koown schemes as barefaced to obtain a transitory and unreal success. We think the times, however, were not so enlightened as those we now live in.—N. Y. Tribune June 25th.*

The lines we have italicised, and the eleciion of Gen. Taylor, are a sufficient commentary on the above —*Ed. Gazette.*

THE EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.—Louis Philippe has not been talked of much lately. You have heard of his poverty and of his debts. I have now in my possession the most indisputable evidence that he is still the richest private individual in the known world. His agent in New-York, M. Lafarge, has bought for him in houses, stocks, shares, &c. property producing an annual income of ten millions of francs. It is perfectly useless for any of his friends to deny this fact, perfectly well known on the New-York Exchange—*Paris Cor. Glasgow Daily Mail.*

MORE THAN BARGAINED FOR.—One day John Gay, a noted disciple of Major Longbow's, was riding by a tavern where he was well known. The landlord a queer fellow, stood on the stoop surrounded by several 'drouthy cronies.' As John was passing in hot haste, the landlord called to him,

'Hallo, Gay, stop and tell us a lie.'

"Pon my soul, I can't' said Gay, pressing on.

But the clamor for the lie was so violent that he was forced to excuse himself by saying, that he was going post haste for the doctor: 'Daniel Chambers,' said he, (naming a highly respcetable farmer some two miles off among the hills,) 'has fallen from his mow and broke his arm and leg, and I must hurry back, for there's scarce anybody with him.'

And with a face full of gravity and sympathy, John sped on his errand of mercy, while the inn-keeper and his comrades performed a steeple-chase across the hills to find farmer Chambers sound, wind and limb; the fact being amply proved by the violent contortions and obstreporous laughter he indulged in at the discomfiture of the party.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the Home Department, and give her, as Secretary, the control of the different bureaus. Don't let her have any thing to do with the War Department.

When did Adam first use a walking-stick? When Eve presented him with a little *Cane.*

HARD HIT.—While Raphael was engaged in painting his celebrated frescoes, he was visited by two cardinals, who began to criticise his work, and found fault without understanding it. Said one:

'The Apostle Paul has too red a face.'

'He blushes even in Heaven,' said the indignant artist, 'to see into what hands the church has fallen!'

'Don't be surprised if, after you have sailed smoothly a few months on the voyage of matrimony, you are suddenly overtaken by *squalls.*

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, June 28, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

OUR COURSE.—We percieve by an introduction to an article from our columns, published in the Democratic Banner of Middletown Point N J. and also by notices in several other Journals, that we are set down as neutral. Now whether this is because of our adherence to the truth in any matter which we may have advanced, or on which we may have commented, or whether for our advocacy of the equal rights of *all* men, or our opposition to all monopolies, special privileges, absurd and tyranical laws, we cannot say: If this may have been the cause, our cotemporaries are all right, and may go ahead; but if they allude to our position in politics or any other matter wherein man's interests are concerned, we must beg leave to correct the impression.

We are not neutral but *independent* having an opinion of our own on all subjects which we freely express; we have thus far, as we ever intend, pursued an independent course; giving free expression to our opinions on all subjects in any way connected with man's interest, advocating democracy as we understand it, without being swayed by the fear of losing our subscribers who differ in opinion from us, believing that all men who hold an opinion of their own independent of cliques, or parties, sects or creeds, will cheerfully tolerate that independence of opinion in others which they themselves enjoy; those who take their opinions upon trust from the party or sect to which they belong, without examination, although their support in a pecuniary point of view might be acceptable, yet can never be purchased by a deviation from the course we have from the first laid down for ourselves; this we believe all who have taken our paper from the commencement will give us credit for; although somewhat radical in our opinions, we shall continue to give them expression without troubling ourselves to what persons, parties, or sects opinions they may coincide; on this ground we hope for support.

As we have frequently remarked before, many profess, but all do not practice true democracy; its simplicity, its adaptation to man's wants, like the simple religion of Jesus, calls forth the admiration of mankind; but also like it, its requirements of self denial is a great barrier to its universal practice; the great precepts of the gospel is also its precepts, its foundation; viz; "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets:" this also is the great corner stone of all true democracy. It matters not what name men may take unto themselves, apply this test and you may know whether they are for or against it; therefore all who advocate the right of mankind to enslave or hold in bondage his fellow man, or who are the advocates of special privileges either to one individual or a company, whether that privilege be a bank charter, a rail-road charter, or the right to sell or to buy, to eat or to walk, to vote or to talk, are not democrats, never have been, or ever will be while they advocate special privileges, neither is he a democrat or freeman who voluntarily and without an effort submits to them

May not this error of the Banner and others have arisen from the fact that our cotemporary of the Plainfield Union professed to publish a *neutral* paper; very probable; he formerly, we believe, published a *democratic* paper, then neutral, since our commencement he has tried his hand at whiggery, but its "no go," having got somewhat in the habit of telling the truth while publishing the aforesaid democratic and neutral journal, whiggery it is evident is too much for his conscience, his readers do not believe he is a whig when he says so from the facts above given; we hope this will set all parties straight with regard to our neutrality: whether our cotemporary of the Union will be able like Gen. Taylor to sear his conscience sufficient to make a whig editor, time will show.

THE CROPS.—As far as we can learn from our exchange papers throughout the State, and our own observation in our own neighborhood, the crops never promised a more abundant harvest.

☞ The Republicans of Rome are determined on freedom. They never will again submit to be governed by Popery. They are freeing themselves from Priestcraft by exterminating the corrupt horde of Catholic Clergy, who have for ages preyed upon their very vitals. In many instances they have seized upon the carcasses of these worthless fellows, and, after cutting them up into small pieces, threw them into the river. Let Ireland follow the example. Exterminate the Catholic Clergy, and then—and not till then, will they have a chance to gain their freedoom! '*Down with the Catholic Priests!*' should be the motto of every friend to Ireland!—*Camden Democrat*

Does the Democrat mean to say that it would cut up into small pieces and throw into the river every Romish Priest? Is this the Democrats democracy? To us, it smacks somewhat of the principle that burned John Rogers at the stake.

We doubt very much of the Romish Priests being the sole cause of the degredation and misery of Ireland, it is our opinion that English Protestantism has had quite as much to do with it, Priests we admit have ever stood in the way of the advancement of the people in knowledge and consequently of their rights, but it has not been romish priests alone. We believe the late Pope of Rome has done as much for the advancement of liberal ideas and consequently of man's rights as any person in Europe. Our prejudices against a sect in religion or politics often lead us to commit the very errors we condemn.—Tyranny of whatever form is odius to us, and we shall do all we can to help put it down; the best way to do this is to let men know their rights, give them knowledge; not excite their prejudices; let them know that *all* mens rights are *equal*, and he that asks for more is a tyrant, and he that submits to less is a slave; therefore give men knowledge, enlighten their minds, do away with that illiberal spirit of sects and parties and men will not long remain slaves.

Education—Convention.

Education is progressive, it cannot stand still, it must either progress or retrogade, which shall it do? The friends of Education in Plainfield have already done much towards its advancement, much more remains to be done. Shall we have any action taken in regard to the approaching National Common School Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 22nd. day of August next? If so, some preliminary action is necessary, a district meeting, an address, and selection of suitable persons to represent us at Trenton, which place was recommended for the meeting of the State Convention, and the time 4th. day of July, by what more noble object could we celebrate the birthday of our National Independence.

☞ We would call the attention of our Merchants and others to the card of Messrs Ford & Raynolds, Flour dealers &c., in another column of our paper: we *know* for we speak from experience, that they are honorable men, and will sell Flour as low as it can be had in the city, being content with small profits; put our words to the test by a call on them at 80 Cortlandt st. one door from West st. New York.

The writings of Maria Edgeworth.

The admirable tales written by this gifted writer, now no more, in our estimation are in moral worth unrivaled; and are as much above the teachings of most of the modern trash, as the practical teachings of Christ are above those of his modern disciples; the impressions left on our mind for good from the recollections of such tales as 'Lame Jarvis,' 'Limerac Gloves,' Out of debt, out of danger,' &c. although read many years since, death alone can ever efface; and which will doubtless live a grateful memorial in the minds of thousands when the deeds of kings shall have been forgotten.

☞ Don't forget the Ladies Fair to be held on the 4th. day of July at Laing's Hall.

☞ John Augustus has been security for the unfortunates who have been arraigned at the Police Court to the amount of more than *six thousand dollars* since January last. Not a man, within this time, of those whom he has thus befriended, has deceived him or proved a defaulter. This speaks volumes for humanity. —*Boston Republican.*

☞ If the burning of powder is a preventative of the Cholera, it is to be hoped that the celebration of our Independence will totally exterminate it; what quantity will be necessary for Plainfield, and who will furnish the pewter?—*Our devil.*

Written for the Plainfeld Gazette.

AMBROSE SPENCER.

Few of the colonies suffered more severely during the revolutionary war, and none made greater sacrifices in the cause of freedom, than New-Jersey. Her peculiar situation enabled the foe almost continually to overrun her territory, marking every step of his progress with acts of which even *savages* would be ashamed. Women were insulted, and in some cases murdered in cold blood. (I will mention but one instance: when the enemy passed through Springfield, in this county—which they burned—a soldier left the ranks and deliberately shot Mrs Caldwell, wife of the patriot and clergyman of that name, as she was sitting in the window of their dwelling, with a child in her arms.) Our villages and country dwellings in many instances were given to the flames; their moveables destroyed or carried away; even the widow's cow was killed or stolen without remorse; children and hoary-headed men were mal-treated and sometimes maimed for life; and the man who was known to make any effort to resist these demons in human form, if found unprotected, was hurried to the gibbet or the Jersey prison-ship. The Jersey prison-ship! who has not heard of that fearful hell, where thousands of the bravest of our countrymen perished, not by fire or sword—for that would have been comparatively merciful—but by the tortures of starvation, and by breathing the foul, pestilential miasma engendered in that dreadful prison? The "horrors of the middle passage" are not more terrible than were those enacted on board the old hulk which was anchored in the waters of the beautiful Hudson.

Among the thousands who for years were immured in this dungeon was Ambrose Spencer, a young man, who with his father, on the first call for volunteers, had left their ploughs in the unfinished furrow, and rallied in defence of their country.

Young Spencer was taken prisoner shortly after the war commenced, and treated with great harshness. He was a strong, healthy man when captured, with a constitution capable of enduring great fatigue. His father owned a large farm near this village, and previous to the war father and son passed their days in healthful and pleasant labor in its cultivation. But the brutal treatment to which he was now exposed; the want of wholesome, necessary food; the cramped space in which he was confined; and the foul air he constantly inhaled, had reduced him to the shadow of the strong man he formerly was. His whole personal appearance had undergone a great change; the clothes he had on when he was taken prisoner, were the only ones he possessed during the years of his confinemet; his face was unshaven; his hair had grown to an enormous length; and he was such a wretched-looking object that the mother who bore him would not have recognized her child without difficulty.

Why young Spencer was liberated while thousands of his countrymen remained in prison, was always a mystery to him He sometimes thought it had been done by a freak of folly in the officer who had him in charge; who, though generally harsh in his orders, was occasionally the subject of humorous fancies. The day Spencer was set at liberty he had been employed in performing some menial office on deck; and the officer, probably struck with the fancy of seeing a rebel drown, told him if he wished to go ashore he might jump over-board at his earliest convenience. Spencer waited not for a second bidding; the love of liberty, of which he had been a long time deprived, inspired him with the determination of reaching the shore if possible, or if—on account of his weakness—he must perish, he preferred encountering death a hundred times in the free waters of the glorious Hudson, to remaining in the charnel-house where he was. With one bound he sprang out into the clear cool waters; and swam for the Jersey shore. Had he not been long deprived of the use of his limbs in the small space where he was confined, weak as he was he could have reached the beach with comparative ease. But stiff and sore from his long incarceration he soon felt that it would task his strength to the utmost to escape a watery grave. Sink or swim, live or die, he once more felt the free air of heaven cool his fevered brow, and as his blood circulated more freely he thanked God that he had escaped a prison more horrible than the Bastile under its most inhuman keeper.

The shore is gained at length! but not until young Spencer was completely exhausted. He crawled out of the water near some bushes, and dragging his wearied limbs to their shelter he fell insensible on the sand. When he recovered, the sun—which was about two hours high when he reached the spot had gone down behind the mountains, and the shades of night were inviting all nature to repose. Though he had nothing to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and was one of the most pitiable objects over which humanity ever grieved, still the consciousness that he was once more a free man made him truly grateful, and after returning thanks to the Creator for *this* blessing, he began to reflect on his present position. He was entirely ignorant of everything that had transpired during his imprisonment. Was the country yet in possession of the enemy; or had the people been successful in their efforts to drive the invader from the soil? He had no means of knowing, and feared to make any enquiry. He decided therefore on concealing himself during the day, and traveling each night as far ashe was able. By pursuing this plan he hoped to procure something to eat and avoid notice. Weak as he was he trusted by two or three nights travel to reach his home. His home! what hopes and fears this little word excited in his breast! Had he a home remaining? Might not the enemy, as they had done in thousands of cases, have driven away the loved inmates, and given the dwelling—the house where he was born, and where his youthful days have been passed as in a pleasant dream—to the flames? And the parents, to whom he was so much indebted and whom he loved, would he find them safe and happy? The three beautiful sisters whom he had left with their mother in the enjoyment of health and happiness, had they escaped insult; and would he find them *all* alive, and ready to welcome their suffering brother? And when he thought of them there also arose in his mind the image of another beautiful creature who was often their playmate and companion. Julia Harris was a prize worth contending for, and Ambrose had persuaded her to promise to become his bride as soon as the war should end. Many wretched days and nights had passed since he had pressed her to his heart as he bade her a sad farewell. Not that he regretted to perform his duty; for tenderly as he loved his mistress he was too good a patriot to hesitate one moment when his country was calling on all her sons to rise in her defence. And even if he had been disposed to hold back in the hour of trial, Julia, though she loved him with all her heart, would have cast him off as unworthy of her regard.

Home! It is a word that inspires the soldier when he strikes at his countrys oppressor; it is a magic sound to the far-off wanderer whenever it falls on his ear, recalling the happy scenes and companions of his childhood; the most abandoned of our race is sometimes deeply affected when he thinks of home! He cannot entirely forget the days when he was innocent and happy; reccollections of a mothers kindness *will* arise—he will occasionally remember her tender watchful care! her earnest efforts to preserve him from every evil and procure for him everything good; her warnings, her entreaties, her prayers; all present themselves to his mind, and the strong man bows his head and weeps!

Mother! though your child may wander far from you, and stray a great distance from the path of virtue, if his *home* was a pleasant one he will hardly become a castaway. The remembrance of his home—if it *was* such a place as a mother *should* have made it—will cause him to return and crave your blessing before he dies!

Young Spencer made but slow progress in his journey; the weather was intensely hot, his weakness made it painful for him to move, and the fear of being arrested and carried back to the prison from which in so singular a manner he had been permitted to depart, all served to make his movements very tedious. He nearly perished in the woods for want of food, for he preferred to suffer the greatest misery rather than run any risk of being arrested.

It had been one of the most sultry days of the season. The sun during the entire day, had darted down his hottest rays; not a cloud as large as a man's hand had for a moment eclipsed his fiercest beams. The air seemed to have lost its vitality; not a breath from heaven animated wearied man or beast. The way-worn traveler felt the earth grow hot under his feet; and his skin blistered and cracked as though he had

passed through the fire. The cattle lolled by the road-side; and the loaded horse sank down under his burden, and death relieved him from his labors. The cornfield and the meadows dried up and wilted almost as rapidly as if they had been exposed to the frosts of winter. The evening was but little cooler than the day. As the sun went down behind the mountains it appeared like a globe of fire; and the air, instead of growing cool as the evening set in, became almost like the glow of the furnace.

Such was the evening that Ambrose approached his home, but he feared he would die of exhaustion before he should be able to reach it. Every movement cost him a groan; his feet were blistered and bled at every step; and nothing but the hope that he was drawing near those who were dear to him could have prevented him from lying down by the roadside to die. It was near midnight when he drew near his birth-place; and he felt a heavy load removed from his heart when he saw that the old farm-house was standding in the same condition as he left it. At length he reaches the gate in front of the dwelling; but instead of entering he pauses for a moment, fearing that some calmity may have happened to these who, years before, had bade him a sad adieu at that very spot. A thousand memories throng his aching head—the scene of his youthful sports is before him—the sufferings he had borne since the morning he left his home all recur to his recollection, and he is truly thankful that he has been permitted to revisit that beloved spot before he dies. Why does he not enter and enquire if all yet live and are happy? His limbs no longer perform their functions; he falls insensible to the ground overcome by the violence of his emotions.

The family are startled by a groan which proceeds from some creature near their dwelling. They had retired to rest long since, but the heat had kept slumber from visiting their pillows. Listening intently for a moment they heard the noise again It apparently proceeded from a human being in great agony. It was a severe trial for the lonely women who occupied the house to open their door at that unseasonable hour, in those fearful times; but they could not hesitate a moment while one of Gods children was perishing, without seeking to save him. Prompted by their humane feelings they hastened out in search of the fellow-creature who, without speedy aid, would soon have been beyond human help. His groans directed them to the spot, and they found him outside the gate, where he had fainted some time previous. After they had carried him into the house and applied camphor and other restoratives to his face and temples he was at length able to whisper— J. C. A.

[*To be Continued.*]

Cholera.

NEW YORK, Sunday June 24.

Dr. Geer, the Resident Physician, reports 38 new cases of Cholera and 21 deaths, as having occurred since his report of yesterday, returned in the following order:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Private practice,	18	11
Centre-st. Hospital	12	4
William-st. Hospital	8	6
Total	38	21

The register for last week is as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths
Sunday,	26	18
Monday,	42	17
Tuesday,	41	10
Wednesday,	30	14
Thursday,	26	14
Friday,	38	16
Saturday,	40	21
Total	243	110

June 25th 47 new cases, and 25 deaths of Cholera.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

The Cholera is rapidly on the increase in our city; and 54 interments of death by that disease have been made to-day. From other diseases the interments were 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 25th.

The Board of Health report 20 new cases of Cholera and 8 deaths since last report

LETITIA S. BLAISDELL —It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature. that the bill for the commutation of the punishment of Letitia S. Blaisdell. from death to that of imprisonment for life, has passed both branches It will undoubtedly become a law to-day by the signature of the Governor.—*Cocord (N. H.) Rep.*

An editor down South, who served four days on a jury, says he's so full of law, that it is hard for him to keep from cheating somebody.

LATER LROM CALIFORNIA.

The Crescent City arrived at 5 1-2 P. M. Saturday, 4 days and 8 hours from Havana, with 151 passengers, and about half a million dollars worth of gold dust

This is simply the amount on freight, and does not include that in possession of the passengers. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 16th, says that she has on board $496,500 in gold dust, $50,000 in specie, and 50 packages of merchandise.

The Cresent City also brings the Panama surveying corps.

CHARLESTON June 21, 1849

A correspondent of the *Globe* from San Francisco, writes that the arrival in that port of a Mexican schooner, had awakened suspicions of a very inimical character to our sovereignty. He says it would not be extraordinary if, by the union of the Spaniards, Mexicans, and Europeans, this jewel is wrested from the hands of the North Americans, and forms a great and powerful nation.

He thinks that the barbarous conduct of General Smith towards foreigners, in prohibiting them from digging at the mines, will be the means of bringing it about.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 22.

Late advices from Texas state that the Indians were still committing great depredation on the Texan frontier.

Major Vanhorn with six companies of infantry had left San Antonio on the 1st inst. to operate against them. It is estimated that in all there have been five California emigrants murdered by the indians. The Cholera was still raging violently in the interior towns of Mexico.

BOSTON, Monday, June 25th.

The Legislature of Newhampshire voted on Friday last, by a majority of 63 *not* to abolish Capital Punishment.

Conundrums.

Why are a parcel of idle children like wafers?

Because you have to *lick 'em* to make them *stick* to their *letters*.

Why are the boys who loaf about the wharvers like hardware merchants?

Because they sell iron and *steal* for a living.

Why is a cat that hasn't caught a rat for six weeks like Noah's ark?

Because it didn't light on *e'er a rat* (Arrat) for forty days and nights.

Why does the cook make more noise than the bell?

Because one makes a *din*, but the other a *dinner*.

Why is a woman in love like a man of profound knowledge?

Because she understands the 'arts' and '*sigh*'-ences.

The Hannibal Journal gives the following as the superscription of a letter which lately passed through the post office of that town:

'to my d ar ant sally
She Cawgar
El nize
I had a short ager spell to day''

DIED.

In this place on Sunday morning Richard H. infant son of Thomas B. and Lucy Ann Woodland.

At Locus Grove near Rahway, on the 22d inst. Hugh Hartshorne, in the 69th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday June 27.

FLOUR	$4 50 a 5 25
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 00
CORN	57 a 58
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	14

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19, 1849.

OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!

NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.

Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced. Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.

Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.

Dealers in every description of

DRY GOODS.

290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and their goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50. Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

Cloth, dress and frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim. "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality "	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.

JESSE BALDWIN,

Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c. and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D, and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK. sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

WHERE they are constantly receiving, in addition to their former Large Stock of House-Keeping articles, fresh supplies of Goods in their line, by Importation and from Auction, of the latest and most approved style and pattern.

CARPETING. Brussels, three ply, double superfine, superfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, Hall and Stair Carpeting; also Hemp, List and Rag do; Figured, Drugget and Green Baize, Plain and Check Matting, Fine Embossed and Plain Piano and Table Covers; Fine Chenelle Patent, Tufted and Brussels Hearth Rugs.

Window Blinds and Transparencies of all kinds. Brass and Silver Stair Rods. Crockery, China and Earthen Ware, Cut and Plain Glass, Brittannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Willow, Wooden & Hollow Ware.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do., and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS Jr
Newark, N. J. 1849. [28

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the subscriber in addition to his new stock, a new assortment of dry goods of the various fashionable stiles, such as Bareges, Linen Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also the newest and best styles of Crockery and Glass ware.

All kinds of Hardware constantly on hand and got to order together with the best assortment of Groceries that can be produced. Also, Pork, Hams, Fish, Lard, Fresh Butter, and a variety of other articles to numerous to name. Gentlemen and Ladies please favor me with a call, and examine for yourselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec. 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*. By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

---

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the enfeebled and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5. 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED across THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

LETTER FROM

REV. DR. C. H. O. COTE

TO

KIRWIN, (REV. DR. MURRAY,)

On the the subject of Christian Baptism for sale at this Office at 6 1-4cts. pr copy.

ALSO, A sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. TURTON, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. in reply to Kirwin's, (Rev. Dr. Murray's) charges against the Baptist, for sale at this Office at 10 cts. a copy.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing on hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
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William M. Drake & Son.

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This work should be found on the centre table, or at the fireside of every patriot and American in the United States, and it should be handed down to their children and posterity, as an invaluable heir loom.

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Why don't you take the Papers?

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're 'the life of my delight;'
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest four-fold paid.

Go then, and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pray delay
And my word, it is inferred
You'll live till you are gray.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying from a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news,
Whilst he was going off.

I took the paper, and I read
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her bill next day,
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was, at her word,
Divested of her pain,
Dut did forget to pay her debt;
Till taken down again.

'Here, Jessie, take these 'silver wheels,'
Go pay the printer now!'
She spoke, she slept, and then awoke
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps,
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's:
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and
While strolling through a wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him 'werry good.'

Had he been reading of the news
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bill when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism when one day riding through the country, was saluted by a fellow who was lying in a ditch. 'Halloo, Father Wesley. I'm glad to see you. How do you do?'

'I don't know you,' said Mr. W., reining up his horse. 'Who are you?'

'Don't know me! Why, sir, you are the very man who converted me!'

'I recon I am,' said Mr. Wesley, putting spurs to his horse, 'at least one thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do about it.'

A BOARDING SCHOOL MISS.—I have heard of a young lady 'Down-East,' who *thang* 'alto, in one of the churches. She had been at a boarding-school for half a quarter somewhere, and came home perfectly amazed that her unfashionable papa did not dine at 'chew' o'clock. There was favorite anthem commencing, 'Turn, oh, Lord, oh, turn away!' &c. much performed by the choir. She always chanted it, 'Tschurn, tschurn, oh, Lord! oh, tschurn away,' much to the edification of the congregation, most of whom were extensively engaged in the dairy business.

CUCUMBERS.—When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut off with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber remaining to the stem upon which it grew, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber to each division, and as many slits or divisions as are made in it there will be new cucumbers as large and fine as those that grow in the natural way.—*Maine Cultivator.*

THE TURN-COAT LOVER.

A Remniscence of "Old Put's Gallows."

BY HENRY A. BUCKINGHAM.

NEAR Peekskill, not far from the main road, stands a clump of forest trees, among which an aged hickory is conspicuous. It bore for a long time, and still bears, I believe, the name of 'Old Put's Gallows,' from its branches when Putnam commanded on the lines.

In the early part of August, 1777, General Tryon was at the British outposts, near Kingsbridge. It will be remembered that he was royal governor of New York at the commencement of the revolution, and a full colonel of British regulars. After the war broke out, he was placed on active service, and raised to a general's rank with power to recruit and equip a tory corps or brigade from the Americans who yet remained loyal to the crown and government of Britain.

For a long time it had been a favorite project with Putnam that an attempt should be made to re-capture the city of New York. From all accounts it appears that Washington did not dislike the plan, but with prudent caution did not wish to hazard at that time the risk of a defeat. Putnam, however, made several feints and false movements at his outposts to alarm Sir Henry Clinton, in which he succeeded, and thus kept the British troops within the city for its protection, that otherwise, aided by the fleet would have been ravaging the adjacent shores of other states. It became necessary to Sir Henry Clinton that he should know the position and condition of Putnam's troops more accurately, and also endeavor if possible, to ascertain what parties in the city gave Putnam such accurate knowledge of all his (Clinton's) plans.

Tryon was, busy raising his 'new levies, and for him Sir Henry sent.

'General Tryon,' he said, 'I must know the position of Putnam's troops; and their number, including his fresh battalions of militia. You ought to find some one—a native—who has enlisted in your corps, that will go into the Highlands and obtain it for us. The reward shall be liberal, and, if successful, the person shall be advanced a grade,'

'I think I have such a man, Sir Henry—a seargent in De Lancy's regiment. He enlistened only a week ago, and is intelligent and ambitious. He has friends on the other side who do not know he has joined us as yet.'

'The very man. Go and send him.'

General Tryon was absent about two hours, for he had to send to Harlem, where the seargent was stationed undergoing a drill with others of the 'new levies,' under their officers.

'I have seen the man. and had a long conversation with him,' said Tryon, when he entered. 'He is willing to undertake it on one condition, and that only a condition of pride.'

'What is it?'

'That he shall receive a lieutenant's commission at once. He will then depart the instant you require, and is confident of success.'

'Do you know him to be worthy of reliance?'

'From all that I can learn, and from my own judgment, I should not doubt in the least.'

'Then let his commision be made out, and send him with it to me. If I have the same opinion of him, I will sign it.'

The young sergeant soon made his appearance. He was not more than three-and-twenty years of age, of good personal appearance, and a cunning twinkle about his small black eye denoted no want of confidence in his own good opinion. Sir Henry was so well pleased with him that his instructions were soon complete; and, receiving his commission, the new lieutenant bade the British commander farewell to return in a few days with the desired information. On reaching his quarters he changed his military apparel for a plain countryman's suit, ripped the lining of his cocked hat, under which he placed his commission, which he carefully resewed, saying to himself—

'I think when Miss Rosa Milford sees my commission as an officer in his majesty's service, she will no longer refuse the hand of Nathan Palmer.'

The next morning he left the further British outposts at Kingsbridge, on horseback, where General Tryon had accompanied him, to pursue his expedition. It was a beautiful morning, and he looked forward with all the anticipations of pleasure, and hope gleamed warmly in his breast. He passed the 'neutral ground' without molestion and advanced into what was considered the American district, without being troubled by any of the occasional travellers on the road, although almost every one was armed and carried his musket. Now and then he met an American yeoman or farmer with whom he was acquainted, who knew not yet of his defection, for he was born in that section of the country, and residents within a wide circle were then considered as neighbors. Late in the afternoon he came within sight of the regular American outposts, when he turned off the main road by a narrower one that led to a mill and dwelling on the banks of a rapid stream. Let us for a moment look into the dwelling and notice its inmates. One was a girl of about eighteen, a fine rustic beauty engaged in some trifling housework but mainly listening to the conversation of a lively looking brown-complexion young man in half-military garb. It was evident that what he said pleased her, for she looked at him from time to time, and she smiled archly, with fondness. These two were Rosa Milford, the miller's daughter, and William Townly, a neighboring farmer's son and an ensign in the American army lying near.

'Who is that, William, coming towards the mill on horseback?'

'As I live,' said the young man, 'it is your old spark, that sly rascal, Nathan Palmer, the dominie's nephew, who despises him and has cast him off. The rogue, I heard in private this morning, had enlisted in the refugee corps If I knew certain, he should swing for it. Depend upon it, Rosa, he is here for no good purpose or reason.' 'Do not be seen, William. Leave me to manage him.'

The young man retired by a back door, but not out of hearing, as the tory lieutenant and spy entered by the front. He advanced with a bold step.

'Miss Rosa, I have but little time to spare, and want your answer at once. Read that.'

He took the commission from the lining of his hat and placed it before her.

'Some difference between holding a commission in King George's service, and being a ragged continental.'

'Nathan Palmer,' said Rosa, sternly, 'I always disliked you—now I *hate* you!' and she handed him his commission.

'Do you refuse to be my wife now?'

'Your wife! Leave this house, or I shall be tempted to loose the dog at the mill upon you.'

'Good-bye, Miss Rosa,' he said, grinding his teeth in anger. 'Look to your father's mill—your house—yourself. I will be avenged!' and he mounted his horse and rode swiftly away.

Rosa hastened to the back-door to look for her lover. He was just entering the woods leading to the camp, and the wave of his hand indicated to Rosa that he knew Palmer's errand. He hastened to camp, had an interview with Putnam, and the latter issued his private orders. Palmer came into the lines that night with the freedom of an old companion, and having as he suppossed accomplished his errand, he was about taking his departure when he was arrested, and the fatal commission was full proof of his guilt as a spy. After a brief trial he was ordered to be hung on 'Put's gallows' the next afternoon.

Before the hour of execution came, Tryon, who had heard of the arrest of Palmer, sent in a flag, declaring it murder to hang a mere civilian, who happened to be a loyalist, and threatning retaliation. He was not aware that Palmer's commission had been found on his person. Putnam wrote back his brief and memorable note:

"HEAD QUARTERS, Aug. 7. 1777.

'*Sir*:—Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy—he was condemned as a spy—and you may rest assured, sir, he shall be hanged as a spy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.,
'ISRAEL PUTNAM.

'His Excellency, GEN. TRYON.

'P. S.—Afternoon. He is hanged.'

Such was 'Old Put'—prompt to execute and decide. The hickory tree still remains standing near Peekskill.— *Times and Messenger.*

Out in the Woods.

The southern Literary Gazette has the following good story of the celebrated Doctor Maxey, President of the South Carolina College. This is not the only instance, we believe, where people have been completely bewildered in the woods, and where they have found that the fidler must always be paid at the conclusion of a dance:

'On one occasion, several of the students of South Carolina College resolved to drag the Doctor's carriage into the wood, and fixed upon a night for the performance of the exploit. One of their number, however, was troubled with some compunctious visitings, and managed to convey to the worthy President a hint, that it would be well for him to secure the door of his carriagehouse. Instead of paying any heed to this suggestion, the Doctor proceeded on the appointed night, to the carriage-house, and ensconced his portly person inside the vehicle. In less than a hour, some half-a-dozen young gentlemen came to his retreat, and cautiously withdrew the carriage into the road. When they were fairly out of the precincts, they forgot their reserve, and begen to joke feely with each other by name. One of them complained of the weight of the carriage, another replied by swearing that it was 'heavy, enough to have the old fellow himself in it.' For nearly a mile they proceeded along the highway, and then struck into the woods, to a cover which they concluded would effectually conceal the vehicle. With many jokes, and conjecturing how and when would be found the carriage, they at length reached the spot where they had resolved to leave it. Just as they were about to depart—having once more agreed that 'the carriage was heavy enough to have the Old Doctor and all his tribe in it'—they were startled by the sudden dropping of one of the glass door panels, and by the well-known voice of the Doctor himself, who thus addressed them:

''So so young gentlemen, you are going to leave me in the woods, are you? Surely, as you have brought me hither for your own gratification, you will not refuse to take me back for mine! Come Messrs. ———, and ———, buckle to, and let's return; it's getting late!'

'There was no appeal for the window was raised, and the Doctor resumed his seat. Almost without a word, the discomfited young gentlemen took their places at the pole, and at the back of the vehicle, and quite as expeditiously, if with less noise, did they retrace their course. In silence, they dragged the carriage into its wanted place, and then retreated precipitately to their rooms to dream of the account they must render on the morrow. When they had gone, the Doctor quietly vacated the carriage, and went to his house, where he related the story to his family with great glee. He never called the heroes of that nocturnal expedition to an account, nor was his carriage ever afterwards dragged at night into the woods!'

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—We have 'smiled a still smile' sometimes, when thinking of Hackett's whimsical direction to a Dutchman's dwelling:

'Go down dat road dere, till you comes to de barn close 'pon de house dat's always standin' dere by dat little yaller dog!'

A similar instance of placing effect before cause was exhibited, when after long and profound cogitation, a solemn philosopher announced as the result of his deliberate reflections, that it was a remarkable evidence of the goodness of Providence, that great rivers always ran by great towns! It was the same 'great scientificker,' who explained the phenomena of expansion by heat and contraction by cold with the irrefragable illustration, that in summer when it was hot, the days stretched out very long, but in winter, when it was cold, they contracted until they become very short indeed.—Ib.

The following is from a burial ground in Providence, R. I.:

Her soul grew so fast witnin,
It burst the outward *shell* of sin,
And so was *hatched* a cherubim.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, July 5, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

☞ WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS, OR LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.—This book is worth all the sentimental trash published in a century. Written by a most powerful writer, filled with bold and noble thoughts on every page, imparting a fresh interest to every thing relating to that interesting period of our history. See prospectus on first page.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Without any circumlocution, I take the liberty to say that the public owe you much, for the independent manner with which you conduct the Gazette. Although differing on many subjects from yourselves in regard to the opinions you have advanced, yet the manner in which you have given them to your readers. certainly all must acknowledge to be *independent*, and founded on the just *rights* of man; with these preliminary remarks I beg leave to offer a few independent remarks of my own; believing a public journal the proper medium through which the pulic should convey their opinions on matters of public interest.

In your number of May 31. I made a few remarks on a model town; with your permission I beg leave to offer a few more bearing on the same subject.

As I then remarked, there are in Plainfield six or eight churches, with as many ministers, three doctors, three or four lawyers, whose ostensible business it is to guide the morals, secure the health, and protect the inhabitants in their lawful pursuits; as before remarked if they fail to do this, they fail to accomplish that for which they were established; and the sooner we dispense with their services altogether, the better.

Experience has ever taught me, and doubtless is corroborated by the experience of others, that effects follow causes. Now it has ever been said that wherever Christianity has been introduced, that the blessings of its divine influence have ever been beneficial. If this is the case, either we have not been blessed with pure and undefiled religion, or effects do not follow legitimately their causes. Which of the two propositions are true? Effects doubtlessly follow causes, as they ever have done, and ever will do. The tree is known by its fruit; by this therefore we must judge. All candid men however reluctant, must admit, that if this is the case, there must be a very small amount of pure religion in this town, or its effects would be seen.

Go where you will, to a prayer meeting, to a funeral, and you will find Presbyterian's, or baptist's, or methodist's, or catholic's, or secretarianism of some kind; but few christians, so few indeed that they may be counted. Again go to a funeral, or observe those that pass in our streets, and if the person is reputed to be rich, it matters not how they obtained those riches, whether by taking the advantage of the poor man's necessities, and dictating to him the amount he shall receive for his labor, or whether they have received that labor, and then make an assignmet of their property, or by taking advantage of the loopholes made for rogues in the law—if he was rich, a long train of carriages filled with mourning friends and sympathising neighbors follow his remains to the grave; but if the person be poor, you will see some ten, twenty, perhaps thirty persons following the body to the grave.

What conclusions do the poor, or can any person of sense who has a free thought in his head, arrive at, from all such practical workings of the present preaching of the gospel? Why, either that there is no such thing as true religion, or the present teachers and professors of it do not possess its spirit!

With eight churches or meeting houses, and doctors and lawyers as aforesaid, at an annual expence of about $12,000 and no practical good, but only evil! Many of our young men are growing up without any apparent moral aim to guide them through life; unrestrained by their parents, or by the law; to be taught by the evil example of those who have preceded them, who are allowed to abuse men because they are poor, even in their own premises, and who are also allowed to fight in our magistrates offices without an effort being made to prevent it; and who are taught by the example of *professors* of religion who disregard all moral obligation to meet an engagement, or pay a debt, unless enforced by the *weak* arm of the law; and not even then if there is a chance to evade it. Yes, many of them, if their repeated breaches of promise should have weight, could not obtain even a mousetrap on credit. What a state of religion! What a commentary on the influence of the aforesaid churches! What is the remedy, and who has the moral courage to apply it? All know that what is here stated is but too true, I have long felt the effects of this state of things as doubtless have many others, as in fact its effects are felt by the whole community where such a state of things exist; yet I have hesitated to draw so painful a picture, but I am conscious that by procrastination I have neglected my duty. SUBSCRIBER.

Written for the Plainfield Gazette.

AMBROSE SPENCER.

[CONTINUED.]

"Water! water! for the love of God, bring me some water before I die!"

Of all the miseries to which man is subject, the want of water is one of the most terrible. Death appears in his most fearful form when his victim perishes of thirst. The soldier who is struck down in a moment while battling in defence of the rights of his country, sad as is fate to perish so suddenly and far from the burial-ground where repose the remains of his ancestors, has a merciful end compared with him who for days and even weeks deprived of water, wastes, away, his blood flowing through his veins like a stream of molten lead, and his brains apparently on fire! The invalid who suffers for years and looks to the approach of death as a welcome friend, though deserving of our heartfelt sympathy, suffers not like him who, on the wreck or in the desert, dies miserably for lack of one of the best gifts of a benevolent Creator—water!

The women needed not a second appeal; while the lady raised the sufferer's head the girls hastily procured some water from the spring. The sick man would have drank to his injury had he not been restrained; and the women then proceeded to wash his face and temples with the remainder. He continued to groan at intervals, and was totally unconscious of what was passing around him. Mrs Spencer regretted that there was no physician in the neighborhood; but all that she knew of simple remedies she promptly resorted to. She had no fears that the sick man would be a burthen; *her* religion taught her that the sufferer was a child of the same heavenly Parent, and *therefore* entitled to her care. He was poor, travel-tired and sick; and she felt that the Saviour whom she loved and served by doing good to his creatures, would smile on her efforts and crown them with his richest blessing. O ye who make long prayers that ye may be heard of men, has not the Being whom ye profess to worship declared that the most acceptable acts in his sight are feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and ministering to the sick? Remember, that if misery exists near you and you seek not to relieve it, all the prayers you may offer this side the grave will only be an abomination in his sight. The poor and sick are *his* children, and in no manner can you serve him so acceptably as by ministering to their wants.

The women had thus far been so busily employed that they had not particularly noticed the countenance of the sufferer. They well knew that he needed great care and they had acted the part of Good Samaritans in binding up his wounds. Ambrose in his unconsciousness had murmured something about home and friends; and they wondered whether he was in his right mind. The light had been kept at a distance that it might nor disturb him; but had it been nearer, it is doubtful whether mother or sisters would have recognized the sick son and brother before them. He was now in a deep slumber, and the mother took her seat near his bedside that she might watch over him during the remainder of the night.

Ah! who shall describe the feelings of that woman as she sat in that lonely room by the bedside of the sufferer? Three years since *she* had a son; and if he has not fallen in battle, where is he? Does he yet live? If alive, he *must* be in the hands of the enemy or he would at least have written to the mother whom he loved. Nearly three years have elapsed since she heard aught of him; would to God she knew his fate! She has heard of the thousands of Americans who have been carried on board the Jersey prison-ship, who left it not alive. We need not wonder that she should think of her son on an occasion like this. She has no doubt that the poor creature before her is an American soldier; and that he has suffered greatly, the most indifferent observer would readily admit.

Let us pause a moment on this anniversary of our country's independence, and remember at what a cost of human life and suffering our liberties were purchased. From Quebec, on the north—where the gallant Montgomery fell with hundreds of his brave followers—to the extreme south, where Lord Cornwallis and his numerous host laid down their arms—our whole country was exposed to the horrors of a seven years war. And it is a matter of just pride to me that on every battle-field in this protracted struggle, New-Jersey was well represented. The bones of Jerseymen moulder at Quebec, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Monmouth, Princeton, Trenton, and indeed on every field where the foe was encountered. The spot where I write was frequently passed over by large bodies of the foe, and buildings which stood at that time within sight of the place, were given to the flames. While we rejoice that we are freemen, let us occasionally think of those who purchased our liberties so dearly.

--The day dawns at length, and with the first streaks of light in the eastern sky Ambrose awakes. He is sensible now; but at first thinks he is dreaming Where is he? He has not been in a house for years, and he cannot realise his present position. As it grows lighter, however, the objects around him become more distinct. Is it some illusion to cheat his senses? or is he in the home of his childhood. The window near his cot is open; and in front. outside the gate, stands the majestic black walnut under the shade of which he has passed many of the happiest hours of his life. The shrubbery and flowers in the door-yard are as beautiful as they were on the lovely summer morning when he parted with his mother, sisters and Julia, with his musket on his shoulder and his well-filled knapsack on his back Ah! the memory of that morning! He was of a very corageous disposition, but it required more fortitude to part with them than it did to face the enemies of his country.

He no longer doubts that he is in his right mind, and beneath his fathers roof. He has some faint remembrance of the events of the past night: he recollects arriving at the gate, and of receiving a cooling drink. The room, too, how natural it looks! It is the large front one where the family assembled on special occasions, and where company was entertained; at which times he was more than usually mischievous. A thousand freaks of those innocent, happy days are remembered after so long an interval. Every thing is in its accustomed place: in a corner stands the large clock, with its little glass in front, through which he was accustomed to watch the pendulum as it swung to and fro. Over the mantel hangs a portrait of his father, and one of his mother is suspended nearly over his head Was it his mother who gave him drink last night, or was it but the fancy of his fevered brain?

The door of his room opens softly and his mother enters with noisless step. She approaches the cot to see if its occupant yet slumbers. Ambrose turns his head gently towards her; the care he had received, aided by several hours of quiet sleep, had made him feel and look almost like a different creature. Mrs. Spencer gazes earnestly at his countenance for a moment; there is something in the looks of the travel-worn man before her which is familiar. Ambrose observes his mother in silence; the tears gather in his eyes; his tongue falters; he feels that the sufferings he has undergone have so changed him that his mother does not recognise her long-lost son! At length he recovers sufficiently to exclaim, "Mother! have you forgotten your only boy?

Mrs. Spencer doubted no longer. "God be praised, my son," She replied, "for your return. But oh! how changed!—You left me a strong, hearty man, with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks; you must have suffered terribly that you are thus prostrate. A child must encounter great trouble to change him so much in the space of three years, that a fond mother does not know him." She could say no more: the son whom she had so long mourned as lost or dead was before her, and though she was much shocked at the sad appearance of her darling boy, she was greatly rejoiced at his unexpected return. I will not attempt to describe the scene which followed when the girls were summoned to assist in taking care of their brother. They had always loved him greatly, and mourned his absence with sincere grief. They reproached themselves that they did not recognise him during the night when they bathed and fanned his fevered head. But if they did much for him when they supposed him to be a stranger, I need hardly say they were active now It was well that Ambrose had gained much strength before they knew who he was; for they asked a thousand questions before he had time to answer ten. But if they *did* talk, they also worked. With the aid of a neighbor, Ambrose was speedily washed, shaved, his hair cut, and dressed in a very respectable manner. This labor, however, had completely exhausted him; and he was carried back to his cot. The room was darkened, and mother and sisters alternately fanned him while he slept.

At first his dreams are of the prison ship, and he fancies he is again among the thousands of its wretched occupants. He sees a man who was brought there in good health but a few days previous, waste away until at length he lies down on the floor, and—thank God—from sufferings so terrible finds relief in death. He also dreams of a young man whom he well knew, and who was captured at the time he was. Ambrose loved him for his excellent qualities from the moment he became acquainted with him, and it made his heart ache to witness the sufferings of his friend. His name was Henry Fletcher; and his home was near that of Ambrose's. Henry was a year younger than his companion; and was of a remarkable cheerful temper, and of most amiable disposition. The terrible privations they endured never caused him to murmer; he strove by his example and words to inspire his companions with fortitude; he held the head of the dying on his knees and whispered to him of a place beyond the stars where suffering was unknown. Ambrose had early been taught that religion was capable of making him happy in any situation in life. He was now a witness of the excellence of the religion of the savior. Young Fletcher had early felt the value of this divine principle, and his every act was illustrative of its beauty. But the reader must not suppose that he was like many we daily encounter, whose religion—if it is not a mockery to call a morose, uncharitable spirit by that name—is manifested in making long prayers and longer faces; while their hearts are unaffected by the Savior's spirit. Oh, no! Fletcher's religion was something that made *him* happy by ministering to the wants and contributing to the happiness of *others*. Ah! if this divine principle actuated those who profess to be the disciples of Him 'who went about doing good," they would take little pleasure in listening to teachers who—instead of preaching the gospel, (which is defined to be tidings of *great* joy,)—are almost continually discussing doctrinal points, which can neither bless or save their hearers. The reader may smile that one so humble as the writer should speak of matters of such magnitude; but he believes that *truth*—no matter by whom presented—will receive the consideration of the thoughtful and good. That the christianity of our day is not producing greater good, is lamented by many of the best men living. That the church will ever be more useful until many of its ministers and members have a larger portion of that charity which they profess, it is unreasonable to expect.

—Other visions appear to Ambrose. He dreams he is making his escape by swimming the Hudson. Oh, the happiness of that moment! He remembers the many times when he was suffering the torturers of thirst with what anxious solicitude Fletcher would seek to inspire him with hopes of better days—assuring him that he would soon be able to drink from his own cool spring; and when in return he would point to some one who had just perished for want of water, his companion would reply that he trusted he had gone to drink from the river of life.

His dream again changes, and he sees a beautiful woman sit weeping in a room which, he thinks, he has often visited. He cannot distinctly see her features, but she certainly resembles his own lovely Julia. She is pesently joined by another young lady, who looks like his youngest sister, Jane; who, from her earnest manner, evidently has something important to communicate. The first ceases her weeping; the few words her companion has uttered have greatly excited her; she attempts to rise, but her strength fails, and were it not for the assistance of her companion she would have fallen on the floor.

His next vision is of his home. He fancies he is beneath his fathers roof: his mother sits by his bedside, while his sisters and Julia are whispering to each other at a window in a corner of the room.

Julia *had* been sent for since he had been sleeping; and unwilling to wait a moment after her arrival without beholding one whom she had long loved so devotedly, she approached his bedside supported on either side by one of his sisters. She had been told that her lover had suffered greatly and was dangerously ill, and had expected to find him looking feeble and sickly; but she was not prepared to gaze upon a countenance so marked by the severe privations he had endured. Uttering a wild, hysterical cry, it was only by great effort she was borne fainting from the apartment. J. C. A.

[To be concluded in our next.]

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

ENGLAND.

The bill for the abrogation of the Navigation Laws passed the house of Lords without material amendment on the 12th and has received the royal sanction. The bill will go into effect in January.

The Jews' disabilities bill passed the House of Commons by a majority of 66. Its success in the House of Lords is considered very doubtful.

The British Government repudiate all cognizance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the Romans.

Smith O'Brien, through his counsel, denies the legality of the commutation of his sentence of death to transportation, and the Government have to provide for the unlooked-for difficulty by special act of Parliament.

Different and apparently reliable statements are made from parts of Ireland to the effect that the potatoe rot has made its appearance in some instances, but generally the vines look vigorous. The weather is represented as continuing very favorable, and the crops of England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday an incipient insurrection was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party, headed by M. Ettinne Arago. It was dispersed by the troops, whose numbers amounted to 70,000.

Several attempts were made to erect barricades. In the evening the assembly declared itself *en permanence* and passed a decree declaring Paris and the first military division in a state of siege On Thursday the alarm had considerably subsided and business, which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed. At one time the peril was imminent and nothing but the President, aided by firmness and sagasity, prevented the most serious consequences. Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly' M. Arago and Ledru Rollin. The last accounts report a state of tranquility, but there was an uneasy feeling afloat that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government and that when it comes to the point the troops will not prove steady.

All the Socialist or Red Republican journals at Paris except the *National* have been surpressed since the disturbance on Wednesday.

The City of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a Government of Red Republicans.

The Cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases have occurred in Machester and other parts of the country. At Paris the diseases is making most frightful havoc, even more so than in 1837 Upward of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths reported. Marshal Begeaud and many other persons of eminence have fallen before this scourge, which has also broken out anew in Silica, Vienna and Presburg and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cario in Egypt

ITALY.

From Rome we learn that the French Army commenced the attack upon the city on the 30th inst. and after a sanguinary engagement in which the Romans lost 800 men, succeeded in carrying several important posts A series of attacks has since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most. The French papers publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from accounts to the 5th inst. it is clear that Oudinot had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the north of Rome which would enable him to command the city. The latest dispatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th inst. at which time he opened his trenches and had regularly besieged the city. There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary everything goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance and fight to the last.

It is said that the Goverment received advices by the Asmodeus that Gen. Outdinot had resolved to make a grand attack on the 11th, and would storm the City in earnest at all hazards. We believe that there is good authority for this statement.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth has arrived in Pesth and has been received as President in the capital of the Hungarian Republic. It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the shattered remains of the Austrian army supported by the Russians, but the reports which reach us are so vauge and contradictory it is not deemed advisable to transmit them by Telegraph.

The russian General has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of of which is that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption. Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar Government have ordered clergymen to march against the Russians.

A Mysterious Affair---Probable Escape of Dr. Coolidge.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29.

A dispatch from Portland says that Dr. Mann of Skowhegan, states that a body was brought from Thomaston and interred as that of Dr. Coolidge's, who it was reported committed suicide while in prison about six weeks since. Suspicions being aroused, the body was disintered a few days sidce, in presence of sixteen persons, including Dr mann himself and Coolidge's father, and they all agreed that it was not his body. Mr. Coolidge testified that his son had lost the end of one thumb and had no scar on his face; whereas the corpse had a scar on the cheek, and both thumbs were whole. The circumstance has creted considerable excitement.

WEALTH, like the dripping well at Knaresborough, has the most petrifying properties It hardens the heart, deadens the affections, it narrows the sympathies, it chills the current of benevolence, it raises artificial and unnecessary barriers between the necessitous and the affluent— between the suffering and the successful, it banished the memory of past services, breaks up the bonds of brotherhood, converts the living, breathing man into—stone.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29—The Board of Health report 48 cases of Cholera and 9 deaths within 24 hours, being an increase of 8 cases and a falling off of 4 deaths since yesterday. Thermometer in the shade 85°.

☞ A one dollar note, changing hands two hundred times and sharved at half a cent, will have paid upon it one dollar—or, in other words, the holders through whose hands it successively passes, will have been taxed one dollar to keep it in circulation.

One of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States says: 'Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, *nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted*' The Court that decreed the above punishment, was forgetful of its duty and dignity.

SALT.—The activity in the salt manufacture has not been surpassed in any former year. The quantity manufactered since 1st January, is given by the Syracuse papers at 1,171,136,16, bushels, or an increase of 401,488.38 bushel over the previous year. Owing to the low price of the article, the manufacturer is said to have scarcely paid his expenses.

GENTING A GOOD NAME.—We have always thought that a man who had an unhandsome cognomen had a perfect right to have it changed; and we have looked upon all applications to the legislature, in aid of such a purpose, as worthy of especial heed by our State law-makers. A new excuse, however, for a petition of this sort was recently urged, as we are informed, before the Maine Legislature, by a man whose name was as bad as his personal credit. In presenting his petition, he said he was not very particular as to the new name which he trusted might be awarded him, but he hoped the Legislature would give him one that *would go at the banks!—Ib.*

AGE OF THE WORLD.—The 710,000 tons of water which each minute pour over the precipice of Niagara, are estimated to carry away a foot of the cliff every year. Taking this average, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queen's-town, four miles below, we must suppose a period of 20,000 years occupied in this recession of the cataract to its actual site; while in the delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 sqare miles in extent, an estimate founded on its present rate of increase, and on calculation of the amount of earthy matter brought down the stream, has justified Mr. Lyell in alleging that 67,000 years must have elapsed since the formation of this great deposit began.—*Quarterly Review.*

☞ 'Industry must prosper,' as the man said when holding the baby while his wife chopped wood.

Printing in London and New York.

A London correspondent of the *Boston Post* thus presents a comparative view of printing in New York and London:

The art of printing advances far more in America than here. Liverpool, nearly as large as New York, has no printing done by steam. In London, but one or two printers of books, print by steam, and very rarely print more than twelve pages of a dudecimo book at a time. From an extensive acquaintance with the manner and speed of book printing in New York and London, I will vouch for the fact that, of all the books printed in the two cities our priaters print three copies to the Londoners' one in the same time. First class publications are generally better 'got up' in England than America. But, got up equally as well, the New Yorkers will print two copies to their one.—Not one book in four in London is stereotyped. In New York three out of four. In London one publisher lately boasted that he actually pulished a book in three days from the time he received it. That is quoted as an *extraordinary* operation that was actually accomplished, once. In New York, the Harpers have issued many a book in from twenty-four to thirty hours after its receipt. But I will not multiply examples to show the greater amount of enterprise or inventive genius in America.

WOOL.—Mr. McConnell, a farmer residing near Springfield, Ill., has sent nine tons of wool to an eastern market—the produce of his own clipping for the present season.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENTS.—A colored girl, lately convicted at Pensacola, (Florida,) of an attempt to fire her masters house, was sentenced *to have her ears nailed to a post for one hour*, and to receice thirty-nine lashes, which sentence has been carried into effect.

LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK—A Book every Lady should possess—containing clear and practical instructions in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework; with 67 engravings, illustrative of the various stiches in those useful and fashionable employments, making one fine volume of one hundred and sixty-eight pages, printed on the finest white paper, neatly done up in beautiful paper covers—price 50 cents; or three copies for $1 This book will be sent to any person ordering it, by mail, free of postage.

"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by mail, on remitting the amount for it to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by T. B PETERSON. No 98 Chesnut st. Philadelphia

MARRIED.

At Scotch Plains, May 24th. by Rev. Wm. E. Locke, Mr. Joseph M Osborr, to Mrs. Harriet hetfield, all of Scotch Plains

DIED.

In this place on Thursday June 28th Smith, son of John W. Frazee, aged about 13 years.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday June 27.

FLOUR	$4 50 a 5 25
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 00
CORN	57 a 58
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Prices current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	14

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a large light bay mare, about 16 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, has a touch of the heaves, the hair of the tail has been docked off with a knife, was last heard of at Scotch Plains; whoever will return said mare to the subscriber at Union Farms, or send a line through the mail stating where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded. JAMES ROSS

July, 1849

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,

Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

WM. HOWARD,

Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.

Dealers in every description of

DRY GOODS.

290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and their goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*

☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. R. ROCAP, & CO.

HAVING OPENED A

FASHIONABLE MILLNERY

IN Front street, next door to Tittsworth, Dunn & Co. Store, would invite the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, to call and examine their large assortment of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

with every variety of trimmings of the latest City style.

Also the dressing of old hats will be promptly attended to.

Plainfield, April 24. 1849

OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!

NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.

Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced. Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.

Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon. at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan 10. 1849.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

Cloth, dress and frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality "	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.

JESSE BALDWIN,

Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.

Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:

100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.

Also, a full assortment of

Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,

Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c. and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivailed Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D, and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of DRY GOODS now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at
W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? *Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs*, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged *circulations*, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of *medicine or* disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and *concentrating* their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to *kindle hope in the despairing* bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the *crushed and broken*, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so *far as to be able to feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in *less than a week*, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken *but two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicit the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL INGRAIN CARPETS, entirely new designs, for sale cheap by D. BULLMAN.

April 25 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1849. | NO. 30.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

LIPPARD'S

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS,

Or, Legends of the Revolution.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

Author of 'The Quaker City,' 'Monks of Monk Hall,' 'Paul Ardenheim, the Monk of Wissahikon,' 'Blanch of Brandywine,' 'The Nazarine,' 'Legends of Mexico,' 'The Empire City,' 'The Rose of Ephraim,' etc. etc.

Complete in two large octavo volumes of 538 pages, printed on the finest white paper. Price for the entire work, one dollar. Or handsomely bound for $1 50.

The reputation of this book extends over the American Continent. It was first published in the Saturday Courier, *in a series of legends, entending thro' 57* papers,' issued week after week, with a popularity unparelled in the annals of newspape rpublication, for 57 weeks. The work in book form contains at least twice the amount of reading contained in the Courier Legends.

This work has created an excitement almost without parelell, and received not only the warm encomiums of critics, but the enthusiastic commendations of the press through the Union.

It is emphatically the book of the revolution devoted to the records of the American revolution which it endeavors, how successfully let the public determine, to embody in a series of vivid and original historical pictures. It is the result of five years labor on the part of the author. It comprises his researches into the archieves, documents and papers, now hidden away in the libraries and closets of the Union. It also combines those traditions which old men, survivors of the past, have brought down to our time, concerning the days of '76.

It forms an elegantly printed work of 538 octavo pages, furnishing to every family, library and club in the Union, a book, which in size alone contains more substantial reading than any periodical of the day.

It also comprises descriptions of the following battles; Germantown, Saratoga, Quebec, Brandwine, Trenton, Paoli, Red Bank, with a new and minute description of the singing and proclamation of the declaration of Independence.

This work should be found on the centre table, or at the fireside of every patriot and American in the United States, and it should be handed down to their children and posterity, as an invaluable heir loom.

Purchasers should be careful to ask for Lippard's Washington and his Generals, as a work with similar title has been issued in New York, with whole pages taken from Lippard's Legends.

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A SCENE IN REAL LIFE.

BY FANNY DALE.

Clara B * * * was known as a kind neighbor and an affectionate mother throughout the little village of M * * *, and such was the wife of Charles B * * *. They resided in a cottage though not handsomely furnished with the most costly furniture, was neatly; and Clara's exquisite taste in arranging their plain furniture made up for all other deficiencies.

Henry, their only son, a fine youth of seven summers, possessed much the disposition of his excellent mother. Days she would watch if the seed she had planted in his bosom would take root and bring forth fruit in the season. None, I say, appeared more lovely to her. With what delight did not she see him pluck the fair lilies from their little garden—and in all his childish amusements!

Years rolled by, and Henry was now a fine lad of fourteen, when his parents concluded to send him far from home to complete his education. How painful did it not appear to his parents to part for the first time! They spent years in cultivating the mind of their only son—but now must part and mingle with the gay votaries of fashion; and then, perhaps forget a mother's tender love and a father's guardian care; then that soul be lost forever. Such thoughts passed through the minds of Clara B———, the day before Henry's departure. That long but dreaded day at last arrived. Clara, with trembling hands, placed his clothes in his trunk—perhaps for the last time. When she had finished, the coach drove up to the door—and now she must part. She then addressed him:

'My beloved son, you are now about to leave me—perhaps forever. I say, then, will my instructions be erased from your mind, when no mother's smile will greet you after the weary toils of days you spent, until you again meet in your fathers own house?'

Henry replied:

'My dearest mother, your instructions will never forsake my memory. They will appear as fresh as the day they fell from your holy lips. No, never can they be erased. Other eyes may be more bright—other cheeks more fair—but still my heart will always cling to you. And though I may often roam, and may be tossed o'er the tempestuous sea of trouble; yet you and your kind instructions, my dear mother, can never be erased from my memory.'

After that sweet word—Farewell!—was said, he took his seat in the stage—and did not his kind parents watch till the last glimpse of the stage disappeared! Words were inadequate to express the grief that dwelt in their bosoms.—Time could only expel it.

After a few months, they received a letter from Henry, also one from his instructor, in which he praised his excellent character and, above all, his tendency to learning. Henry's letter, as you may justly conclude, was love to his parents—for their safety and welfare; and some day hoped to meet around their cheerful fireside. This letter thrilled the hearts of his parents—to be seperated from their only child! But hope cheered their hearts, and they looked forward for brighter days.

Six weary years had passed away, the time in which Henry was to finish his education. They daily looked for him home. When the war with Mexico broke out, he so dearly loved his country, 'America, land of the free and home of the brave,' that he wrote home to his parents, to give their consent to let him go to war. Grief took posession of their hearts; but with reluctance, they finally consented.

Henry's next letter was from Monterey. From his excellent deportment &c., he was promoted captain. This so excited the feelings of his father that he determined to go to war and share his fate with a child so dear to him. He accordingly set out in a few months, after first informing his son of his intentions.

Clara endured all this with calmness. Hope was the only thing that kept her from giving up in despair. She waited patiently for a letter from her husband.

A few months brought with it a letter from her husband. He arrived safely but had not heard of his son as yet—but expected to meet him in a few weeks.

Time passed on—and the war was over. Peace and tranquility began to cheer the mother's heart—to think of seeing again all those who were so dear to her!

It was a clear and beautiful evening in May, as Clara B—— sat in her parlor, singing some merry tune, when suddenly a young man entered and exclaimed—

'My mother!—Oh, my mother!'

And clasped her in his arms. Clara replied.

'My dear Henry! my beloved son! how can I express my feelings at meeting you once more! How you have grown!—almost out of my knowledge; yet I can still perceive it's my own beloved Henry. But your father, my son—where is he? He is on his way, I suppose.'

Henry answered:

'My father I have not seen or heard of, although I've tried my utmost exertions to ascertain where he was—but all in vain. I therefore concluded he was on his way home.'

Clara replied:

'I have no donbt he is, my dear son; we may hope."

The rest of their conversations during the evening was, as you may readily understand, that of a mother meeting her son after an absence of eight years. In the course of the evening Henry said—

'Mother, I was never so much affected as in the Battle of Sacramento. After the battle was over, on reterning to our camp, we saw an elderly man lying by the side of the road expiring. We hastened to him, but could do nothing, as he insisted on remaining where he was. I can say I never did sympathize with any one in all the battles as much as I did with this elderly man. He possessed one of the most pleasing countenances I ever did behold on any human being. He appeared to realize my feeling, and asked me to pull off his glove. I did so and put it in my pocket, but thought no more of it.'

He handed the glove to his mother.—Upon receiving it she turned pale, and fell to the floor. He took the glove instantly from her, and inside of it was written Charles B——.

The mother survived but a few hours afterwards, her last words were—

'Henry, IT WAS YOUR FATHER!'

Think of it, Reader.

In a few short years—perhaps a month—perhaps to-morrow—you may be called hence, and forced to part with all your fine posessions. You must lay down your pride—for Death humbles all—you must resign your wealth, and take up your little abode among the worms! What a humiliating thought that the millionaire—the proud beauty—all the envied of earth—may to-morrow be food for worms!—Isn't that an extrimety, readers. If people would think more there would be less vanity and more real happiness on earth. The richest man is as poor as the beggar—aye, a thousand times poorer, when death knocks at his door—for all his wealth cannot prolong life an hour. Who is rich then? The man of millions? No. The Beggar. No Who then? He who fears God and loves his neighbor as himself. Neither money nor position can make man happy.

☞Christ, born among the poor, grew up among the poor. toiled with the poor, and died for the poor. The cases in which he ever came in contact with rich men, are noted with emphasis in Scripture, as remarkable exceptions.

☞ Money bears the same relation to labor, that ice does to water. Convert all the water in the world into ice—let it remain ice—and you will have some idea of that policy which converts all the labor in the world into money. Money is petrified labor.—LIPPARD.

'Don't rob yourself!' as the farmer said to the lawyer when he called him hard names.

The Married Man's Soliloquy.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Hang the women! They are always fretting about something or other! Yesterday the coal would'nt burn and the grate must be set; and the furnace must be repaired; and mercy knows what all; and to-day it's as hot as fire. Save us from the wants of an inconsiderate woman! Only let her get the upper hand, and she'll drive the blazes. But I won't be driven. Not I. If she wants the door fixed, or wood dried, or water brought, or the leech set, or the tubs hooped, she may do it herself. Confound it. I can't go into the house, but what something is wanting.—If it is'nt one thing it is another. I'll leave my boots in the parlor every night, if I have a mind. And she may help herself. See if I dont'. We'll see who will be the master. Before we were married it was—'If you please my dear.' But cracky,—if her tone has'nt changed. She shall and shan't from one week's end to another, if I venture to put in a word, otherwise I'm shut up by her infernal clatter. Talk about late hours and extravagance. Wonder what she calls late hours; I could stay out once until broad day light, and she too if the party was agreeable. But now if I chance to attend the club but once a week, there is a pretty mess directly. And don't never think of her. Gracious me! I wish I could forget her for five minutes, just to see how it would seem. If a young man only knew. But no. If a man says a word he is set down for a ninny. He must grieve and bear if it cuts ever so close. And oyster suppers. Wonder if she don't like oysters! Tell me about the propriety of sitting down to the breakfast table with her hair uncombed. Once she was all curls and smiles. Now she's slatternly as a washerwoman. Hang the race! They ought to be indicted for obtaining husbands under false pretences. If they'd only show out, the men wouldn't be such gudgeons. But no; they'll smile and spurk and twitter, until a fellow is fairly caught, and then, Jupiter! if they don't haul down their colors. It's worth a fortune to be compelled to hear the squalling brats night after night. Croup or cholic is the eternal complaint. If I had my way I'd shake cholic out of them in a hurry. But no; they must be dosed with pink and annis, and onions, and the deuce knows what, and trotted until their gizzards are fairly shaken out; and then if any one is to be kept up, why Slocum can sit up, it won't hurt him. But I've done with it; I won't that's a fact. What's that you say? Mended my pants? And four new shirts and a neckcloth? Well I declare Mrs Slocum is clever after all. If she didn't scold so like—but no matter, I know I provoked her, I'll give in; I'll own up; I'll——the remainder was lost in something like a kiss. Five shirts must have done it—for Slocum for got to swear when he was asked to tend the baby.

The most beautiful sight in nature Dobbs says, was a woman he met yesterday. 'Grace was in her step, heaven in her eyes, and in her arms a little baby.' A rose-bush, with a bud clinging to it, was nothing to the heavenly loveliness.

A loafer by the name of Cain, being taken before a magistrate the other day, was asked if he was the man who slew his brother?—'No, yer honor,' said he, 'I is the chap what got slewed.'

An unmarried lady on the winter side of fifty, hearing of the marriage of a lady, a friend of hers, observed with a deep and sentimental sigh, 'Well I suppose it's what we all must come to.'

A bachellor not far from here says he has only one objection to marrying some widows—and that is, he can't put up with second-hand children.

'My good woman,' said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, 'have you got the gospel here? 'No, sir, we havn't, replied the old woman, but they've got it awfully down to New Orleans.'

'Pray Sir,' said a gentlemen to a wag upon one of our wharves, the other day, 'what is wood now? 'What is wood now?' replied the wag, 'why *trees cut down and chopped up*.

Official.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A RECOMENDATION—At a season when the PROVIDENCE of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on HIS PROTECTION, should humble themselves before HIS THRONE; and, while acknowledgeing past transgressions, ask a continuance of DIVINE MERCY.

It is, therefore, earnestly reccommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of *Fasting*, *Humiliation* and *Prayer*. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to asbstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the INFINITE GOODNESS which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the ALMIGHTY, in HIS own good time. to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

BRADY'S LEAP.—Much has been said and written about McCulloug's leap, when pursued by the Indians near Wheeling, Va.; but, says the Detroit Bulletin, in temerity it does not exceed that of Capt. Brady,—a brother of the general,—who was celebrated in his day for his gallant feats upon the hostile savages along the frontier of Pennsylvania. The Bulletin relates the story as follows:—

'Approaching one of the forts occupied by the Americans one day, Capt. Brady discovered, when too late to avoid it, that the savages had laid an ambuscade for him. In front, near the left, large numbers of armed warriors lay concealed watching for their prey.

'As Brady approached and got within the ambuscade, the Indians in the rear closed in behind him. He was surrounded on three sides, and on the fourth ran a river, the bank of which was eighty feet, of nearly perpendicular descent. The savages felt sure of their prey, and rushed furiously on.

'Brady saw at once the extent of his danger, but being mounted on a high mettled horse, he resolved not to be taken alive. He reined his horse toward the bank and gave him the spur and rein; the gallant charge went off like an arrow and approached the bank with such tremendous speed that he could not stop on the margin, but with a furious bound sprang off rider and all, into the air. Fortunately there grew a large crab apple tree at the foot of the bluff, on the border of the river. The bushy top was thickly interlaced with a wild grape vine; into the top of the tree fell the horse and its rider. The fall was completely broken. The captain toppled into the stream, reached the opposite shore amid a shower of bullets, and regained the land in safety.'

HAVE COURAGE.—Have the courage to confess ignorance whenever, or in regard to whatever subject you are really uninformed.

Have the courage to treat difficulties as you would noxious weeds—attack them as soon as seen. Nothing grows as fast.

Have the courage to meet a creditor. You must be a gainer by the interview, even if you learn the worst. We are our own deceivers.

Have the courage to own that you are poor and if you can, to laugh at your poverty; by so doing you disarm your enemies, and deceive nobody. You avoid many difficulties and much bitterness. Besides there are many people who will not believe you, especially those who make the same pretext for meanness.

Have the courage to be silent when a fool prates; he will cease the sooner—besides, what can he or you gain by prolonging the conversation?

Have the courage to receive a poor relation openly and kindly. His shabby appearance, even his ignorance, will appear to your advantage, for the mind is prone to draw comparisons. We have nothing to be ashamed of but our own errors.

Have the courage to carry a cheap umbrella; you will discover why when you loan it.

Have the courage to subscribe for a newspaper, and not depend upon borrowing your neighbor's—but, above all, have the courage to PAY for it.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, July 12, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

The Spirit of the Age.

The spirit of the age is in favor of universal liberty. Universal liberty of person and mind. The day is past when the divine rights of kings will be permited to interfere with the natural rights of man. The conviction of man, ot these self evident truths, that "All men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just" and only "powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

This is the text that is now being preached from, all over the world. It is man's birthright; but through ignorance and superstition he bartered this birthright for a mess of pottage, granting kings a divine right, to priests the keys of the kingdom of heaven.

But thanks, thanks to that Almighty Spirit, the Creator of the Universe, the great Prototype of the spirit of man, for that spirit of Liberty in the human heart; that spark emanating from the Soul of Life, and Light, and forming the soul of man; which although it has been trodden under foot by the self sanctified divine rights of kings and priests, has never been entirely subdued, but yet lives to assert that Almighty power which emanated from an Almighty God.

Knowledge is power; and the facility for obtaining knowledge at the present day leaves men without excuse, who allow kings or priests to usurp even an imaginary right, let alone the substantial and real ones.

The Printing press, that palladium of our Liberties, gives to every man however humble his station in life, facilities to make known his opinions on all subjects which affect his interests, and it is his duty as it is his interest, to unreservedly express his opinions.

The universal right of man to life, Liberty, and to pursue happiness after the dictates of his own conscience, provided he does not interfere with the equal rights of his fellow man, necessarily implies something more than that those rights should be expressed on paper. It necessarily implies that he has a right to personal liberty, to the use of the air we breathe, to the water, to the LAND; and a free people have ever held that freedom to all opinions candidly expressed, is the birth right of *all* men, but through ignorance and prejudice men suffer themselves to be deprived by tyrants of this right, which is the foundation of their liberties. May the people ever appreciate and sustain all efforts made to perpetuate this inestimable blessing. It is because men may justly differ in their opinions, that a free toleration of the opinions of others becomes necessary to the free enjoyment of their own; all who deny this right are tyrants, and enemies to the liberties of the people.

This principle ever contended for by freeman, caused our forefathers to seek these shores, where uninterrupted they could enjoy the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences. The seed sown by those who landed on Plymouth Rock, took deep root in our soil, and continued to grow until on the Fourth day of July 1776 it produced the tree of Liberty; whose fruit is now being eaten by all the nations of the earth.

These rights are universal to all men; and to whatever right one man aspires *all* men are entitled to the same right, for, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets:" "this is also the great corner stone of all true democracy; it matters not what name men may take unto themselves, apply this test and you may know whether they are for or against it." All men do not enjoy these rights, even in this boasted land of liberty; but recent events in our own country, as well as in the old world, tell us that this is an active living principle; not written on parchment to be laid aside to moulder and be forgotten, but a breathing principle of life to be enjoyed; and woe be unto all those by whom these principles are denied.

Although these principles has been asserted, and written on parchment over half a century they have not as yet been put in practice, but the tendency of all things is towards such a result; kings, priests, and demagogues may retard but cannot prevent it.

If all whose interest it is, would only keep these principles in view, instead of the dogmas of party, how soon would all enjoy universal liberty; but how easy when men can be pursuaded, or allow their ignorance or prejudice to pursuade them, that because some men are black, or because they do not own a jackass, or for any other reason, that they are a species of property, how easy to pursuade such men, who do not enjoy, and therefore cannot appreciate a free spirit, that kings are made kings by the grace of God, and that therefore they are his lawful subjects, born to obey. Have such men souls? No, they are machines, and hence those having souls, or being actuated by the spirit of Liberty have always been able to overcome all the machines which tyranny has been able to bring against them. It was this that sustained our Sires in the Revolution, against the hirelings of a tyranical and soulless king It is this that sustains the Hungarians and Romans against the combined efforts of souless kings and their machines, who having no souls, know not that every blow they strike against those who are contending for their liberties only rivits their own chains the stronger.

Shall we who profess to know the value of liberty, continue to hold our fellow man in bondage? Shall we contend for party supremacy with the declaration of Independence and the precepts of the Gospel in one hand, and manacles for the slave in the other? Have *we* souls that we should impose on others that, which we should scorn for ourselves? Freemen never impose on others that which is not right, nor submit themselves to that which is wrong.

The above principles we consider sacred, above the principles of party, and the touchstone whereby we judge of the principles of party, and if not found to correspond they are not in accordance with our democracy.

FOURTH OF JULY IN PLAINFIELD.—The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon—the Star Spangled Banner waved gracefully over hundreds of happy hearts. The Ladies Fair was thronged throughout the day and evening; the only accident to mar the pleaures of the day, was a fire, which was occasioned by those highly useful and profitable articles called fire-crackers, chasers &c., one of which set on fire the roof of Mr. Ira Pruden's store, but which, owing to the highly efficient organization of our fire department, was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage.

☞ *A Hard Case.*—The Somerset Whig complains that several whig journals are endeavoring to traduce each other's character! This certainly is hard treatment after laboring so zealously together in the cause of whiggery. The attempts of the "Whig" to elucidate the matter so near the dog days is certainly a hard job. See 'Whig' July 4th.

"To shame a liar, tell a bigger lie,"
[*Somerset Whig*]

Excuse us 'Whig' its folly for us to try;
To the 'Whig' from use, its become a second nature,
And to whig journals, quite a common feature.

☞ Has our old friend and contributor J. A. forgotten us entirely? We hope not, his communications are always acceptable.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 7.

DEATH OF COL. DUNCAN.—We learn by a dispatch received fron Mobile that Col. Duncan, the Inspector General of the United States Army, died in that city yesterday, (Friday.) Col. D. was a man much esteemed and highly respected among a large circle of acquaintances, and his departure from this world will be grievously felt by all who knew him.

CURE FOR A HORSE PULLING AT THE HALTER.—Fold one ear under a small strong cord which fastens him. He will give one jerk but never a second.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Prevention of Cholera.

Gentlemen of the types: believing you are ever ready to do good, I ask the privilege of a small space in your truly independent paper, to convey a few thoughts which may be of benefit to your subscribers. At the present time when there appears to be a considerable excitement in regard to the Cholera, perhaps an ounce of prevention may be better than a pound of cure. Let me advise those who are in the habit of laying late in the morning in close and unventilated bedrooms; to arise early, and walk forth while the foliage of the trees, is still sparkling with the jeweled dew drops of heaven. Although we have no costly monuments or great works of art in our Village to gaze upon, still we have near us places of interest and pleasure; those who have not the strength or courage to take an early ramble on our beautiful mountain, may take pleasure in viewing from the road leading to it, the beautiful garden of Dr. John W. Craig, which displays much credit to its owner, for the taste and order of arrangement, as well as the variety and selection of its fruit. If they wish for further amusement or exercise, they can have it by walking by the residence of David Rockwell and taking a view of his beautiful lawn, which they cannot help but admire, variagated as it is with the most beautiful walks and trees, most all of which was laid out under his own superintendance and persevering industry. I would not forget to mention that he has made a good side walk a part of the way on the public road leading to his house, at his own expense, and for which he should receive the thanks of our citizens; there are other gardens worthy of the refined taste of their owners, such as E. Marsh's, C. Townsend's, &c., but enough for the present. as we wish to keep cool. After taking a walk to view some of the above places, let us spend the day in some useful employment, or in doing good to our fellow creatures, and when the shades of evening shall again close around us, let us feel that we have not lived in vain, and when we retire early to our rest let it be with grateful hearts to that being who has ordered all things aright and will make all things work together for our good, if we but put our trust in him, and do unto others as we would have them do unto us

A WELL WISHER.

MAINE.—The following are the most important of the resolutions passed by the late Democrat State Convention at Augusta:

Resolved, That when the President shall submit his nominations to the Senate for confirmation, it will become the duty of that body to vindicate our fellow citizens, whose reputations have been libeled by his acts, and to convict him of the violation of his deliberate pledges.

Resolved, That the institution of human Slavery is at variance with the theory of our Government, abhorrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence; that the Federal Government possesses adequate power to inhibit its existence in the Territories of the Union; that the constitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construction, by contemporaneous exposition, and by repeated acts of legislation; and that we enjoy upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make every exertion and employ all their influence to procure the passage of a law for ever excluding slavery from the Territories of California and New-Mexico.

Resolved, That although the exercise of the power of excluding Slavery from the territories of this Union, has received the sanction of every republican administration, yet it involves a principle which has never formed a part of the distinctive creed of the national Democratic Republican party; and from the nature of the case it cannot be made an element of that creed. The only 'common ground,' therefore, which can be occupied by the Democracy of the several States in respect to it, is one of absolute and unqualified toleration of opinion and action.

Resolved, That while we most cheerfully concede to our Southern brethern the right, on all occasions, to speak and act with entire freedom on questions connected with Slavery in the territories, we claim the exercise of the same right for ourselves; and any attempt, from any quarter, to stigmatise us or our representrtives for advocating or defending the opinions of our people upon this subject, will be repelled as an unwarrantable act of aggression on the rights of the citizens of this State.

☞ DEATH OF MR. CROWELL.—Many of our readers will, we are sure, hear with surprise and regret of the sudden death of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. TIMOTHY B. CROWEL, of the prevailing disease. He was taken with diarrhœa on Friday last, and expired after a most severe illness at about 2o'clock Tuesday afternoon, being sixty-four years of age.—*Newark Sentinel.*

Written for the Plainfield Gazette.

AMBROSE SPENCER.

[CONCLUDED.]

I trust that the reader will not imagine that Julia Harris was one of that numerous class of young ladies who make it a rule to faint on the occurrence of any extraordinary event, or every time they behold a fellow creature in distress. On the contrary, she was a strong-minded, cheerful hearted creature, who was not often startled from her propriety by anything which befell her, and who could look upon danger or death without exhibiting any signs of weakness.

But when she was informed that her lover—whom she had long mourned as dead, or what was more dreadful to reflect on, who might be suffering a living death on board the prison-ship—was alive and had returned to his home, the news was so unexpected, so unhoped for, she became very much excited: and it need not surprise us that she was overcome by the violence of her emotions. Nor need we wonder that the receipt of this intelligence should have awakened anew those hopes of happiness which she had long entertained; but which for some time past there was little reason to believe would ever be realized. O, who can fathom that love which, when bestowed by one loving, trusting heart to another, years cannot weaken or destroy! It is one of the surest marks of a true man or woman, this unfaltering devotion to a person worthy of our love.

As we have said, Julia had been informed that Ambrose had suffered greatly and was dangerously ill; and as she was known as a girl of excellent good sense and able to control her feelings, and was anxious to see him and help minister to his wants, no one objected that the interview should immediately taken place.

Need we wonder that, if Ambrose had become so changed by suffering and privations that his mother and sisters at first did not recognize him, Julia should be greatly shocked on beholding his altered appearance? It is true, since he had been properly cared for, and had been blessed with several hours of refreshing slumber, he was altogether a different looking creature from the poor wanderer whose groans the preceding evening had alarmed the family.

However the unthinking may regard the statement that so great a change was effected in Ambrose in so brief a time as three years, the intelligent reader, I am sure, will not think the picture overdrawn. How often do we encounter a friend or neighbor who may have been confined for a week or two to his bed by illeness or an accident, whose altered looks, even after he has recovered sufficiently to enable him to walk abroad for the benefit of fresh air and exercise, almost prevent recognition? Within a few months, I have seen a friend who was so changed by an illness of only ten days that his neighbors scarcely knew him.

When Ambrose last bade Julia adieu he was in perfect health; his eyes sparkled through the moisture which *would* occasionally suffuse them; his cheeks, though a little browned in the harvest-filed by exposure to a July sun, were hardly less red than hers; his limbs were active and graceful in all their motions; and his whole appearance gave promise of good health for many days to come and of capability to withstand any hardship he might have to undergo.

In what condition he returned I have attempted to show in the commencement of this history; but of the misery he endured through the long days and nights of his imprisonment, words are inadequate to convey a proper estimate. If any proofs were needed that *Christian* nations are so in name only and not in fact, the horrible outrages they frequently inflict on each other—while appealing to the Almighty for his *smiles* on their efforts!—are certainly conclusive. We may talk of our *civilization* and our *religion* until the final judgement, and erect churches on every hill-top and send missionaries into every neighborhood on the face of the earth, but unless we prove that we are actuated by the Savior's spirit by cultivating peace and good will with all men, and recognise *all* as our brethern and equals, our profession is but a lie and our religion a mockery! I do not assert that, in the present condition of the world, war is not sometimes a necessary evil; on the contrary, a nation that suffers another to enslave it—or which, being enslaved, does not seek to hurl its oppressors to the earth—is unworthy of the prayers and sympathies of freeman and of the favor of heaven. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God!" But when one nation seeks to obtain an advantage over another, and when one man strives to defraud his neighbor, there is no hope of either being useful in the cause of human progress, which is the cause of God. His commandment is, "Do good to *all* men," and it is idle to talk of doing good unless we are actuated by a proper spirit. Let us hope that we shall speedily hear less boasting of our Christianty, and let us seek to cultivate more earnestly the spirits of its divine Founder. *Then* misery and vice will soon be banished from our world, and "the good time" of which the prophets wrote, and for which the wise and good in all ages of the world have labored, will arrive; and men everywhere will as zealously strive for each others good as too many now seek to harrass and oppress.

—That Julia was overpowered by witnessiag the great change which suffering had wrought in the countenance of her lover, which, when she last beheld it, was so full of life and beauty, I have briefly stated. She was, however, soon restored to consciousness; and, apologising for her want of fortitude, insisted on being permitted to congratulate him on his return, and with his mother and sisters, minister to his wants. I fear that some of my young lady readers, who have been educated in all the heartless refinements of our day, will pity a young girl who thought it not improper to visit and attend one whom she was in the sight of heaven bound to love and serve. You may smile young lady, if you think proper, at what you may consider an unmaidenly act in a girl situated as Julia was, but with all your accomplishments and ideas of propriety, I fear you are not—in *all* the truly great qualities which make the *lady*—greatly her superior, perhaps not her equal.—Though Julia was not, perhaps, perfectly "accomplished"—to use the modern definition of a young lady—she was one who, by her intelligence and excellent good sense could command respect and admiration in any circle. Few were as beautiful, and none of a more amiable disposition. Though her parents were abundantly able to live without labor, they thought it not beneath their dignity to earn their bread by cultivating a large and fertile farm; and Julia feared not to harden or soil her delicate and beautiful fingers by asisting her mother in her household duties. She was one of those noble girls who justly imagine that labor is not disgraceful, and who would scorn to neglect any proper business which claimed her attention, because the wild and thoughtless might laugh at her industry.

I can conceive of no slavery more intolerable than that which our would-be-great folks impose on themselves and families. They fear if they should be seen to pursue any useful employment that they shall be considered poor!

How different the spirit which *gentlemen* of real wealth exhibit! I could point you to a very wealthy gentlemen in this state—whose splendid mansion is within a very few hours travel—and whose fame as a skillful physician and surgeon is not confined to this continent, who takes pleasure in working several hours each day, summer and winter; with the persons he employs in keeping his beautiful grounds in order. Of the thousands who know gentlemen, and few men in the country have a more extensive acquaintance, I presume none esteem him less because he thinks proper to employ a portion of his time in active manual labor.

—Ambrose, though receiving the best medical treatment, and most careful attention from those who loved him, recovered but slowly. Indeed, it sometimes appeared almost impossible that he could long survive, and the tears would start afresh in the eyes of those who were so much interested in his recovery, and whose labors were redoubled and prayers more in earnest that his health might be restored.

In the meantime the war continued to rage with all its horrors. The patriots suffered greatly, not only from the enemy, but for want of proper food and clothing. In their long winter marches the snow was frequently discolered with the blood which trickled from their exposed feet. They were often without proper shelter in the most inclement season; and when sick or wounded their accommodations were very inadequate. Yet their spirits failed not, and when they gained a victory—no matter at what cost—it only encouraged them to redouble their efforts in the cause of freedom.

This part of the state was often traversed by the American army, and as is well known, from the top of the mountain near this village General Washington frequently watched the movements of the enemy. He was frequently the guest of Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Spencer being absent with the army, and became much interested in the family. The escape of Ambrose afforded him great pleasure, and he frequently assured Julia that her friend would speedily recover, and he trusted they would then be united. He was much affected when he heard the story of Henry Fletcher's captivity and assured the family he would seek to obtain his release.

. . . . It is a time of universal rejoicing. The war, which had so long desolated the country with its terrible evils, had given place to a glorious peace. The people had triumphed! and it was but fitting that they should rejoice. Their enemies—those of them at least whom the arm of the patriot had not reached, for

"*They* slept their last sleep,
They had fought their last battle"—

were departing from the country; and all Americans were thankful that their efforts had been crowned with heavens blessing. Bonfires blazed on every hill-top; cannon roared in every town and city; the church bells rung a merry peal; the multitude shouted for joy, and the solitary inhabitant who could do nothing more, thanked God fervently for his goodness and discharged his old musket until his powder was exhausted.

The people had abundant cause for joy! they had fought long and successfully and the time for rejoicing had come. It is true; there were few but had suffered in their family or property since the war began.—Many a mother was left alone to support her orphan children as best she might; many a young lady grieved the loss of the man who had won her heart; thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers and others were maimed or disabled for life; and multitudes had been deprived of home and all the property they possessed. These, however, were considered as the necessary consequences of war, and the sacrifices the people had made, though painful, were forgotten, or at least were not heeded in this time of general exultation.

. . . . There was evidently some *special* causes for joy at the house of Mr. Spencer at the time of which I write. It was not merely on account of *his* return for that event had taken place a short time before, and had been duly remembered.

Two weddings are about to take place! No wonder that there should be some extra rejoicing. And when I assure the reader that the two bridegrooms were as brave men as ever encountered a foe, and had suffered much in the cause of their country, and that they were deserving of the beautiful and worthy young ladies to whom they were about to be united, I feel confident that they will be gratified. One couple, as the reader may have guessed, were Ambrose Spencer, whose health was completely restored, and Julia Harris. The other, improbable as it may appear, were Henry Fletcher and Jane Spencer! Washington had effected an exchange of prisoners shortly after the escape of Spencer, and Fletcher yet lived and was specially selected by the orders of the general, and was taken care of until he was able to be removed to his home near this village, where he was looked upon as one who had risen from the dead; for since Ambrose had recovered sufficiently to speak of the situation of his friend, no one ever hoped to again behold him. His recovery was quite rapid, and as he was almost constantly with Ambrose, whom he regarded with much affection, he could not help falling in love with the beautiful Jane. It was sometimes hinted (but of course that was improbable) that he called at the house quite as much for the purpose of seeing Jane as Ambrose.

Reader, these events did not transpire at a distant town in which you have no interest but took place many of them at least, where stands our beautiful village.

I have written this brief history in moments snatched from sleep, and admit the pressure of many cares. If you have been entertained or benefitted in the slightest degree, my labor has not been in vain

Ever your friend. J. C. A.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at
W. M. DRAKE'S

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CHOLERA.

We are informed that there were six cases and three deaths of Cholera on Tuesday in Rahway.

CAMDEN, July 5th.

The Cholera has increased to so great an extent in this place, that the Sanatory Committee of the Board of Health refuse to make a report.

MAYORS OFFICE,
New York, June 9th, 1849.

The Sanitary Committee of the board of Health, report 120 new cases, and 46 deaths of Cholera, as having occurred during the last 24 hours.

To the 1060 deaths by cholera reported by the City Inspector down to Saturday noon last, add 73 since reported by the Sanitary Committee, and we have a total this year of 1183.

The largest number of deaths by cholera in any one week in 1832, was 716; in 1834, 193, in a population not much more than half as great as our present population.

CINCINNATTI, July 9th.

The interments of deaths by cholera on Sunday were 74, and other diseases 30. A heavy thunder shower last night has tended to purify the atmosphare.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9th.

The Board of Health report 39 cases of Cholera, and 20 deaths, since yesterday.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS seems to baffle the skill of the most experienced physicians, and from its ravages no class of people appear to be exemt. The latest papers received speak despondingly enough of business prospects, present and to come, in consequence of the frightful havoc the disease is making.

Gen. John A. Quitnam is the Democratic candidate for Governor in the State of Mississippi. He will be elected, of course

DIED.

In this place, on the 3d inst. Amelia E. Coe, aged 18 years.

In New York, Thursday last, of consumption, the wife of Josiah J. Dutcher, tinman, until lately, of Plainfield

At Stony Hill, on Monday July 2d. Joshua Seaman, aged about 60 years.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday July 11.

FLOUR	$4 25 a 5 25
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	2 87
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 00
CORN	57 a 58
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	14

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Plainfield July 1st. 1849.

Persons calling for letters, in the following list will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from others.

A	Leveridge Cornl's A
Adams Thomas 2	Long John
Ayers & Tittsworth	M
B	McCord J W
Barton Mr.	McDonald Willliam
Beekman P. S.	Madden HenryG Esq
Beker Gorge	Moore Isaac
Baldwin Nathaniel L	Mallison James J
Byrne Jane	P
C	Pell Mary Jane
Coufmann Mager	Ponell William
Crane James	Pound S S
Coddington J C	R
Codington Wm B	Rodgers Miss Joana
Colthar John 2	Randolph Mrs Mary F
D	Robbinson Ann
Dutcher Josiah J	Reve Robert L
E	S
Eayres Rev. John L	Steward Adolphus
Eakin Robert	Stebbins Wm
F	Simpson Wm
Frazee Mrs Mary	Sperring James
Fisher Mrs Tobitha	Shotwell Mrs M E
G	Spencer Caroline B
Garwood H	T
Gimble Curtis	Trainer Barny
H	V
Hill J N	Verity Isabela
Halsey Stephen L Eq	W
J	Wooden Richard
Jacobus Cyrus F	Watson James H
K	Waldren Reuben }
Kershner Mr	or Wm Frasure }
Killroy Haigh	Willet Lauis
L	Wormes Mr
Lynch Jno. Thomas	

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.
80 Cortlandt Street,
ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.
THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,
MARBLE MANUFACTORY,
142 Market Street Newark,
NEW JERSEY,
Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.
With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.
☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

JOHN H. KASE & CO.
Dealers in every description of
DRY GOODS.
290 Broad Street Newark, N. J.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country, to their very extensive stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
Their stock will comprise at all times one of the largest assortments to be found in the states, and their goods will be sold at the *very lowest prices.*
☞ Please call and examine their stock. [30

OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!
NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.
Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced. Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.
Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.
☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.
May 1. 1849. [69.

STRAYED
FROM the subscriber a large light bay mare, about 16 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, has a touch of the heaves, the hair of the tail has been docked off with a knife, was last heard of at Scotch Plains; whoever will return said mare to the subscriber at Union Farms, or send a line through the mail stating where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded. JAMES ROSS.
July, 1849.

TAKE NOTICE.
WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.
WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

FOR SALE.
12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.
Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

CHEAP
AS
THE CHEAPEST.
John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

Cloth, dress and frock coats	at $7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality"	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONERY &C.
E. KIRKPATRICK,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of
NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,
A Variety of School Books,
Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands. Steel and Quill Pens. Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.
☞ Pictures framed to order.
E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

IRON, STEEL, AND METALS.
JESSE BALDWIN,
Corner of Market and Mulberry Streets, Newark, N. J.
Offers for sale in lots to suit, at wholesale New-York prices:
100 Tons English, round, flat and square Bar iron.
150 Tons American do do
50 " Sweedish, flat, and square Bar Iron
5 " Sweedish and Norwegian Horse Nail Rods.
10 " Spike rods, and Shoe Shapes, of all sizes.
20 " Hoop Iron, assorted, 5-8x22 to 2x14
5 " Cast, Shear, German, Machinery and Blister Steel of Sanderson, Brothers & Co's. and Naylor & Co's Stamp.
1000 Casks Parker Mills, and Lazell, Perkins & Co's. Nails.
200 Boxes 1-3d X Charcoal Tin.
2000 lbs, Sheathing Copper tinned and not tinned.
3000 " Banca Tin.
3000 " Pig Lead.
4000 " Spelter.
1000 " Bolt Copper.
20 Tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes, R. G. and common.
3000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted, bright and annealed.
1500 " Griffin's Horse Nails.
5000 " American and Swedish Steel, Bar and Blister.
Also, a full assortment of
Armitages's Hill's and Wrights' ANVILS,
Wright's and Massy's black and bright face VICES, Trace and Coil Chain, Bellows, Sledges, Horse Shoes, &c. [25.

CARRIAGE MAKING,
AND REPAIRING.
THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of
CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,
&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms.
J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.
Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
WM. REED.
Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

BONNETS,
AT 354 BROAD ST.
SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,
The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.
This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.
Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.
Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.
Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.
Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.
Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.
Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.
For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.
P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DOCT. PEARSON'S
PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,
FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.
This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.
PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.
The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"
A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S
Carminative Balsam.
Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.
We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.
This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.
MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,
The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.
Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.
For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps, Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [2

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Wooler Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67

A First rate article of CHEESE and FRESH BUTTER, just received and for sale at DRAKE'S.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at
W. M. DRAKE'S

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was *formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like.* Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and *others*, which if *retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. *Moreover, these volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into *fragments*; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our *stomachs*, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which *should bring down upon the Old Dr.* such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional *man*, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the *crushed* and *broken*, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND, NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was *only so far as to be able to feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japanned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicit the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

December, 1848.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

JUST received a first rate article of **Lamp Oil,** for sale at 6 shillings per gallon, at W. M. DRAKE'S.

Jan. 10. 1849.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1849. | NO. 31.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

LIPPARD'S

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS,

Or, Legends of the Revolution.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

Author of 'The Quaker City,' 'Monks of Monk Hall,' 'Paul Ardenheim, the Monk of Wissahikon,' 'Blanch of Brandywine,' 'The Nazarine,' 'Legends of Mexico,' 'The Empire City,' 'The Rose of Ephraim,' etc. etc.

Complete in two large octavo volumes of 538 pages, printed on the finest white paper. Price for the entire work, one dollar. Or handsomely bound for $1 50.

The reputation of this book extends over the American Continent. It was first published in the Saturday Courier, in a series of legends, entending thro' 57 papers,' issued week after week, with a popularity unparelled in the annals of newspape rpublication, for 57 weeks. The work in book form contains at least twice the amount of reading contained in the Courier Legends.

This work has created an excitement almost without parelell, and received not only the warm encomiums of critics, but the enthusiastic commendations of the press through the Union.

It is emphatically the book of the revolution devoted to the records of the American revolution which it endeavors, how successfully let the public determine, to embody in a series of vivid and original historical pictures. It is the result of five years labor on the part of the author. It comprises his researches into the archieves, documents and papers, now hidden away in the libraries and closets of the Union. It also combines those traditions which old men, survivors of the past, have brought down to our time, concerning the days of '76.

It forms an elegantly printed work of 538 octavo pages, furnishing to every family, library and club in the Union, a book, which in size alone contains more substantial reading than any periodical of the day.

It also comprises descriptions of the following battles; Germantown, Saratoga. Quebec, Brandwine, Trenton, Paoli, Red Bank, with a new and minute description of the singing and proclamation of the declaration of Independence.

This work should be found on the centre table, or at the fireside of every patriot and American in the United States, and it should be handed down to their children and posterity, as an invaluable heir loom.

Purchasers should be careful to ask for Lippard's Washington and his Generals, as a work with similar title has been issued in New York, with whole pages taken from Lippard's Legends.

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by return of mail on remitting one dollar to the publisher.

Booksellers, new agents, pedlars, and all dealers supplied at very low rates, and they will please send in their orders at once.—Published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut-st., Phila

To whom all orders should be addressed post paid.

All of Lippard's works for sale here.

NAPOLEONS' MERCY.

Napoleon was conversing with Josephine when one of his officers entered and announced a young woman from Lyons. 'What is her business with me ?'

'Some petition,' answered De Merville, the officer.

'Show her into our presence,' said he.

'The officer soon reappeared with a lady leaning upon his arm, whose face, as much as could be scanned through the thick folds of a veil, was very beautiful. She trembled as she approached the door.

'Mademoiselle,' whispered her guide kindly, preessing her hand, 'take courage but answer promptly whatever queston the emperor proposes; he detests hesitation.' Then ushering her into the spacious apar'ment, he bowed and retired.

The trembling girl, perceiving Napoleon, on whom her fondest hopes depended, forgot herself and her timidity ; she thought only of *another* Throwing herself at the feet of Napoleon, she exclaimed in a voice choked with emotoion : 'Mercy, sire ! I sue for mercy and pardon She could articulate no more.

Josephine stepped from her partial concealment, and then approaching the ground contributed more by her sympathising words of encouragement to restore the courage of the young petitioner, than even the emperor, by the graciousness of his manner, as he bade her rise.

'Your petition, mademoiselle,' said he.

Henriette Armond (for that was her name) looked imploringly at the emperor and exclaimed :—'Ah' sire, I ask pardon for Louis Delamarre, who is condemned to be shot on tomorrow ! O ! grant him your royal pardon !'

A cloud gathered on the brow of Napoleon, as he interrupted her with—'A deserter, mademoiselle, he has twice deserted. No, he must be made an example for the remainder of the regiment.'

'But the cause of his desertion !' cried Henriette, in agony ; 'he was compelled to join the army against his will.'

'What were the causes of his desertion ?' interrupted Napoleon.

'Two weeks since,' answered Henriette 'he received news that an only remaining parent, a mother, sir, was on her deathbed, and longed, day and night, to behold her son again. Louis knew that relief or release from his post was impossible. His mind was filled with one thought—that she might close her eyes forever, ere they rested on a son she loved so fondly.'

'Did she die ?' asked the empress with interest.

'No, madame,' replied Henriette, 'she at last recovered. But hardly had Louis received her blessing, been folded in her arms, ere he was torn from her grasp by the officers of justice and dragged hither. O ! must he die ? Mercy, sire, I beseech you.'

'Mademoiselle,' said Napoleon, apparently softened, 'this was the second offence, name the first, you omitted that.'

'It was.' said Henriette, hesitating and coloring—'it was—that he heard I was to mary Comard Ferant, whom I detest as much as he does,' answered Henriette, with *naivete*.

'Are you his sister, that he feels so great an interest in your fate ?' asked the the emperor.

'O, no, sire,' said Henriette; her lovely cheek assuming still deeper the hue of the rose, 'I am only his cousin.'

'Ah! only his cousin,' repeated Napoleon, glancing at Josephine with a half suppressed smile.

'O, sire, cried Henriette, 'recollect the anguish of his widowed mother, when she recollects that the affection of her son for her is the cause of his death. What,' she continued, 'can I do to save him ?' and the poor girl, forgetting the presence of royalty, burst into tears. The kind hearted Josephine glanced at the emperor with eyes expressive of pity and sympathy. She noticed the workings of his face, and felt at once it was very uncertain whether Louis Delamarre was to be shot the next morning.

Napoleon approached the weeping girl. She hastily looked up, and dried her tears. 'Mademoiselle,' said he, 'would you give your life for his ? would you die could Louis Delamarre be restored to life, liberty, and his mother ?'

Henriette started back deadly pale, looked fixedly at the emperor for a moment then turning away, she buried her face in her hands.

After a silence of some minutes, Henriette looked up; an air of fixed determination rested upon her face. 'I am willing,' she said in a very low voice. Napoleon looked at her in surprise, as if he had not anticipated so ready an answer to his proposal. 'I will see you again,' said he 'in the meantime accept such apartments for your accommodation as I shall direct.'

As soon as the door closed upon the fair petitioner, Napoleon walked to the window against which Josephine was leaning, and said:—'I see how it is ; Louis Delamarre is the lover of this young girl. True to woman's nature, she has braved difficulty and danger to beg for his release.'

'How strong must be this love she bears for him,' said the empress.

'Ah returned he, 'I have a mind to subject the same love to a severer test. Much I doubt whether she will give her life for him. Nevertheless, I will see.'

'Sure,' cried Josephine, 'you are not serious. Louis certainly can be pardoned without the death of Henriette.'

Napoleon drew her nearer the window, and they conversed in a low voice.

* * * * * *

Henriette stood alone in a magnificant apartment. Hours passed unobserved, so intensely was she absorbed in reverie; a small folded paper was tightly grasped in her small hand. On it were traced these words:—'A deserter is condemned by the laws of the army to suffer death. If you wish Delmarre restored to liberty, the means are in your power. Ere day dawns he may be on his way to join his mother, whom he so much loves.'

'Ah !' murmured Henriette, 'Do not I love him too ?' Pressing her hands upon her heart, as if to still its tumultuous beating, she paced the apartment. The door opened, and the Chevalier de Merville entered. He paused ere he articulated, 'Mademoiselle.'

'I am ready,' replied Henriette, 'my decision is made.'

De Merville appeared to comprehend the import of her words. He looked upon her in reverence as well as admiration, as she stood with the high resolve impressed on her beautiful brow. 'Follow me, Mademoiselle,' said he. They traversed long corridors and numerous suites of superb apartments, and descending a staircase, quickly reached an outer court communicating with the guard house. Entering this, Henriette was urshed by her guide into a small apartment, were she was soon left to herself.

On a chair was flung a uniform of the regiment to which Louis belonged. On a table lay a large plumed cap. Henriette comprehended all in a moment. Quickly habiting herself in the uniform she stood before the mirror, and gathering up her beautiful brown tresses in a knot, placed the cap upon her head. She almost uttered a cry of joy at the success of her transformation She knew that she was to be led to the fatal ground at the morning's dawn The bullet which would have struck Louis to the heart, but she shrunk not back Love triumphed over the timid woman's nature. 'Louis's mother will bless me in her heart,' she wispered. 'Louis himself will never forget me. Ah, often has he sworn that he loved me better than all things beside.' Drawing a lock of raven hair from her bosom, she pressed it to her lips and she then breathed a prayer to Heaven.

Morning dawned. The sound of footmen aroused Henriette. She started up—grasped the band of hair, awaiting the summons. The door opened and two soilders entered, repeating the name of Louis Delamarre ; they suddenly led her forth to die. The soldiers, whose bullets were to pierce the heart of Louis, had, taken their stand, and only awaited the word of command from the emperor, who was stationed at the window commanding a view of the whole scene.

'O,' cried Josephine, who stood by the window drapery from the view of those below, 'O, sire, I can endure it no longer ; it seems too much like a dreadful reality. Mark the devoted girl. No shrinking back. See, she seems calmly awaiting the fatal moment.'

'Stop,' cried the emperor from the window, 'Louis Delamarre is pardoned. I revoke his sentence.'

A loud burst of applause from the lips of the soldiers followed this announcement. Not one of them but loved and respected their comrade. The next moment, ere they could press around to congratulate the supposed Louis. De Merville had eagerly drawn the bewildered Henriette through the crowd, back too the cell from which she had emerged but a few moments before.

'Resume your dress again, Mademoiselle,' hurriedly whispered he. 'Lose no time. The emperor wishes to see you. I will return soon.

Henriette was like one in a dream, but a gleam of delicious hope thrilled her soul; she felt the dawnings of happiness break upon her heart. Soon again resuming her pretty rustic habiliments, De Merville reappeared, and once again she trod the audience-room of the emperor. Lifting her eyes from the ground as the lofty door swung open, she beheld Louis. An exclamation of joy burst from the lips of both, as regardless of others, they rushed into each other's arms.

Napoleon stepped forward. 'Louis Delamarre,' said he, 'you have just heard from my lips the tale of this lovely girl's devotion and courage. Do you love her as she deserves ?'

'I could die for her,' aswered Louis proudly.

'Well, well,' cried the emperor, 'this severe test of one will suffice. So dutiful a son, so faithful a lover, will doubtless make the best of husbands. You, Lieutenant Louis Delamarre are discharged from your regiment. Return to your native valley, with Henriette as your bride.'

'Here said the benevolent Josephine, emerging from the recessed window, 'here are one hundred louis d'ors, as the marriage dowry, Henriettee.'

A charming blush suffused the cheek of the beautiful girl, as she received the purse from the hand of the empress.

'Long live Napoleon,' exclaimed Louis, as with a heart too full of grateful emotion for further utterance, he took the hand of Henriette, and, making a graceful obeisance, quitted the apartment.

MODEL BAR APPEAL.—"Judge, your time I know is precious, as must be the case with so able and valued a member of society. This case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and lucid intelligence. For me to argue would be not only a waste of time, but an insult to your penetration. Much might be said, but nothing is needed. Before any other judge I would lay down the rules of law, but here I know they have been deeply studied, and wisely understood. I look around me and behold an humble house of logs, yet see before me the spirit of truth, the unpurchased distributor of the law, and the old tenement rises before my mental vision, proud and beautiful as a majestic temple to Justice. Judge, I have a bottle of old prime Monongahela in my pocket ; for the respect I bear your character allow me to make you a present of it."

"*Verdict for the defendant*," said the judge.

TWO LAWYERS' MISTAKE.—When the regulations of West Boston Bridge were drawn up by two famous lawyers, one section was written, accepted, and now stands thus : "And the said proprietors shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of June, provided the same does not fall on Sunday."

A Chinese widow being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her greif, accounted for it by saying, that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortar of the tomb remained damp, and as it dried slowly she saw no great harm in aiding the operation.

Diving Pigs.

The diving pigs which exist in the interior of Pensylvania are remarkable. The town of Pottsville is situated at the point where the Nowegian creek empties into the river of Schuylkill. The creek is a rapid stream but the river where the creek enters is rendered deep and sluggish by a dam below. The butchers of the town reside along the creek, and are in the habit of throwing the offal into the stream, which is washed into the river. A large number of Irish laborers live near the river keeping, as is customary with them, many pigs. These obtain their subsistence chiefly by diving for the offal at the bottom of the river, here about ten feet deep. A particular race of pigs called 'divers,' has been bred in the place, differing from others in the fact that they are web-footed, and are remarkable for their ability to dive, and for the length of time that they can remainder under water. Their power in this way seems to increase with age. One male, of two years of age, was observed to remain under water more than thirty minutes; younger pigs, ten, fifteen, and twenty minutes. An ordinary pig is drowned in less than one minute as ascertained by experiment. The peculiarities of the diving pigs are supposed to result from long practice and physicial change, transmitted and increased from generation to generation. The reason why they remain so long under water is that they may there devour their food, which is in danger of being taken from them by other pigs which frequent the shore. The young of this armphibious breed take to the water with great alacrity at an early age, and soon learn to dive. Nor do they strike their throats with their fore feet in swimming, as do others of the race, by which they frequently destroy their lives.

These singular facts relating to this peculiar breed of pigs show in a striking manner the abilily of nature to adapt herself to peculiar circumstances, and throws some light on the origin of the many varities of the different species of animals.

SHOOTING A BOBALINK.—The Bobalink has an instinctive horror for cold lead, and the faculty of dodging out its way, which no other bird, so far as our ornithological knowledge extends, is possessed of Frequently have we crept directly under a low ash or alder, upon the top of which one of the chatterers was perched, taking deliberate aim, our musket charged with about six inches of powder, and blazed away. Down the bird would come all but to the ground, and, when we thought we had him secure, off he would fly. After performing divers fantastic gyrations, and flapping his wings to convince us that we had not wounded him, he would suddenly stop still in the air, perk knowingly and wickedly in our face, and, in the joyousness of his exuberent fancy, would open with a song of his own composition, the burden of which sounded to us like the following :

"Ha, ha, ha, ha—don't you wish you could ? Click, bang ! Wasn't I off in season ? Hiti ka-dink. Put in more powder. Chickadee, de, de. You'd better shoot with a shovel. Ha, ha, ha. You can't come it Didn't you think you had me ? But you hadn't though Call again to-morrow—always find me at home.—Chickadee—tip, wheet ! Never felt so well in my life. Don't you feel cheap ? Ha, ha. Ripsidady ! Catch a bobalink asleep ! Zitka-wheet ! You are the greatest fool I ever saw. Lickaie-split ! Give my respects to your aunt. How's your ma ? Takes me. Hip ! zip ! rattlebang ! Ha, ha, ha ! skeet !"

After indulging in this bit of extemporaneous raillery, laughing all the time—we could fairly see him laugh—the bobalink would turn and fly off to the next bush, leaving us to load, creep up, and bang away again or not, to suit our own fancy.—Pert, saucy noisy, witty fellows are these bobalinks—the Mercutios and Gossamers of the feathered tribe—but they never meddle with politics—*Oasis*.

WORLD OF PURE SPIRITS.—An inveterate dram-drinker being told that the cholera with which he was attacked was incurable, and that he would speedily be removed to a world of pure spirits replied—

'Well, that's a comfort at all events, for it's very hard to get any in this world.'

READING SERMONS.—At the meeting of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, a resolution, disapproving of reading discourses from the pulpits of that Church, was carried by a majority of 165 against 121.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, July 19, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL ROAD MONOPOLY.—As we are te-totally opposed to all monopolies, we have not said as much about this particular one as many of our cotemporaries, but we are nevertheless as much opposed to it as any of them can be. Whatever we have said or may say of monopolies, will apply with equal force to this monster. We consider all monopolies injurious and unjust to the equal rights of the people, and moreover unconstitutional. All monopolies and special priviliges are unconstitutional, and should and *will be* declared by the people null and void; whether that monopoly or privilege be a rail road charter, bank charter, ferry company, to sell rum, to buy pork, to preach the gospel, to plead law, or to practice medicine; whatever gives to one man or company of men a special privilege to do the above or any other acts that all cannot do upon the same conditions is unconstitutional; the moment the people give to one man or a company the exclusive right for any of these objects they yield up unnecessarily a portion of their equal rights. As it is thought necessary to have rail roads, banks, taverns, &c &c. let them be under a general law, that all may enjoy the same rights; grant as many rail road charters parallel to each other or to and from any point as shall be called for, making all necessary restrictions and guaranties, open to all on the same conditions, and competition will do away with all monopolies, and supply the wants of the public. On no other ground can they be constitutional.

In union there is strength. Yet it appears somewhat strange that while all acknowledge this self evident proposition, so few of the people, those by the sweat of whose brow all goverments have to be supported, and by the might of whose arm the arts and sciences are made to flourish; who are the creators of the wealth of the world, and who are the only legitimate scource of all political power, should not more generally unite together to obtain from the usurping despotic tyrants of the earth their just and equal rights. It was through this union of interests to obtain their rights that our forefathers effected the independence of these U States from the Crown of Great Britain. It must be through this that those strugling for liberty in Europe must hope to obtain it; nothing but a perfect unity of interests and action can obtain from the despots of Europe a recognition of the peoples rights. The people of France after dethroning one despot, let another usurp his place through the false medium or glitter of the name of Napoleon, and thus let a tyrant through false glory usurp the rights of the people. The government of France with Napoleon at its head, does not appear to possess any more of the principles of republicanism, than the government of Louis Philippe did; they have merely effected an exchange of despots; so easy do the people let tyrants posses the substance while they are content with the shadow; one great reason of this undoubtedly is the want of education among the masses, and a free press to make known the peoples rights. If they possessed this most essential foundation to a true knowledge of their rights, they never would permit their government to interfere with the Roman's who are so nobly contending for their liberties.

But our object in commencing this article was not so much to declare the rights of the people of France or Rome who havn our heartfelt sympathies, as to examine into our own rights, and to see if we are enjoying all the rights to which we are entitled.

A free press, and free discussion by the people, on all subjects connected with their welfare and happiness, has convinced them that all men do not enjoy that liberty, which nature and natures God and the common sense of mankind declares them entitled to. The people we say begin more fully to understand their rights from discussing them, and they are about to unite to demand and obtain the substance in exchange for the shadow; they see plainly that it does not do to *preach* liberty without making some efforts towards its more universal practice. Recent events in the history of the parties of our country conclusively prove to our minds that parties have been behind the spirit of the age, which is in favor of universal liberty, not alone for the white man, but for *all*. It is beginning to be supposed that the negro has a soul as well as the white man, and therefore is equally entitled to liberty and the enjoyment of social and political rights. This is being contended for from principle, from the love of the principle of liberty implanted in our hearts by nature, and awakened into life by the precepts and examples of our forefathers, and a knowledge of our rights.

This is truly a democratic doctrine, promulgated by the immortal Jefferson, and is fully set forth in the declaration of independence; and is all predominant in the minds of the people, and will be insisted on by them with unyielding firmness; on this principle our government was established, and it was doubtless supposed by its founders that ere this all men who "are created free and equal, and have certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," would have enjoyed them. How long shall it yet be before we practice that we preach, by making liberty a practical, as it is a theoretical principle of our government? It is now as "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal," pleasing to the ear of man but to his soul a bitter mockery!

☞ Sarsaparilla as a Medicine.—It is admitted on all hands that Sarsaparilla is one of the very best medicines in the world for curing the innumerable diseases to which man is subject, at least all Physicians use and recommend it; the only difficulty appears to be to get the genuine article; a reference to the card to the public in another column of our paper, of some sixty of the most respectable Apothecaries and Physicians of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh bears conclusive evidence of the genuiness and superiority of Old Doct. Jacob Townsend's.

THE WEATHER.—Thursday and Friday of last week were the hottest days as yet of the season, the thermometer standing at 90° to 98° in the shade, on Saturday we had a moderate thunder shower, since which the weather has been much cooler, the health of the inhabitants of the Village generally good.

Col. Thomas H. Benton.

To-day we hoist the name of Col THOMAS H. BENTON for the 'Presidency, subject of course to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. This will not operate as a surprise upon any one at all observing of the steady growing sentiment, favorable to this distinguished statesman, spontaneously manifesting itself throughout the country. This is not the result of any preconcerted movement; no machine has been set to work: but it is an admiration, founded upon a manly, independent, and eminently able discharge of public duties, that ever will command the hearts of the American people. None can cavil that experience is wanting, for his life has been spent in the National Councils, and his whole energies, his far seeing sagacity, his grand projects, all have been accorded to the nation. His *ipse dixit*, is necessory to inspire confidence in a contemplated measure, and happily his judgment may by accounted unerring. His opinion are frightened with practical, convincing reasons, and so perspicuous, that it is manifested to all understandings Certain it is, there is no more eminent civilian—no man with more comprehensive views.—no man with more firmness and stern integrity, than Colonel Thomas H. Benton, and no man in our opinion, who will so effectually unite the strength of the Democratic party, and carry with him the reflecting and patriotic of whatever party. We shall stand by 'Old Bullion' as a candidate, until overruled by the Convention.—*Middletown Point Banner.*

☞ Among the persons killed by the collapse of the flue of the steamer *Embassy* near Shawneetown lately, were John Watts, and his wife and three children, from Bound brook, in this County, formerly of Washington Valley.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

BREAKING STEERS.—An effectual and speedy mode of breaking steers, is to use a yoke long enough to hold four bows at suitable distances. Put a strong, steady yoke of oxen on the outside and the steers inside, treat them gently and do not use the whip nor goad, and you will soon have the young ones as well broken as the old

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Union of the Democracy.

Though we may regret the present ascendancy of the whig party, it has at least had the effect of causing the democracy to reflect on the evils which have resulted to them and to the country on account of their departure from one of the great fundamental principles of their politicial faith. It will be admitted, I believe, (now that the time for calm reflection—"the sober, second thought"—has come,) that the democratic party had, for a moment faltered in its fearless assertion that "All men are created free and equal"—and had, for the purpose of securing a supposed present advantage, brought scandal on the cause which it should have zealously promoted with untiring vigilance.

It is in vain to deny that on the question of slavery the democracy had proved recreant to the principles of equal rights and had suffered itself to be cajoled and led by men who were in the interest of the south; and who, to secure their own selfish ends, were ready to bring reproach on the cause of human progress, which they professed to have greatly at heart.

At the time Texas was seeking to be admited into the union, the free democracy were assured that the new country would in time be divided into five states, two of which should be free ones. Although this was a poor excuse, yet as it was in some respects desirable that texas should be admitted, thousands of those who have ever been earnestly opposed to the extension of slavery were induced to advocate—or at least not oppose—the admission.

But Texas once adimitted, we hear no more of the free states which were to be formed within her limits; on the contrary, she has made, and is still making, great efforts to obtain possession of free territory, to which she has no shadow of title that the blight and curse of the "peculiar institution" may be entailed on it also.

By the terms of the late treaty with Mexico, California and New-Mexico were ceded to the United States. These territories were occupied only by free men, who were guarantied all their rights. They resisted the introduction of slavery, and prayed that they might be left in the undisturbed possession of the blessings which the treaty of peace secured to them. California is able to prevent the encroachments of slavery; she will take good care that southerner and his "chattles" do not render labor a disgrace within her borders. But with New-Mexico the case is different; and it is the duty of all who love liberty to assist in restraining the slave-driver from seizing upon her territory that he may only render it a fit home for slaves.

Oregon, too, was looked upon by the slave interest as a desirable possession; and when the free men who had gone out into the wilderness and made it to bud and blossom like a well-watered garden, sought to raise a barrier against an evil, which, wherever it is mentioned in the world's history, is always spoken of as a blight and a curse, the Southern states—which had done nothing in settling that distant colony—raised a great clamor that they were about to be defrauded of their *rights!*

It was *now* that thousands and tens of thousands of the democracy—including a very large number of the most distinguished and intelligent of its leadears and supporters—protested that they could no longer acquiesce in the intolerable exactions of the slave interest; and, be the consequences what they might, they would resist to the utmost the attempts to surrender another inch of free territory to the foul embrace of slavery.

It is not my object, however, to speak of this subject farther than to explain the cause of the defeat of the democracy in the late presidential election. The whig party can never elect a president while the democracy are true to their principles. The principles of equality, the doctrine of "the greatest good of the greatest number," will *ever* be popular with the majority of our people. It is only when the party is false to its principles and its professions, and concientious and patriotic men are compelled to withhold their assistance that their politicial opponents can *possibly* triumph. And when the party returns to its principles and proclaims them fearlessly, the majority of the free men of the country will rally earnestly in its support.

It is but a very few years since the democratic party of New York city was so completely controlled by bank officers and their dependents, that it proclaimed William Leggett—one of the most uncompromising democrats and truest patriots that ever lived—an enemy to the cause of the people! Yes, the man who had spent the best years of his life in advocating in all their purity the great doctrines of "equal and exact justice to all men," was cast out as unworthy to associate with the party for which he had made such sacrifices. The true reason of the hostility to this great and good man on the part of the leaders was his opposition to the money-power which had arrayed itself against the liberties of the people; and they sought by branding him with reproach, to destroy the effects of his earnest remonstrances.

But the great mass of the party—who are always desirous of doing right—were deceived for a very brief period only. The writings of Leggett—ever eloquent—were now more earnest and spirited than before; and the men who but a short time previous had quietly heard the name of the reformer coupled with "traitor" and other vile epithets, became convinced of the purity of his motives and the correctness of his teachings; and his name was rescued from unmerited reproach, and enshrined in their hearts as one of their greatest benefactors and firmest friends.

Leggett lived to see the people triumph in the overthrow of the money-power which had sought to trample our liberties in the dust; and we rejoice that the time is at hand—which he also labored to hasten—when the free men of the north shall no longer be controlled by the owners and breeders of slaves. I have alluded to the cause of Leggett as an instance of what one man may sometimes do in persuading a great party to adhere to its principles.

It is gratifying to know that the democratic party at the north are uniting as one man in opposition to the farther encroachments of slavery. Already conventions have been held in several of the states and the battle-cry of the united democracy is, "No more slave territory!" With this motto inscribed on their banners in letters of gold, they will hasten to the rescue, and whiggery will speedily be dislodged from the high places which it has reached through the errors of the democracy. "The sober second thought" has done its office; the people have seen the folly of forsaking their principles and running after strange gods, and with strong hands and firm hearts they will buckle on their armor and prepare for the defence of their liberties against all the machinations of whiggery.

J. A.

CHOLERA.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 16.

The Cholera is rapidly on the decrease. The interments on Sauterday were 131, of which 89 were from Cholera. Those on Sunday, (yesterday,) were 92, of which 68 were from Cholera The interments for the week past, from Monday to Sunday inclusive, were 937, of which 710 were from Cholera.

New York July 16th, 1849.

The Board of Health, report 158 new cases, and 55 deaths of Cholera, as having occurred during the last 24 hours.

Total number of deaths by Cholera to to this date July 16th is 1836.

The number of deaths last week (991) by all diseases, is *greater than ever before occurred in the city in any one week.* The greatest number in any one week during the prevelence of cholera in 1832, was 887, or 104 less than last week. The number of deaths *by cholera* last week was not so great as during the highest week in 1832, by 232, viz: last week, 484,—highest week in 1832, 716. As the population of the city is nearly double what it was in 1832, the proportion of deaths to population is but little more than one-third what it was then,—*i e.*, if we compare with the week of greatest mortality in that year.

By a list of deaths by Cholera in two weeks there were of natives of the U. States Total 575 and of foreigners 766.

Hence it appears that two thirds of all the victims are foreigners, nearly three fourths are natives of Ireland

Death of Mrs. Madison.

Mrs. D. P. MADISON expired at 10 1-4 o'clock P. M. yesterday evening, at her residence in this city —*Washington Republic, 13th*

Mrs. Madison was the widow of James Madison fourth president of the United States. She was born a member of the Society of friends in Virginia about the year 1770. Her maiden name was Paine. She was young when her father removed to Philadelphia. When some twenty years old she married a lawyer by the name of Todd who died in less than three years after the marriage. She had one son by him who still lives in Virginia. She married Mr. Madison at Philadelphia in the year 1794, when he was a member of Congress. During his Presidency Mrs. Madison did the honors of the White House with eminent grace and dignity, and has since constantly occupied a distinguished place in society at Washington and in Virginia. She leaves no children except Mr. Todd—[*Ed. Trib.*

The News From Europe.

The French are partly within the walls of Rome and our dispatch mentions a report that the Government is about to yield the city. This is possible, but yet not certain; our latest dispatch from London to Liverpool will perhaps remove the doubt. The bombardment began on the 14th; on the 22d the breaches in the outer walls were carried so far that a French force succeeded in gaining a position within them. The struggle still continued, but in the two succeeding days the French made little progress, and everwhere found their attacks vigorously repelled by the courageous defenders of the city. Oudinot is said to have Rome at his mercy, and therefore the Triumvirs talk of surrender—but nothing has hitherto worn any aspect but that of determined and desperate resistence to the treachorous invader.

In France the Government is having its own way and preparing new difficulties for the future. It seems almost inconceivable that men, before whose very eyes the last twenty-five years of French history have set up their lessons of wanting, should go on repeating the fatal blunders which have again and again brought calamity to their authors and to France. The fools of the hour, they imagine that safety consists in the suspension of the Constitution and in systematic outrages on liberty. They shut up the clubs and muzzle the press, and having caused the ghost of despotic quiet to brood over the outmost surface of society, fancy themselves secure from the energies which fiercely rage beneath, but which rage only because they are denied a free and full manifestation. In France it is calamitiously absurd to think of applying the discipline of Russia. People talk of the necessity of the case, of the impossibility of preserving order except by stringent restrictions on liberty. We totally deny the existence of such a necessity. We assert that the real necessity is exactly on the opposite side. It is impossible to preserve order, to render it permanent in in Paris or elsewhere except by the fullest measure of freedom and by laws consecrating and not destroying it. There was never more complete liberty and never so good order in Paris as during the two months after the February Revolution. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are the best guarantess of public tranquility; liberty is the best preventive of disturbance in a Government based on universal suffrage. This is not a principle true here and false there but it is true everywhere, and its violation cannot but produce evil.—We have a certain respect for some persons who pretend that it is not true for Paris, but their reasoning on that point always makes on us the peculiar impression which arises from what is sometimes called twaddle.—*Tribune.*

Fire in Allegheny City.

PITSBURGH, July 16.

A tremendous fire is now raging in Allegheny City, and already some 25 to 30 buildings are in ashes, including Dr. Swifts Church. It is impossible at present to tell where or when it will stop, as no water is being thrown to stop its progress in consequence of a disagreement between the firemen and the City Councils, who refused the necessary appropriation for repairing the engines. Numerous companies from Pitsburgh are on the spot to render assistance, but the mob will not allow them to work.

MESSRS EDITORS: will you please publish the following enigma, and confer a favor upon one of your young readers, and also furnish amusement for others:

I am composed of 27 letters.

My 1, 13, 4, 26, is a place of water.
" 2, 10, 9, 6, is one of the States,
" 3, 13, 25, was a Gen. in the American Revolution.
" 4, 16, 1, 13, 3, 26, is a town in Mass.
" 5, 17, 27, 2, 6, 22, 20 is one of the States.
" 6, 22, 17, is a cape in the United States.
" 7, 10, 16, 17, is one of the orbs.
" 8, 13, 17, 15, 16, 22, is a town in Ohio.
" 9, 6, 14, 14, 25, 22, is a county in N J.
" 10, 17, 15, 20, 14, 2, 16, is a co. in N Y.
" 11, 6, 18, 10, 14, 15, 25, is a town in Indiana
" 12, 25, 14, 7, 10, 22, 15, is one of the States
" 13, 15, 17, 6, is a mount in Europe.
" 14, 10, 7, 25, is a town in N. Y.
" 15, 14, 25, 17, 15, 10, 22, is a town in N. J.
" 16, 22, 15, 6, 14, 2, 10, is one of the Lakes.
" 17, 5, 26, 13 is a river in Africa.,
" 18, 3, 20, 24, 17, 23, 5, 13, 16, 27 is a village in N. J.
" 19, 10, 17, 27, 16, 22, is a city in Europe.
" 20, 17, 27, 14, 25, was an officer in the British Army in the revolution.
" 21, 22 27, 2, 6, 17, is one of the Oceans.
" 22, 13, 9, 20, 14, 8, is a city in N. J.
" 23, 13, 6, 14, is a cape in the U. S.
" 24, 14, 1, 5, 17, is a co in Georgia.
" 25, 6, 15, 10, 22, is a co. in Michigan.
" 26, 20, 8, 13, is a co. in Illinois.
" 27, 6, 14, 8, is a co in Ohio.

My whole is the name of the author and his residence.

MURDER AT HOBOKEN.—A horrid murder was committed in Gardiner-st. Hoboken about 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. It appears that a man named John Dunn suspected his wife of an improper intimacy with a clergyman who resided in the same house with them, but it appears in evidence before the coroners jury that the clergyman had never spoken to her before that day, and that the real cause was rum; the murderer is now in Newark Jail.

FREE TRADE AND FARMERS PRODUCE.—The protectionist used to tell the farmers that free trade would not help them at all; that they never could send their produce to England unless prices there were very high; and that in such a case, the comparative proximity of the Baltic would enable the Germans to step in before us. Another plea of the protectionists was, that England burdened our produce with very high duties, and it was no more than right that we should impose high duties upon their manufacturies in return. A few years have passed, and England, partly for her own sake, and partly no doubt in the expectation of inducing a more liberal policy on our part, has repealed or greatly reduced the duties on all American produce, thus testing the *sincerity* of the protectionists' plea of reciprocity or relation, and also the truth of their doctrine as to the bearing of free trade upon the amount of farmers produce exported. The first development of free trade exhibited enormous exportations of American produce to the United Kingdom; but the protectionists, while they admitted the fact, contended that it proved nothing, because there was a famine in Europe. Well, now, in 1849, there is no famine in Europe; the last crops were as good as usual and there is no where even distress for the necessaries of life, except in some parts of Ireland, where it exists as a matter of course. Keeping this in mind, let us look at a few facts. And first a quotation from a Liverpool high Tariff paper called the Mail, as follows:

In 1840 we imported into Liverpool from Ireland—and Liverpool only—10,000 tierces of beef—value £60,000. In the same year we imported into Liverpool 23,800 barrels of pork—value £80,000. This gives an importation into Liverpool from Ireland, in the year mentioned, of produce to the extent of £140,000

In 1848 there were scarcely any beef imported from Ireland. Into London the value of these articles in 1840 was four or five times as much as the value imported into Liverpool. That is in 1840—nearly £700,000 of beef and pork.

All this is gone The United States send us what ruined Ireland cannot send.

There were imported into Liverpool, for the week ending the 6th June, 1849 the following articles:

865 barrels of pork
200 hogsheads of pork.
300 do. and boxes of bacon.
56 do. of pigs heads, &c.
300 barrels of lard.

This is nothing to what is coming, which we shall enumerate by and by; of cerial produce we have the following in one week, for the week ended 6th June:—

10,145 bags Indian corn.
29,713 bushels of do
2,299 barrels of flour.
2,129 sacks of do.
8,426 quarters of wheat.
1,620 do. of beans
1,400 bushels of oats

Next we quote from the Baltimore American, an American Proteetionist paper, as follows:

"It will probably strike many with surprise that the amount of Indian Corn shipped to Europe from the United States during the past month of June exceeds that of the same month in 1847, the famine year. The official statement of the exports for the month have appeared in the New York Shipping List, and the quantity of Corn exported is stated at 1,287,369 bushels, being greater by 550,486 bushels than was shipped in the same month in 1847, and greater. we believe, than was ever shipped in any previous month."

The Albany Argus, after speaking of the immense amount of Indian Corn coming down the Canals, (averaging 33,000 bushels per day for nine days previous to the date of its remarks), adds,—"Large however as these receipts are, they are rapidly absorbed by the New York dealers, *almost entirely on foreign account.*'—*Jour of Commerce.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening June 15th by Rev. D. T. Hill, Mr Tunis Angleman, to Miss. Sarah Jane Pangborn, all of Plainfield

DIED.

At Boundbrook on Sunday July 15th of Consumption, Susan wife of Eden S. Webster.

At Greenbrook on Monday July 16th. of Cholera, Justices Baldwin of the City of New York.

THE MARKETS.

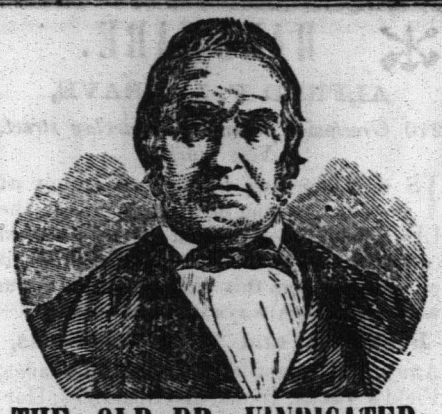
New York Wednesday July 11.

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	2 94
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 25
CORN	57 a 58
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 06 a 1 12
CORN " do.	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	14



THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following CARD of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deliverers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

July 18. 1849. [82.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [S0.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Plainfield July 1st 1849.

Persons calling for letters, in the following list will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from others.

A	Leveridge Cornl's A
Adams Thomas 2	Long John
Ayers & Tittsworth	M
B	McCord J W
Barton Mr.	McDonald Willliam
Beekman P. S.	Madden Henry G Esq
Beker Gorge	Moore Isaac
Baldwin Nathaniel	L Mallison James J
Byrne Jane	P
C	Pell Mary Jane
Con'mann Mager	Ponell William
Crane James	Pound S S
Coddington J C	R
Codington Wm B	Rodgers Miss Joana
Colthar John 2	Randolph Mrs Mary F
D	Robbinson Ann
Dutcher Josiah J	Reve Robert L
E	S
Eayres Rev. John L	Steward Adolphus
Eakin Robert	Stebbins Wm
F	Simpson Wm
Frazee Mrs Mary	Sperring James
Fisher Mrs Tobitha	Shotwell Mrs M E
G	Spencer Caroline B
Garwood H	T
Gimble Curtis	Trainer Barny
H	V
Hill J N	Verity Isabela
Halsey Stephen L Eq	W
J	Wooden Richard
Jacobus Cyrus F	Watson James H
K	Waldren Reuben
Kershner Mr	or Wm Frasure
Killroy Haigh	Willet Lauis
L	Wormes Mr
Lynch Jno. Thomas	

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms.

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!

NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.

Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced. Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.

Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,

Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a large light bay mare, about 16 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, has a touch of the heaves, the hair of the tail has been docked off with a knife, was last heard of at Scotch Plains; whoever will return said mare to the subscriber at Union Farms, or send a line through the mail stating where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded. JAMES ROSS.

July, 1849.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE, The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D, and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77

GRANNIS & THOMAS,

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 300 Broad st. Newark.

CABINET FURNITURE.

Mahogany, curled maple and common Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattrasses, and Feather Beds, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Brass Kettles, Tin Wash Kettles, copper, bell-metal and sheet iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans; fancy and common Bellows, Tea-Bells, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

Solar and cut glass Hall Lamps. Plated German Silver and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, also Castors, Oil Cloth, India Rubber and Hair do, and curled hair; together with all articles usually kept in such an establishment.

Crockery packed at N. Y. prices; Houses furnished at one day's notice.

JOHN W. GRANNISS,
FREDERICK S. THOMAS Jr.

Newark, N. J. 1849. [28

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

John Lutz, Collet Hall. near the Rail Road Depot, Elizabethtown, N. J., offers

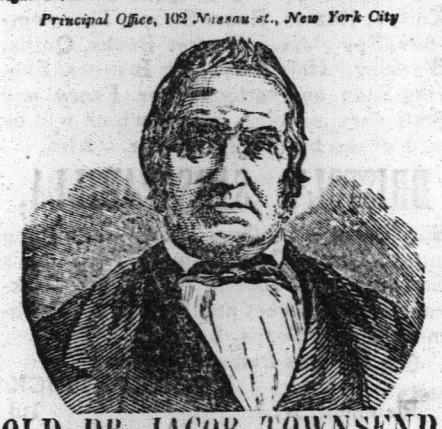
Cloth, dress and frock coats at	$7,00	worth	10,00
Tweed coats,	3,50	"	4,50
Sassimere "	6,00	"	9,00
Black, drab, lead, &c	3,50	"	5,00
Croton cloth and alapaca,	3,00	"	4,50
Linen and gingham coats,	1,50	"	2,00
Cloth and cass. pants,	3,50	"	5,00
Satinet "	2,00	"	2,50
Summer cassim "	1,50	"	2,00
Cotton 1st quality"	1,00	"	1,50
" 2d " "	0,75	"	1,25
Lilac silk satin vest,	3,00	"	4,00
Fancy silk plaid, of every quality,	2,00	"	3,00
2d quality black satin,	2,00	"	3,00
Marseilles vest,	1,25	"	2,00
2d quality,	1,00	"	1,50

'Go it while you're young!' [29

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the cost of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark-colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. it has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites*, *Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's infer or article? This Young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn palpitation of the heart; liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

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SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no *chemist, no pharmaceutist*—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might *render them the AGENTS* of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best *manner of securing* and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle *hope in the despairing* bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND, NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only *so far as to be able to feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the *first dose, I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.

M. F. Cushing, Agent.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,)
Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. *One of the most useful and saleable works published.*)
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick: Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japanned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety.
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J. R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the Land is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1849. NO. 32.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.—To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

LIPPARD'S

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS,

Or, Legends of the Revolution.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

Author of 'The Quaker City,' 'Monks of Monk Hall,' 'Paul Ardenheim, the Monk of Wissahikon,' 'Blanch of Brandywine,' 'The Nazarine,' 'Legends of Mexico,' 'The Empire City,' 'The Rose of Ephraim,' etc. etc.

Complete in two large octavo volumes of 538 pages, printed on the finest white paper. Price for the entire work, one dollar. Or handsomely bound for $1 50.

The reputation of this book extends over the American Continent. It was first published in the Saturday Courier, in a series of legends, entending thro' 57 papers,' issued week after week, with a popularity unparelled in the annals of newspape rpublication, for 57 weeks. The work in book form contains at least twice the amount of reading contained in the Courier Legends.

This work has created an excitement almost without parelell, and received not only the warm encomiums of critics, but the enthusiastic commendations of the press through the Union.

It is emphatically the book of the revolution devoted to the records of the American revolution which it endeavors, how successfully let the public determine, to embody in a series of vivid and original historical pictures. It is the result of five years labor on the part of the author. It comprises his researches into the archieves, documents and papers, now hidden away in the libraries and closets of the Union. It also combines those traditions which old men, survivors of the past, have brought down to our time, concerning the days of '76.

It forms an elegantly printed work of 538 octavo pages, furnishing to every family, library and club in the Union, a book, which in size alone contains more substantial reading than any periodical of the day.

It also comprises descriptions of the following battles; Germantown, Saratoga, Quebec, Brandwine, Trenton, Paoli, Red Bank, with a new and minute description of the singing and proclamation of the declaration of Independence.

This work should be found on the centre table, or at the fireside of every patriot and American in the United States, and it should be handed down to their children and posterity, as an invaluable heir loom.

Purchasers should be careful to ask for Lippard's Washington and his Generals, as a work with similar title has been issued in New York, with whole pages taken from Lippard's Legends.

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by return of mail on remitting one dollar to the publisher.

Booksellers, new agents, pedlars, and all dealers supplied at very low rates, and they will please send in their orders at once.—Published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut-st., Phila

To whom all orders should be addressed post paid.

Written for the Plainfield Gazette.

Why should we fear Death?

It is a trite remark, I am well aware, to say that man is mortal. And yet it is a subject in which all are interested, and which all should occasionally ponder. Yes, the life of man is of a fleeting, a transitory nature. In the beautiful and figurative language of inspiration, our life is as a vapor, which appeareth for a little season and then vanisheth *suddenly* away.

These active bodies which now require so much care will soon molder in the dust; soon these sparkling eyes will grow dim and close on all the beautiful objects which they now behold; these strong arms will drop nerveless by our side, incapable of farther service; our tongues, which *should* have been eloquent in the cause of right—which is the cause of God—will falter and forget to curse or bless; our feet, which too frequently are swift to do evil but easily tire when we are engaged in doing good, will soon refuse any longer to convey us on errands of mercy or hatred; and the mind, which now wills, and our members obey, will speedily cease to direct.

That we are constantly exposed to death in a thousand forms, the experience of almost every family bears testimony. There are few households but miss a beloved one at the table and the fireside; and the youngest member who is able to totter across the room understands but too plainly that the absent one will never return.

I do not, however, look upon death in the same light that he is viewed by many others. If we live the life of true men and woman—if we discharge faithfully the duties of accountable creatures—if we serve God continually by doing good, and receive his favors with thankful hearts—we shall ever be ready to meet death, whether he comes at midnight, at the cock-crowing, or at mid-day. If in all our dealings with our fellow men, we have been actuated by our Saviour's spirit—if we have heeded the injunction, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you," the contemplation of death need not alarm us.

It is painful, it is true, to reflect that we may be suddenly snatched away from those we love and who are dependent on us for support and protection. But, if we have ever properly discharged our duties as parents and Christians, we should be willing to leave them whenever the Master shall call, in the full belief that the God we have served by ministering to the wants of others, is able to raise up friends to protect and assist—if necessary—the loved ones we may leave behind.

Let us strive then so to live that we shall feel no terror at the approach of death. I am confident that we may live in such a manner that we shall at any time be prepared to give an account of our stewardship without fear or trembling. It is not by long prayers, by mortifying our flesh, by making great professions; but by the acknowledgements of greatful hearts, by doing the will of God by making others happy, by being just in all our dealings, by immitating so far as we are able the example of our Savior, and relying on his merits, we shall ever be ready to enter heaven whither our works will follow us. A.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—A lady who had boasted highly to a dinner party of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him with—'Charles, will you have some more beans?' 'No,' was the ill mannered reply. '*No!*' exclaimed the astonished mother, '*No What?*' 'No BEANS, ma,' said the child.

How to win a KISS.—The late Mr. Jarvey Bush amused us once with a story told of a brother barrister on the Dicester circuit. As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty quakeress, who was seated behind the bar and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss.

'Friend, thee must not do it,' said she.

'Oh, by heavens I will!' replied the barrister.

'Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it but thee must not make a practice of it.

Avow Your Principles.

The following extracts from an address delivered by DR. Olin before the Students of the University at Middletown, Conn. are so appropriate to "the times we live in," that we at once adopt them.

Always be ready to avow your principles of action. Scorn concealment. Put out your true colors, to the gaze of men and angels. There is a false prudence, a mock modesty, which inculcates the opposite method. It is well and safe to stand committed to the right, that the world may know, in advance, where you will be found in any day of trial; and it is a reflection upon a good man's intelligence or integrity to have his opinions and principles forever unsettled or in doubt. Society has a right to know what it may expect from him, and justly suspects him of interested and dishonest aims, when he chooses to remain undecided and uncommitted till suffrage has announced the safe way.

Educated men are the natural sources and guides of popular opinion, and they are bound to stand forth boldly, to battle with prejudice, and breast the inundation of passion, though at some risk of being swept away by its fury. The principles of the educated, active, influential men, of every community, generally become its public sentiment. On this account it was that the laws of Athens held that any citizen was an enemy to the State, who remained a neutral in any important crisis or question of general interest. The Redeemer of the world has given to this equitable principle the sanction of religion, it is only they who confess him before men, whom he will confess before the angels in Heaven.

Let every one who would not become a mere puppet and time-server, beware of feeling more solicitude for promotion than he does for his principles. If they are to be put down, it is a misfortune and a snare to rise, and he should blush and suspect himself a knave, who is conscious of grudging the sacrifice which it may cost him to be an honest man. No valuable ends besides those of selfish or profligate ambition, can ever be secured by such dishonorable successes; and any but a weak or unscrupulous man will prefer to bide his time, and wait for more auspicious days, when God, whose attributes ever side with the right, will pluck its drowned honors from the deep, and make the conscientious and the brave sharers in its triumphs.

An Eloquent Portrait of the Saviour.

The following is a description of the person of Jesus Christ, as it was found in an ancient manuscript, sent by Publius Lentalus, President of Judea, to the Roman Senate.

There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ.

The barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or touch. His person is, tall and elegantly shaped—his aspect amiable, reverent. His hair flows in those beatiful shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head dress of the sect of the Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and large; the cheek without spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin and parting in the middle like a fork. His eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with the most tender and persuasive language. His whole addres, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave and strictly characteristic of so great a being; No man has seen him laugh, but the whole world behold him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withold theirs from joining in simpathy with him. He is moderate, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomena may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfection, every way surpassing the children of men.

'GIVE ME YOUR BABY.'—We saw a poor woman sitting on the steps in front of a hotel on Fith street, the other morning, holding a pale yet beautiful infant in her arms; in one hand she had a saucer containing a few pennies. She was about thirty, and neatly clad, although the dress was of the cheapest material. One could see that her position in life had been better, and perhaps a happy one for years.

Our attention was arrested by a crowd of well dressed ladies who were standing around and endeavoring to beg the baby.

'What a sweet child!' said one.

'Poor little deer!' said another, 'how I should love it if it was my own!'

The mother drew the child to her bosom, but said not a word.

Another lady, in whose face one could see at a glance, a fountain of charity and love, seemed more intent in the child than any other.

'Give me your baby,' said she, 'and I will take good care of it.'

The poor woman looked up for the first time, with a face so melancholy, and the tear trembled in her eyes.

'No, madam, I thank you for your kind feelings, but I cannot part with the only thing I have left to love on earth!'

This was enough. The lady dropped a half eagle upon the saucer, and turned away in tears. The others opened their purses, and placed their offerings in charitable sociability with the gold piece. We added our mite, and walked away a happier and better man. [Cin. Com.

A JOKE AT THE JOKERS EXPENSE.—Dr. M., an army surgeon during the American war, was very fond of a joke, (if not perpetrated at his own expence,) and had morever, a great contempt for citizen officers, who were more renowned for their courage than their scholarship. One day at mess, after the decanter had performed sundry perambulations of the table, Capt. S., a brave and accomplished officer and a great wag, remarked to the doctor, who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers, 'Dr. M. are you acquainted with Capt. G?' 'Yes, I know him well,' replied the doctor; 'he is one of the new set.' 'But what of him?' 'Nothing in particular," replied Capt. S.; 'I have just received a letter from him; and I will wager you a dozen of old port that you cannot guess, in six guesses, how he spells *cat*.' 'Done said the doctor; 'it's a wager.' 'Well, commence guessing,' said S——. 'K-a-double-t.' 'No.' 'K-a-t-e.' 'No try again.' 'C-a-t-e.' 'No you have missed it again.' 'Well, then,' returned the doctor, 'C-a-double-t 'No; that's not the way. Try again; it's your last guess.' 'C-a-g-h-t.' 'No.' said S., 'that's not the way. You have lost the wager.' 'Well said the doctor, with much petulance of manner, how the devil does he spell it?' 'Why, he spells it c-a-t,' replied S. with the utmost gravity. Amid the roar of the mess, and almost choaking with rage, the doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming, 'Captain S. I am too old a man to trifle with in this manner.'

Beet-Root Vinegar.

MANY families purchase their vinegar at a very considerable annual expense; some 'make do' with a very indifferent article; and others for want of a little knowledge and less industry, go without. It is an easy matter, however, to be at all times supplied with good vinegar, and that, too, without much expense. The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise without cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, and express the juice in a cheese press or in many other ways which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty barrel; covered the bung hole with gauze, and set it in the sun, and in twelve or fifteen days it will be fit for use.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

A good joke is told of a young couple riding home from church after their marriage. The day had been cloudy and the youg man seeing the clouds break away said—'I hope we shalll have a little sun.' The young wife replied very honestly, 'as for me, I should rather have a little daughter.'

A Genuine Love Letter.

A friend in New Hampshire sends us the following genuine love-letter, written by a 'gal' in that state to her 'feller' in Mexico—a volunteer in the American army. Of course we give the epistle *verbatim et spellatim*—only altering a few names—for such a 'nest of spiery' should be preserved entire:—

DEAR LOVE: These lines are to inform you that I am well—hope you will write me every time you can—I long to hear from you—I am consecrated about yon—I was afraid you was ded, cause I dreamed a bad dream about you last week; but I hope you'll behave well—hered the Sogers was wicked, that they did sware and git drunk, and that there was a great many bad gals in the army—but don't forgit you have a soul to save I am afraid you've most forgot me—you must trust in him who is abel to save you as he did when you was watring flax and slipt in over your bead.

Mother says she hopes you won't leve me though you don't come to see me. Sam Sparks come to see me once—mother thinks I better stay with him cause you don't come and see me, but you told me you wouldn't go and see any body else—I always thought we should have one another. I'm fraid you'll forgit what you promised me when you first come to see me—you must come home soon as your time is out, else I will stay with Sam Sparks next time he comes.

Don't let anybody see this letter—I hav'n't got much nuse to write, only my gourd grows fast—I wish you was home so we could get cowcumbers nites—I'm going to card for Mr. P——to-morrow—folks thinks Mr.——'s boy will be a fool—Sister Em has been living at—— above a month—she's had five sparks since she's ben there, but she means to leave them all in the fall of the year if she can—mother says she must behave well, and she shall be married first—now you're gone, I'me fraid she will—I wish you would write to me and let me know what you mean to do about it—I can get ready by the fall—Mr. P—— gives me four and sixpence a week—I've got fifteen goslins most grone up. So I remain your true friend till death. POLLY JONES.

Yankee Blade.

A RAY OF ASTRONOMY.—'Cæsar,' said a negro to a colored friend of his, 'which do you tink is de mose useful of de comets—de sun or de moon?'

'Well, Clem, I don't tink I should be able to answer dat question, seein' as how I neber had much book larnin.'

'Well, Cæsar, I 'speck de moon orter take de fust rank in dat particular.'

'Why so, nigger.'

'Because de moon shines in de night when we need de light, and de sun shines in de day time when de light am ob no consequence.'

'Well, Clem, you is de most larned darkey I ever seed; I guess you used to sweep out a school-house for a libin.'

Some one, looking at a rich man, said, 'Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty, to gain his wealth and he has been watching it day and night, ever since, for his victuals and clothes."

An individual was arrested the other day in Cincinnatti, while endeavoring to pick a gentleman's pocket. He said he wasn't used to the business and was just trying to *get his hand in.*

THE LAST WELLERISM.—'I guess there ain't no *gammon* about this,' as the Yankee said when he tried a slice of his wooden ham.

A negro, undergoing an examination at Northampton, in Mass. when asked if his master was a christian, replied: 'No, sir, he's a member of congress!'

FIRST LOVE.—The conversation at holland House turned upon first love—Tom Moore compared it to a potato, 'because it shoots from the eyes.'

'Or rather,' exclaimed Byron, 'because it becomes less by pairing.'

Whatever instruction is reaped from history, may be reaped from a newspaper, which is the history of the world for one day. It is the history of that world in which we now live, and with which we are, consequently, more concerned than with those which have passed away, and exist only in remembrance.

'Well, farmer, you told us your woods was a good place for hunting; now we've tramped through it for three hours, and found no game.' 'Just so! Well, I calculate as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting.'

'The world owes us a living;' but like many other debts, in these times, it is pretty hard work to collect it, as many find.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, July 26, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

How many there are who complain of the unjust, unequal, and absurd laws which are passed at every session of our Legislature, and by Congress; yet when the time arrives that they have it in their power to correct these abuses, they still persist in a course to perpetuate them. How few there are who can break through the trammels of party, and carry out by their votes what they know to be for their own and their fellow man's best interest and welfare. If men will persist in sending men to the Legislature who are known to be in favor of monopolies, men who will log roll for your bill for a bank charter, if you will only assist him in securing a charter for a rail road monopoly. Instead of legislating for the general interest of the people, by giving us general laws, under which all useful and necessary objects can be accomplished, they make a system of special legislation, making every law a special act, thereby lengthening out unnecessarily the session to the manifest injury of the people, and to their own pecuniary aggrandisement.

A. B &. C. in the County of Essex want a law to prevent swine running at large, a charter for a railroad, a charter for manufacturing purposes, an act of incorporation to permit them to be charitable! an act to permit or compel a Township to vote by ballot. D. E. or F. or all of them want similair privileges in the County of Morris or Sussex. Now all of these must be special acts, granting special privileges to those named in the applications to the exclusion of every body else. Call you this democracy, founded on the equal rights of all?

This is the manner our legislation is eked out to three times its necessary length, as a reward for partizan services, and to keep the political machinery complicated, so that it may be thought necessary by the people, good simple souls, to send a lawyer, or some one who can mystify and cajole the people out of their rights; some one who can make up in broadcloth and impudence what he lacks of honesty to the interests of the people; such too often it is too painfully evident is the case, by the manner in which the equal rights of man are trampled on.

When will men awake and act to their own true interests, by taking this matter in their own hands, by electing men from the laboring classes, from their own condition in life, who feel and know that through this system of special legislation, their interests are and ever will be overlooked by those who feel themselves above them, and consider themselves born to rule or ruin

☞ We have received from the publisher Mr. Edward Walker 114 Fulton st. N. Y. A copy of The Statesman's Manual, in four large and beautiful volumes, Embellished with portraits of the Presidents engraved on steel; containing the Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, Inaugural, Annual and Special, from 1789 to 1849 with a memoir of each of the Presidents and a History of their Administrations, also the Constitution of the U. States, and a selection of important documents and statistical information, compiled from official sources by Edmun Williams.

The above forms a complete library in itself of all that is important in the politics of the country. It should be found in every school district library, and in the hands of every man who would understand the history of the government. As a book of reference it will always be invaluable.

Also from the same publisher, a large and handsome volume, entitled The Presidents of the United States, their Memoirs and Administrations, Containing much valuable information, that can be had in no other form so complete. This is an invalwork, national in its character, a book to *study*, detailing as it does the history of human freedom, and man's inalienable rights; surely none who can afford it will be without a copy.

We will procure copies of the above, or any other of Mr. Walker's publications at the publishers prices; copies may be seen at this office.

☞ The attention of the public is requested to the advertisement of Mr. I. S. Dunham, he is prepared with a good assortment of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c which he will sell or manufacture into garments, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible remunerating profits. Hands wanted to work on Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., at which constant employment will be given, at fair prices, and ready pay.

Protestant Bigotry and Intolerance---Popery and Republicanism.

To the Editors of the Plainfield Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—From a perusal of your paper I perceive you advocate the rights of all men, and that you are especially in favor of liberal principles; with this introduction I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the following extracts from the Plain-Union of July 17th.

"*Popery and Republicanism.*—Popery has always seemed to us the direct antagonist of Republicanism, and consequently that Papists cannot be safe citizens of a Republic. How can they be so, owing as they do a blind allegiance and most devoted adherence to a foreign despot? It has ever been our opinion that when it became necessary for our Irish and other papists population to choose between Popery and Republicanism, they would take *sides* with the Pope and against Liberty—such is their zealous and superstitious attachment to mother Church, and such is their ignorance of the blessing, privileges, duties and obligations of a Republican government."

"Popery has ever been the greatest curse to the people who support it—the enemy of progress, of learning, of liberty—as is evident from the present condition of all the countries where it exists. Even in miserable Ireland, It has done more to bring about her present miserable condition than all other causes, as is proved by the very superior state of what few protestants there are there. In those sections of Ireland where protestantism prevails, nothing like the destitution, wretchedness and starvation exists, as does exist in all the remainder, where Romanism prevails."

I would preface my remarks by saying, (although not directly connected with the above remarks from the Union, yet directly connected with the subject, as they go to show the ignorance and intolerance of the many would be thought wise and liberal protestants,) that at the close of a debate before your Lyceum last winter, I was cornered and interrogated by some of the leading protestants of this Village, as to whether I was permitted to have, or to read in my house a protestant bible. I replied in the affirmative as to both queries. I then put the following question; have either of you ever read a catholic bible and do you know of one's being in Plainfield except those in the hands of the catholics? They replied in the negative. So much for *a blind allegiance and superstitons attachment to mother Church.*

Who are the authors, and who still continue to uphold the recent movement in favor of a Republican Government at Rome? Who dethroned the Pope, and burnt and destroyed all vestiges of his temporal power; where they not catholics? *Such is their ignorance of the blessings, privileges, duties, and obligations of a Republican government.*

Why is it that the French are represented to hesitate in the destruction of Rome? Is it not because Rome holds more of the learning, and arts, of what relates to the past than all the rest of the world besides, which have been collected and preserved by catholics, when all the rest of the world were in barbarism and ignorance? So much in continuous proof of their *ignorance.*

And next as to its being *the greatest curse to the people who support it—the enemy of progress, of learning, of liberty—as is proved by the very superior state of what few Protestants there are there.*

It would seem that the Editor of the Union must be writing in burlesque on the beauties of protestant English government of Ireland; but according to the general tone of the article it must be he is in earnest, and therefore it must be his ignorance, as from his profession he could not be supposed to burlesque protestantism; or perhaps knowing that catholic's hereabouts are not very popular, hence he could be patriotic and illiberal without fear of opposition.

All who are acquainted with the history of Ireland know that she has been the shambles and grainery of England, and has also furnished her with many of her best generals and thousands of soldiers to fight her battles; and that it is through the grinding tyranny of protestant England that Ireland has become what she is.

"The very superior state of what few protestants there are there," as all know who are acquainted with Irish history is their being quartered upon and supported by catholic's, and the protestants in Ireland, have ever been to Ireland what the tories in this country were towards its liberties, spies and informers favored and upheld by the British government at the expense of catholicIreland. A republican and a CATHOLIC.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

MESSRS EDITORS.—In reading a recent number of your paper I was pleased with the remarks of a "Subscriber," and was glad to think we had one so capable of writing, who had the moral courage to speak out truths which all would have known, had men learned to think for themselves. But alas, for ages mankind have suffered themselves to be pack horses, and to be rode by those who do nothing for the elevation of our species, but who at the same time exact the most honor and the greatest pay. For ages the human family have suffered themselves to be imposed upon by the divine right of kings; by a superstitious veneration of priests; by an ignorant credulity in the pretensions of quacks in the healing art; by impositions practised in the name of law; by all of which the weak have been trampled on; the bold in spirit have been crushed; the conscientious have been martyrized; the honest have been silenced; the friends of liberty, of mercy, and of equal rights, have been hunted through the earth by the blood-hounds of tyranny and superstition, until the heart of philanthropy has drooped even to despair. It is said we live in a land of liberty and equality; but, who speaks of liberty while the human mind is in chains; who of equality, while thousands are in squaled wretchedness. Look for a moment and see the pride of wealth; the debasement of poverty; of youth unprotected; of age uncomforted; of industry unrewarded; of ignorance unenlightened. Much time has been spent in law making; much money in rearing of jails and jibbets, of showy and costly churches; much honor and high saleries have been given to the few who make pretensions to wisdom, while the mass continue in ignorance and oppression. Now would it not be better to have less law, and more common sense and justice, less form, and more substance, less preaching and more practice.

JUSTICE.

Later from California.

Lumber was worth $400 per thousand feet, and scarce at that. Large portions of the inhabitants in San Francisco were madly gambling in land.

New towns were being laid out in different spots around the Bay, and building lots in wilderness sites, were selling from $1,500 to $2,000 each.

San Francisco was full of people, and it is not an uncommon thing for twenty or thirty individuals to occupy one small apartment; the tents about the town are innumerably crowded. Rooms 20 feet square let from $600 to 800 per annum.

Building lots, worth two years since $200, now sell for $50,000.

At the Mines, as yet matters remain pretty quiet; but fears are entertained that ere long there will be serious disturbances between our countrymen and the Mexicans, as some 6,000 of the latter have arrived in the country and evinced a most turbulent disposition.

There are upward of seventy square-rigged vessels now in port and a number of small craft.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 22.

The Post Office at Dalton, Georgia, was robbed on Saturday night of several letters containing money. The thief has thus far escaped detection.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT, Encouraged by the success attending their efforts at the recent fire, are determined that no want of practice in the use of their Engines shall prevent like success on any future occasion; as they practice with their machine every evening, having everything in complete order, as we suppose from the state in which our devil found a portion of the apparatus in the morning after one of their practical preparations; the pipe in a vacant lot, having the appearance of being run over by a heavy wagon or the machine, the machine standing in the mill race, being soked, the handles of the lever lying about on the aforesaid lot.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Cheap postage is a subject which should command the attention of all. There is no question before the public which commends itself so forcibly to the consideration of every one. The present rates of postage are extremely onorous, and tend to deprive the people of one of their most interesting enjoyments, corresponding with their friends. These oppressive rates are also a serious drawback on the business man. Now, if the government simply carried letters at a high price, and did not prevent the people from employing any oue they thought proper to carry their letters, there would be no cause of complaint. But the government is neither willing to serve the public at a low rate, or let private enterprise accommodate them. We are threatened with heavy penalties if we carry letters. This is grosly unjust. I insist that I have as perfect a right to carry letters from one place to another, and receive pay for it, as I have to eat when I am hungry. What moral law do I violate by so doing? And if I break no moral law, why should I be hindered? Government has no right to pass *any* law which restricts my freedom, while I obey every law of my Creator.

The present rates are entirely too high. Who does not know that if a fair price only was demanded, that ten letters would pass through the post-office where only one does now? If we could send a letter to Rahway, Elizabethtown, Newark or New-York for *two* cents (which is enough) no one would think of troubling a friend or neighbor to carry one, As it is now, a person can hardly leave town without taking a dozen or twenty. The office charge is so high, we cannot refuse to oblige our friend; whereas if the government carried letters for a fair price no one would think of asking such a favor. It is very plain that it would cost no more to carry a mail bag to New-York, containing a thousand letters than it does to carry one with fifty, or less. What person of common sense doubts that with a far lower rate the revenue would be much improved?

N. A.

Progress of the Cholera.

The deaths by Cholera in 1832, numbered 3,508, out of 6,100, taked sick. This year, up to last Saturday night, 2,262 persons had died of that discorder. Our remarks, in both cases, include only the City and Island of New-York.

Last week was the most fatal to human life of any within our reccollection Is there another on the whole records of city mortality in which 1,409 of all ages were called from among the living to their final account?

On an average of 24 months, in '47 and '48; the monthly deaths numbered 1,220; now we have had 1,409 in a week.

The Board of Health reported the deaths by Cholera in the City, last week, at 36, 26, 40, 51, 55, and 37, total 281. The City Inspector's report is 714; difference 433!!

Is this difference intentional! Can it be accidental? The Board of health tells of 281 deaths when its members had the means of ascertaining that there were nearly 714. Is such a course just toward this metropolis of commerce, and those at a distance who transact business with it? The Board have reported 40 deaths daily by Cholera instead of 102 the real average.

On iquiry, we learn that the physicians *will not report* daily to the Board, but only once a week to the City inspector. Why then do the Board present daily reports which they must know to be grossly incorrect? Better give the truth or be silent. The deaths some days have reached 150 or more.—*Tribune.*

The Cholera has made but little progress in this State, since last week. In this city it broke out in the *Alms House* on Wednesday afternoon, since which, 11 cases and 6 deaths have occurred among the inmates; among the latter Mr. Geo. Wardell, the Superintendent, who was seized with vomiting Wednesday evening, in consequence of having eaten cherry pie at noon, and died on the day following.

In the city we have had but 2 deaths, though several cases have been reported. There has been one death on the Elizabethtown road, and one in Camptown.

We record with much sorrow the sudden death of Wm. M. Scudder Esq., a member of the New Jersey Bar—not of cholera, but anaffection of the heart.

In Paterson and vicinity there have been several cases and 3 deaths

New Brunswick, 25 cases and 15 deaths during the week ending on the 26th.

Trenton and vicinity, 6 cases and 2 deaths.

Camden 139 cases since the 25th June and 55 deaths. Millville, Cumberland Co., 3 deaths. Mt. Holly, 1 death.

The epidemic continues to prevail to more or less extent in West Jersey.—*Newark Sentinel.*

The Boston papers state that there are now something like eight hundred journeymen tailors on a 'strike' in that city.

News by the Caledonia

Baron Rothschild has been reelected for the City of London—the most important constituency in the Empire—he was elected by an overwhelming majority of between 3,000 and 4,000 votes.

Jews are admitted to high civic dignities, especially in the City of London—they are Knights and Baronets by the Queen—but they cannot sit in the House of Parliament, because the latter are—what think you?—Christian bodies.

Smith O'Rrien and his fellow prisoners have not yet sailed for their penal colony.

Loss of the Charles Bartlett and 134 Lives.

The steamship Europea, Capt. Lott, ran down at sea on the 27th ult. in Lat. 54° 49' Lon. 23° 30', about 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear; the American bark Charles Bartlett, causing the loss of 134 lives. The Charles Bartlett, was an American ship of 400 tons burden, chiefly loaded with lead and chalk, and having 162 steerage passengers, one cabin passenger, and a crew of 14 men, outward bound for New-York, and at the time of the collision was going at the rate of five knots an hour close hauled on the wind. The Europea was sailing at the rate of 11 1-2 or 12 knots per hour. At the time of the collision both vessels were enveloped in a dense fog, which prevented those on board of either vessel seeing beyond a few yards.

The collision was purely accidental; no human foresight or prudence could have prevented it; and on the unfortunate circumstance taking place, every exertion was made to save the crew and passengers of the sunken vessel. The damage sustained by the Europa was very trifling.

Memorial in favor of Hungary.

The merchants of Liverpool have drawn up a memorial to the Government, asking for the recognition of Hungary and for a commercial alliance with that nation.

IRELAND.

Wheat will be at least a full average crop, and should we have a moderate share of rain we might venture to say the same of oats and barley. We have had several supplies of excellent new potatoes in our market.

The Surrender of the City.

It is stated positively that the French Government has received a telegraphic dispatch, announcing the entry of the French into Rome on the 2d, and that they were received with acclamations by the people. The division of Garibaldi had been conducted to Civitia Vecchia, where *they would lay down their arms.* Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained at the expense of the Roman Government.

Principles---not Men.

There is no greater fallacy than the too common belief in the identity of men with principles. The masses are required to pin their faith, in politics as well as in religion to the sleeve of some self appointed leader; and the slightest rebellion to his beck and bidding is followed by excommunication here and threatened damnation hereafter. Minds that can tamely submit, either in State or Church affairs, to the arbitrary dictates of priest and demagogues, are sure to gain the reputation of being excellent members and partizans. In the Church they are rewarded for their passive obedience with officers of honor and distinction; and in the State, with places of emolument and power. In the one, it is neeessary to bow low to the deacon, and go on your knees to the parson: in the other, one must throw up his cap and shout *Io Pœan* before the godlike champion of an 'obsolete idea!'

And here begins that fatal error which is made in the estimation of men, and which can only be corrected by the unerring judgments of posterity and eternity. Many a man who has spent his whole life in doing good to his fellow men; in endeavoring to live in accordance with the highest dictates of reason and the holiest precepts of Christianity, has been doomed to 'everlasting punishment' by the Church, because he could not, and would not subscribe to all its narrow dogmas, and circumscribe his religious opinions within the illiberal limits of its 'articles of faith.' And in politics also, we are called upon to believe in *men*, to worship the Saints, upon the penalty of being turned out of the party. One must reverently murmer over a certain formula of devotion, or have no share in the 'loaves and fishes that are distributed to the hungry multitude.—*N. Y. Eve. Mirror.*

CHOLERA ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAIL ROAD.—Six laborers employed on section twenty-four, a few miles below Peekskill died of Cholera on Friday last, and 4 more previous to Saturday noon. The panic became so great, that 320 men (near or quite all on the section) who had just been paid off for the month, fled.

Four of them died on the way, and many others were seen vomiting as they went. A Cholera Hospital was provided for them in the vicinity of their work, and a physician kept in attendance, but they were too much frightened to remain.

A gentlemen more remarkable for the excellence of his appetite than the brilliancy of his intellect, remarked one morning at the breakfast-table, 'there is a singular sensation in my head to-day.' 'Perhaps, my dear,' meekly suggested his better half, 'you've got an idea in it!'

The Ordinance of '87---Free Soil Mass Meeting at Cleveland.

The Cleveland papers of the 14th inst contain further details of the great Free Soil gathering at that city to celebrate the 62d Anniversary of the Passage of the Ordinance of 1787. The meeting is said to have been very large and enthusiastic.

The following Preamble and Resolutions, among others where unanimously adopted by the Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The early history of the Republic establishes the following facts:

That Thomas Jefferson, in March, 1784, introduced into the Congress of the Confederation, 'a plan for the temporary government of the western Territory,' the provisions of which embraced all 'the territory ceded or to be ceded, by the individual States to the United States,' and expressly included the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

That prominent among its terms was a proviso. 'That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been personally guilty.'

That this plan, now ascertined to have been drawn and engrossed by Thos. Jefferson, only failing of enactment by one vote, (receiving the votes of six States out of the ten present in Congress.) But subsequently, on the 13th of July, 1787, an Ordinance for the government of the North-west Territory was unanimously passed, which prohibited Slavery or involuntary servitude, almost in the words of the Jefferson Proviso of 1784.

That simultaneously with the extension of the ordinance of 1787 to all the territory in the posession of the American people, their delegates in the Convention to frame the Constitution, adopted an organic law which contemplated an extinction of the slave traffic, and with other acts and evidences developed a design by the men of the Revolution to limit, localize and discourage Slavery Therefore

Resolved, That the existence of human Slavery at the seat of Government is a foul stain upon the escutcheon of our Republic; and no efforts should be spared to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress who will vote unhesitatingly for the abolition of Slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or the removal of the seat of government to a place consecrated to Free Soil.

Resolved, That this Convention approve the platform of the Free Democracy, which was promulgated at Buffalo in Augustus 1848, and which has since been sanctioned by every State, slave or free, where the Free Democracy have been organized.

Resolved, that the Free Democracy, in its efforts to restore the original policy of the Government on the subject of Slavery, are only carrying out the true Democratic principles to their legitimate application, and we thefore hail with the greatest satisfaction the efforts now making, and, we rejoice to add, successfully made in Vermont and some other States to bring up the old Democracy to the Platform of Freedom, and dissolve the bonds of its unnatural alliance with the Slave power.

Resolved, That we witness with great satisfaction the triumphant appeal which Thomas. H. Benton is making to the people of Missouri, sustained fully one of the great principles of the Democracy, to wit: the constitutional power of Congress to legislate for Freedom, even to the exclusion of Slavery.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—The following story is related on the authority of the London Medical Times:—

'A curious experiment was recently tried in Russia with some murderers. They were placed without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of cholera. They did not take the disease. They were then told they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera, but the beds, were in fact, new and had not been used at all. Nevertheless three of them died of the disease within four hours.'

☞ A fellow calling himself "Mr Chas. L. Mason, late Professor of Music in Boston," and using the names of several of the most respectable residents of that city as references, recently honored our town with a visit and issued proposals for opening a Juvenile Singing School. After victimising some of our citizens, he suddenly decamped, leaving the afflicted ones to lament his acquaintance. He is of genteel appearance, generally carries a small whalebone walking-stick, and some of his clothing is marked "E. Payne," which is undoubtedly one of the names which he assumes, when convenient. Hotel keepers, proprietors of public halls and printers are particularly advised to look out for this Professor of humbug —*N. J. Journal.*

'Now tell me if the debbil was to have him tail cut off where would he get a nudder?'

'I gibs dat up.'

'Vell, in course he'd go where bad *spirits are re*-TAILED.'

'Just so, *niggar*—now I sees vy the debbil like to stay round dis place so.'

THE SUB-TREASURY.—On the 30th ultimo ex-Governor Bouck squared up, as had already been announced, his accounts balanced the books, and delivered over the key of the Sub Treasury to his successor, ex-Governor Young, who entered at once upon the responsibilities of his office. Some estimate of the amount of business done may be formed when it is known that from October 16th. 1846. to this date. $146 677,534 07 have passed through the custody of the Sub Treasurer without the loss to the Government of a single farthing. So say the New York papers. What a pleasing commentary this on the duties of a public officer—and gratifying to the early friends and supporters of the much abused subtreasury system!

Interfereing in Elections?

'Bloomington, Muscatine county, N. L. Stout, vice Mrs. Sidney Earl, REMOVED'

Why Mrs. Earl has been removed, does not appear, and we presume the only cause that can be assigned is that she has 'interfered in elections!'—*Exchange*

To be sure she did, in the worst way, for she was the mother of half a dozen bouncing Democratic boys!--*Ohio Statesman*

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—It is stated that a woman in Paris was seized with cholera, and a doctor furnished the usual prescription. She nevertheless continued to sink till night, when the husband returned very much intoxicated. He forthwith threw all the phials out of doors, kicked his neighbors out after them, and began to beat his wife unmercifully. The beating effected what the medicine could not—it produced a *re-action*—and the woman got well immediately.

A man in Norwich, Conn. ate ten pine apples on the 5th and is yet alive!

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Night before last a man fell down a flight of steps in house at the corner of Walnut and Main street, and was badly stunned. A physician was called in who attempted to bleed the injured man, but as no blood followed the lancet, and as there was no sign of remaining life, the Doctor pronounced him dead. He was laid out and left in a room by himself. Yesterday morning it was discovered that during the night he had come to, and subsequently bled to death from the wound in his arm made by the Doctor's lancet.—*St. Louis Union, July* 13.

ENIGMA.

Answer to Enigma in our last

WILLIAM K. WOLVERTON, PLAINFIELD.

I am composed of 23 letters.

My 15, 10, 18, 6, 21, 3, was a president of the United States.
" 21, 2, 8, 10, is one of the States.
" 5, 23, 20, 9, 13, 18, is a town in Penn.
" 2, 5, 17, 6, 12, is a cape in the U. S.
" 2 23 9, 4, 5, 11, 23, 20, is a cape in the U.S
" 16, 7, 13, 18, is a very useful ore,
" 14, 23, 4, 2, 5, 6, is a near relative.
" 9, 16, 18, is a metal,
" 15, 21, 17, 4, 2, is a space of time.
" 12, 3, 23, 11, is a space of time.
" 23, 20, 19, 23, is the largest grand division of the earth.
" 1, 6, 10, 12, is an ancient city.
" 4, 3, 2, 5, 7, 3, 18, is a city in Persia.
" 20, 8, 15, 21, 10, 15, is a peculiar and sometimes a fatal wind.
" 15, 5, 4, 3, 21, 11, is a shooting star.
" 15, 12, 6, 6, 2, is a gum.
" 2, 5, 7, 15, 16 22, is a secluded person.
" 4, 2, 5, 22, 23, is a Greek letter.
" 1, 10, 15, 23, 4, 20, 3, is a vegetable,
" 12, 23, 15, is a vegetable.
" 15, 13, 1, 2, 3, 6, is a near Relative,
" 20, 23, 11, 23, 2, is a name of a Female
" 15 21, 18, 3, 12, is prized by all.
" 22, 5, 17, 1, 20, is in great demand by Californians.

My whole is a newly settled Country.

DIED.

At Staten Island, on the 16th day of July inst. Mr. Stephen Squire, aged about 86 years, brother of Ludlow Squire of this place.

At Metuchin, on Sunday July 22d Levica wife of John Angleman, aged 47years.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday July 25.

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	2 94
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 25
CORN	57 a 58
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 00 a 1 10
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	90
BUTTER per lb.	14 a
HAMS do new	10
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	14

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Plainfield July 1st 1849.

Persons calling for letters, in the following list will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from others.

A	Leveridge Cornl's A
Adams Thomas 2	Long John
Ayers & Tittsworth	M
B	McCord J W
Barton Mr.	McDonald Willliam
Beekman P. S.	Madden Henry G Esq
Beker Gorge	Moore Isaac
Baldwin Nathaniel L	Mallison James J
Byrne Jane	P
C	Pell Mary Jane
Coufmann Mager	Ponell William
Crane James	Pound S S
Coddington J C	R
Codington Wm B	Rodgers Miss Joana
Colthar John 2	Randolph Mrs Mary F
D	Robbinson Ann
Dutcher Josiah J	Reve Robert L
E	S
Eayres Rev. John L	Steward Adolphus
Eakin Robert	Stebbins Wm
F	Simpson Wm
Frazee Mrs Mary	Sperring James
Fisher Mrs Tobitha	Shotwell Mrs M E
G	Spencer Caroline B
Garwood H	T
Gimble Curtis	Trainer Barny
H	V
Hill J N	Verity Isabela
Halsey Stephen L Eq	W
J	Wooden Richard
Jacobus Cyrus F	Watson James H
K	Waldren Reuben
Kershner Mr	or Wm Frasure
Killroy Haigh	Willet Lauis
L	Wormes Mr
Lynch Jno. Thomas	

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M.

OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!

NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.

Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.

Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

N. B An entirely new assortment of Dry Goods just opened, cheaper than ever before offered; also Mens and Boys palm-leaf hats, some at 6d. a piece.

A large assortment of Stone and Earthen ware selling at reduced prices.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at W. M. DRAKE'S

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country.) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jul4[77.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are corstantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec. 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.

THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following CARD of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deliverers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.
JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,
Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a large light bay mare, about 16 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, has a touch of the heaves, the hair of the tail has been docked off with a knife, was last heard of at Scotch Plains; whoever will return said mare to the subscriber at Union Farms, or send a line through the mail stating where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

JAMES ROSS.

July, 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1849. | NO. 33.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS

From Graham's Magazine.

THE CURTAIN LIFTED.

Or Professions—Practical and Theoretical.

BY MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER.

CHAPTER I.

The Deacon.

Everybody called Mr. Humpreys a good man. To have found any fault with the deacon would have been to impugn the church itself, whose most firm pillar he stood. No one stopped to analyze his goodness—it was enough that in all outward semblance, in the whole putting together of the outward man, there was a conformity of sanctity; that is, he read his Bible—held family prayers night and morning—preached long homilies to the young—gave in the cause of the heathen—and was moreover, of a grave and solemn aspect seldom given to the folly of laughter.

All this, and more did good Deacon Humphreys; and yet one thing he lacked, viz., the sweet spirit of charity.

I mean not that he oppressed the widow, or robbed the orphan of bread; no, not this, it was the cold unforgiving spirit with which he looked upon the errors of his fellow man—the iron hand with which he thrust far from him the offender, which betrayed the want of that charity '*which rejoiceth not in iniquity, suffereth long and is kind.*'

He was also pertinaciously sectarian. No other path than the one in which he walked could lead to eternal life. No matter the sect, so that they differed from him, it was enough—they were outlawed from the gates of Heaven. Ah! had the deacon shared more the spirit of our Blessed Saviour, in whose name he offered up his prayers, then, indeed, might he have been entitled to the Christian character he professed.

Mrs. Humphreys partook largely of her husband's views. She, too, was irreproachable in her daily walks, and her household presented a rare combination of order and neatness The six days work was done, and done faithfully, and the seventh cared for, ere the going down of the Saturday's sun, which always left her house in order—her rooms newly swept and garnished--the stockings mended—the clean clothes laid out for the Sabbath wear—while in the kitchen pantry, a joint of cold meat, or a relay of pies, was provided, that no hand migh labor for the creature comforts on the morrow. As the last rays of the sun disappeared from hill and valley, the doors of the house were closed—the blinds pulled down--the well-polished mahogany stand drawn from its upright position in the corner of the sitting-room, which it occupied from Monday morning until the coming of the Saturday night—the great family Bible placed thereon, while with countenances of corresponding gravity, and well-balanced spectacles, the deacon and his wife read from its holy pages.

Thus in all those outward observances of piety, whereon the great eyes of the world are staring, I have shown that the deacon and his good wife might challenge the closest scrutiny. Nor would I be understood to detract aught from these observances, or throw down one stone from the altars of our Puritan fathers. We need all the legacy they left their childen. The force of good example is as boundless as the tares of sin—let us relax nothing which may tend to check the evil growth—and who shall say that the upright walk of Deacon Humphreys was without a salutary influence.

But it is with the *inner* man we have to do. The fairest apples are sometimes defective at the core.

CHAPTER II.

Grassmere and its Inhabitants.

Grassmere was a quiet out-of-the-way village, hugged in close by grand mountains, and watered by sparkling rivulets and cascades which came leaping down the hill-sides like frolicksome Naiads, and then with a murmur as sweet as the songs of childhood, ran off to play bo-peep with the blue heavens amid the deep clover-fields, or through banks sprinkled with nodding wild-flowers.

A tempting retreat was Grassmere to the weary man of business whose days had been passed within the brick and mortar walks of life, and whom the fresh air, and the green grass, and the waving woods, were but as a page of delicious poetry snatched at idle hours. Free from the turmoil and vexations of the city, how pleasant to tread the down-hill of life, surrounded by such peaceful influences as smiled upon the inhabitants of Grassmere, and several beautiful cottages nestling in the valley, or dotting the hill-side, attested that some fortunate man of wealth had here cast loose the burthen of the day, to repose in the quiet of nature.

Although our story bears but slightly save upon three or four of the three thousand inhabitants of Grassmere, I will state that a variety of religious opinions had for several years been gradually creeping into this primitive town, and that where once a single church received the inhabitants within one faith, there were now four houses of worship, all embracing different tenets. But the deacon walked heavenward his own path, shaking his skirts free from all contamination with other sects, whom indeed he looked upon as little better than heathen.

The pastor of the church claiming so zealous a member, was a man eminent for his Christian benevolence. His was not the piety which exhausted itself in words—heart and soul did he labor to do his Master's will, and far from embracing the rigid views of the worthy Deacon Humphreys, he wore the garb of charity for all and in his great, good heart loved all.

He had one son, who, at the period from which my story dates, was pursuing his collegiate course at one of our most popular institutions, and in his own mind he determined that Hubert Fairlie should become the husband of his only daughter, Naomi. In another month Hubert was to return to pass his vacation at Grassmere, and Naomi looked forward to the meeting with unaffected pleasure. They had been playmates in childhood, companions in riper years; but love had nothing to do with their regard for each other, yet the deacon could not conceive how friendship alone should thus unite them. At any rate Naomi must be the wife of Hubert—that was as set as his Sunday face.

The deacon was a man well off in worldly matters. He owned the large, highly cultivated farm on which he lived, as also several snug houses within the village, which rented at good rates.

But the little cottage at silver-Fall was untenanted. Through the inability of its former occupant to pay the rent, it had returned upon the hands of the deacon, and although one of the most delightful residences for miles around, had now been for several months without a tenant.

A charming spot was Silver-Fall, with its little dwelling half hibben by climbing roses and shadowy maples. Smooth as velvet was the lawn, with here and there a cluster of blue violets clinging timidly together, and hemmed by a silvery thread of bright water, which, within a few rods of the cottage-door, suddenly leaped over a bed of rocks some twenty feet high, into the valley below. This gave it the name of Silver-Fall Cottage—all too enticing a spot it would seem to remain long unoccupied. Yet the snows of winter yielded to the gentle breath of spring, and the bright fruits of summer already decked the hedge-rows and the the thicket, ere a tenant could be found, and then there came a letter to Mr. Humphreys from a widow lady living in a distant city, requiring the terms on which he would lease his pretty cottage

They were favorable, it would seem, to her views, and in due time Mrs. Norton, her daughter Grace, and two female domestics, arrived at Silver-Fall.

CHAPTER III.

One Fold of the Curtain drawn back.

A new comer in a country village is always sure to elicit more or less curiosity, and Mrs. Norton did not escape without her due share from the inhabitants of Grassmere. With telegraph speed it was found out that she was a lady between thirty and forty years of age dressed in bombazine, and wore close mourning caps. Miss Norton was talked of as a slender, fair girl with blue eyes, and long, flowing curls, and might be seventeen, perhaps twenty—of course they could not be strictly accurate in this matter.

Bales of India matting were unrolled in the door yard—crates of beautiful china unpacked in the piazza—sofas and chairs crept out from their rough travelling cases, displaying all the beauty of rosewood and damask, until finally by aid of all these means and appliances to boot,' Mrs. Norton and her daughter were pronounced very *genteel*—but—

'But, I wonder what they are!' said Mrs. Humphreys to the deacon, as talking over these secular matter she handed him his second cup of coffee.

Not that the good lady had any doubt of their being *bona fide* flesh and blood; neither did she believe they were witches or fairies who had taken up their abode at Silver-Fall. '*I wonder what they are!*' must therefore be interpreted as '*I wonder what church they attend,*' or '*what creed they profess.*'

The deacon shook his head and looked solemn.

'It is hoped,' continued Mrs Humpreys, complacently stirring the coffee, 'that at her period of life Mrs Norton may be a professor of some kind'

The deacon dropped his knife and fork—he was shocked—astounded.

'I am surprised to hear you speak thus ligtly, Mrs. Humphreys—*a professor of some kind!* Is it not better that she should yet rest in her sins, than to be walking in the footstep of error--a *professor of some kind!* Wife—wife—you forget yourself!' exclaimed the deacon.

'I spoke thoughtlessly. I acknowledge answered Mrs. Humphreys, much confused by the stern rebuke of her husband. 'I hoped she had found a pardon for her sins.'

'Have you forgotten that you are a parent?' continued the deacon, solemnly 'Can you suffer the ears of your daughter to drink in such poison! *A professor of some kind!* Naomi, my child,' placing his hand on the sunny head before him, 'beware how you listen to such doctrine; there is but one true faith—there is but one way by which you can be saved. Go to your chamber, and pray you may not be led into error through your mother's words of folly!'

But there were others at Grassmere most anxiously wondering, like good Mrs. Humphreys, '*what they were,*' ere they so far committed themselves as to call upon the strangers. Sunday however, was close at hand; Mrs. Norton's choice of a church was to determine them the choice of her acquaintance.

Does the reader think the inhabitants of Grassmere peculiar? I think not. There are very many just such people not a hundred rods from our own doors.

Unfortunately, on Sunday the rain poured down in torrents. Nothing less impervious than strong cow hide boots—India-rubber overcoats, and thick cotton umbrellas, cauld go to meeting, consequently, Mrs. Norton staid at home, and on Monday afternoon, after the washing was done, and the deacon had turned his well saturated hay, Mrs. Humphreys put on her best black silk gown and mantilla her plain straw bonnet, with white trimmings, and walked over with her husband to Silver-Fall cottage. As the widow rented her house of them, they could not in decency, they reasoned, longer defer calling upon her.

A glance within the cottage would convince any one that Mrs. Norton and grace were at least persons of refinement—for there is as much character displayed in the arrangement of a room as in the choice of a book

Cream colored mattings, and window-curtains of transparent lace, relieved by hangings of pale sea-green silk, imparted a look of delicious coolness to the apartments. There was no display of gaudy furniture, as if a cabinet warehouse had been taken on speculation—yet there was enough for comfort and even elegance; nor was there an over exhibition of paintings—one of Cole's beautiful landscapes, and a few other gems of native talent were all; nor were the tables freighted as the counter of a toy-shop; the only ornament of each was a beautiful vase of Bohemian glass, filled with fresh garden flowers, whose tasteful arrangement even fairy hands could not have rivaled.

The few moments they were awaiting the entrance of Mrs Norton were employed by Mrs Humphreys in taking a rapid survey of all these surroundings, the result of which was to impress her with a sort of awe for the mistress of this little realm.

'My stars!' said she, casting her eyes to the right and left, half rising from the luxurious couch to peep into one corner, and almost breaking her neck to dive into another, 'my stars, deacon, if this don't beat all I ever did see!'

But the deacon with an air worthy of a funeral, shook his head, closed his eyes, and muttered,

'Vanity—vanity!'

The door opened, and Grace gliding in sweetly, apoligised for her mother, whom a violent headache detained in her apartment.

'Well, I wish I knew what they were!' again exclaimed Mrs. Humphreys, as she took the deacons arm and plodded thoughtfully homeward.

Then gowing to a dark cupboard under the stairs, she rumaged for some time among the jars and gallipots, and finally producing one marked 'Raspberry Jam,' she told Naomi to put on her Sunday bonnet, and carry it to the cottage, and—

Naomi, you may just as well ask Grace Norton what meeting she goes to.'

Delighted to make the acquaintance of Grace, Naomi threw on her bonnet and tripped lightly to the cottage, thinking little, we fear, of her mother's last charge. At any rate it was omitted, and so the night-cap of Mrs Humphreys again threw its broad frilling over and unsatisfied brow.

In the morning the deacon received a very neat note from Mrs. Norton, requesting to see him up on business.

'And now, my dear sir,' and she, after the common courtesies of the day were passed, 'I have taken the liberty to send for you to transact a little business for me. If not too great a tax upon your time, will you purchase a pew for me?'

The deacon grimly smiled, and rubbing his knee, repled,

'Why; yes, Mrs Norton, I shall be glad to attend to the matter. True, it is a busy season with us farmers, but the Lord forbid I should therefore neglect *his* business.'

'Do you think you can procure me one?' asked Mrs. Norton.

'O, I reckon so, for I am certain there are several pews now to be let or sold either.'

'And what price, Mr. Humphreys?'

'Well, I guess about sixty dollars; and now I recollect, Squire Bryce wants to sell his—it is right along side of mine, and I recon my pew is as good for hearing the word as any in the meeting house. I am glad, really I do rejoice to find you a true believer.

'You mistake my church, I see,' said Mrs. Norton, smiling, 'I belong to a different denomination from the one of which as I am aware you are a professor.'

'Then,' cried the deacon, rising hastily and making for the door, 'excuse me—I—I know nothing of any other church or its pews. I caunot be the instrument of seeting you where false doctrines are preached! I—good morning, ma'am."

The widow sighed as the gate slammed after her visiter, but Grace burst into a merry fit of laughter.

'How ridiculous!' she exclaimed; 'was there ever such absurdity!'

'Hush, hush my dear child,' said Mrs. Norton, 'Mr Humphreys is without doubt perfectly conscientious in this matter—we may pity, but not condemn such zeal in the cause of religion.'

'Do you call bigotry religion, mamma?' asked Grace.

'A person may be a very good Christian, Grace, and yet be very much of a bigot,' answered her mother. 'That such a spirit as Mr. Humphreys has just now shown may often be productive of more evil than good, I allow. His aim is to do good, but he adopts the wrong measures.'

'Why, mamma, one would have judged from his manner that we were infidels!' said Grace.

'O no, my child he did not really think that,' replied Mrs. Norton, smiling at her earnestness. 'He only felt shocked at what he deems our error—for he sacredly believes there can be no safety in any other creed than his own. Without the charity therefore to think there may be good in all sects, and lacking the desire to study the subject' or rather so much wedded to his belief that he would deem it almost a sin to do so, like an unjust judge, he condemns without a hearing. There are too many such mistaken zealots in every creed of worship O, my dear child,' continued Mrs. Norton, her fine eyes bathed in tears, 'would that members of every sect might unite in love and charity to one another! They are all aiming alike to love and serve Christ, and yet take no heed to his commandment, '*Love ye one another!*'

'Well, mamma, for the sake of his sweet daughter, Naomi, I can forgive the good deacon. I have never seen a more interesting face than hers, and her manners are as graceful and lady-like as if she had never seen the country,' said Grace.'

'And most probably a great deal more so, my love,' replied Mrs Norton, 'for nature can add a grace which courts cannot give. But I agree with you in thinking Miss Humphreys interesting; she is, indeed, so, and if her countenance prove an index of her mind, I think you may promise yourself a pleasing companion.'

But the deacon, it seems, was of a different way of thinking, and no sooner did he enter under his own roof, place his oak stick in the corner, and hang up his hat on the peg behind the door, than going into the kitchen where the good wife was busily employed preparing the noonday meal, assisted by Naomi he made known with serious countenance, that he had discovered *what they were* at Silver-Fall cottage!

Of course, Miss Norton was not such a companion as they would choose for Naomi. True, she was a pretty girl, and Mrs Norton a lady of faultless manners; but then so much the more danger, and therefore Naomi, though not forbidden was admonished to beware of their new acquaintances.

[*Concluded next week.*]

'Running a great risk for trifles,' as the thief said when he picked a printers pocket of a brass rule, two broken leads, fine tooth comb, four cents and a scrap of poetry.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, August 2, 1849.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

THE FAST.—The Governors of New-Jersey and Rhode Island have each issued Proclamations for a Fast on Friday next, in response to the president's recommendation.

☞ Mr. Philipp Lindemeyer, professor of Music ,and Teacher on Piano and Guitar at Somerville, will give a concert in this place on Wednesday the 8th day of August, at Mr. R. Frazee's Hotel, for particulars see handbills. Mr. L's performances are highly spoken of by the Somerville press.

☞ The National Common School Convention, which was to take place in Philadelphia, on the 22d of Aug. has been postponed until the 17th of Oct. on account of the prevalence of the cholera throughout the country.

'The *best* of the class—[the independent press]—is *bad enough*, and *only carries neutral colors for the want of moral courage to hoist party ones;* or because it may with more facility take that side which *pays best* for the time being. *Honest men* and *honest journals* are *party men* and *party journals*."—[*Somerset Whig*.

—It is always painful to be disappointed in one whom we have regarded with favor. The taunts or illiberal remarks of those who are unworthy of our notice may be suffered to pass unregarded. We had for years heard the editor of the "Somerset *Whig*" spoken of as a gentleman who was liberal in his views, and above the slang and abuse of many partizan editors. But we are forced to confess—and it pains us to do so—that our estimate of his character is sadly at fault if we are to judge by some of his late effusions. Now we do not dislike joking a neighbor occasionally ourselves, and therefore the little rubbings down" that The *Whig* gives us are received in good part. But when the editor of that paper rates us (and others) in a labored article, of which we have given an extract above, we submit that we have abundant reason to think less favorably of him than we have been accustomed to.

We think it unnecessary at present to say anything in reply to the charge of "want of *moral courage* to hoist party colors," or do any other act we think right. We believe those who best know us will acquit us of any charge of this nature. In the meantime we wish our readers to notice the sentence, "Honest men and honest journals are *party* men and *party* journals.' Of course, every one who will not bow down and worship at the beck of party, is not worthy to associate with honest men. From all such idolatry we pray to be delivered.

☞ We have received a number of The People's Advocate and Anti-Monopolist Journal. It makes a respectable appearance, and professes to advocate the rights of the people. If its practice corresponds with its professions, we bid it God-speed, for surely there are enough that advocate the usurpations of monopolies.

The Royal Mail steamship Great Western has arrived at Mobile from Vera Cruz, with $1,200,000 of California gold on board, consigned chiefly to merchants in New-Orleans.

CURIOUS DISPOSITION OF MONEY.—MR. DAVID DUNLAP, died at Portland, in Calloway County, (Mo) a few days since. It was known that he was posessed of a considerable amount of money, but none of it could be found about his clothes or baggage. Some days after, it was reccollected that he had pockets in an undershirt, which had not been taken off at his death, and it was conjectured that the treasuse might be found there. Acting under this impression, the grave was opened, the shirt examined and $2,225 found in his pocket.

PROGRESS.—The late Free Soil Convenion at Senecaville (O.) among other resolutions, passed one asking a change in the Ohio State Constitution, so that all persons male and female, over the age of twenty-one, might have the right of suffrage. —*Concord (Ohio) Free Press.*

For the Plainfield Gazette.

To-morrow is the day recommended by President Taylor as a *Fast*. Of the propriety of a president or governor making appointments of this nature, I shall say nothing farther than that many of the wise and good would prefer to see an officer attend to his *constitutional* duties, and let Christians fast and pray when they think proper.

So far as my knowledge enables me to speak, fast days are not generally observed in the most proper manner. It is true, we may cease our ordinary employments, abstain from food, and attend divine worship. Some, I doubt not, will conscientiously seek to worship God acceptably. I am acquainted with those who think this day should be one of gloom and sorrow. They would call it sinful to labor, to read *any* work of fiction, or even to smile. When I encounter one of these persons I cannot help thinking of some enquiries which were addressed long since to Christians of this class:

"Is it," asks the Almighty, "*such* a fast that I have chosen? a day for a man to to afflict his soul? is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call *this* a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord?

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?

"Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

This fast, the reader will please bear in mind, is on account of the Cholera. We are not called to mourn the absence of Heavens blessing on the labors of the husbandman; on the contrary, everything in nature is calculated to gladden the heart of man and cause him to be thankful. We are not, like millions of our fellow men in Europe, cursed with the ravages of war. The oppressor does not lay waste *our* cities with fire and sword; his armies trample not on our fruitful fields. We dwell securely in the enjoyments of liberty, and have nothing to hinder our progress or retard our prosperity.

We are constantly told that the cholera is sent or caused by the Almighty. Our clergy day after day teach that this and similar diseases are afflictions, chastisements and judgements from heaven; and they pray, if it be *consistent with the divine will*, that its ravages may be stayed. It always grieves me to hear a man pray after this fashion. The Creator is a being of unbounded benevolence, and of course it *must be* consistent with his will that his creatures should be happy.

Cholera, according to the testimony of medical men, is simply a disease which, like all others, is produced by natural causes. We all understand the effect of *many* causes. The child who is not yet able to walk across the room *knows* if it puts its hands into the fire it will be burned. Experience has taught us not to trifle with poisons or dangerous implements or articles. We do not put known poison into our stomachs or fire into our pockets. When we eat improper food in a time when an alarming disease is among us, or expose ourselves in any manner, we are liable to be attacked. Let a person now eat unripe fruit and indulge in other excesses and he might almost as well cut his throat. If he survives; he at least was exposed to disease and death.

We should not do wrong and then charge heaven with the consequences which follow our acts. It is true, death is busy in the crowded city and in the solitary hamlet. But is there not abundant cause for his presence? It is true a few of the rich and the mighty are among his victims, but who for a moment doubts that the great mass of those who fall at his approach are the poor, the sick, the dissolute? It is perfectly philosophical it should be so. The man or woman who is compelled to toil unremittingly and is unable to procure proper food and shelter, is as much exposed to death as if facing the cannon on the battle-field. Step with me for a moment, ye who design fasting on the morrow, into this—what shall I call it? a hovel? you would not shelter your cattle in such a place! Here from twenty-five to thirty human beings make their *home*. In this miserable place—I cannot dignify such a hole with the title of hovel—they cook, eat, wash, sleep and *live*! Is it any wonder, think you, that death in a fearful form should come here in search of prey? And yet this wretched abode is in sight of several churches, and hear the mansions of some of the wealthiest citizens of our state.

—*Here* is the residence of a widow and several children. While her health was good she managed—God only knows how! —to support herself and little ones by sewing for wealthy Christians. Now she is ill, and if she fared hard before I fear she will suffer greatly now. If she and her family escape the cholera, it will not because they are unexposed.

Let us extend our walk a little farther, and I will introduce you to a young lady who sews on an average *sixteen* hours a day, that she may support herself and aged parents. Miss. —— complains much of a pain in her side, and also of distressing headache. If you tell her she is injuring her health by excessive labor, she will reply that she has no alternative. Her mother and herself both belong to a wealthy church, but receive no aid, although hundreds of their fellow members dress in silk and broadcloth and fare sumptuously every day! Would it surprise you if the prevailing disease should find a victim here?

I will not detain you more than five minutes longer, if you will go to the house yonder. A poor woman leaves her children here while she washes for our "most respectable citizens." This is a poor place, you will admit, to live in; and it does not appear to be very well furnished. This woman, whose health is quite broken, washes on an average five days out of seven. Now you know that this service is very severe, and is generally performed on an exposed stoop or else in a damp basement. Need we wonder that many who follow this employment die of cholera?

But, says the reader, I know that there is much suffering in every community; but what is that to me? I contribute liberally to the relief of the poor, and my property is taxed for their support.

In reply, let me assure you that, if you wish to fast acceptably, something more than this *is* necessary. If those who wish to understand their duty will turn to the fifty-eight chapter of Isaiah, I am satisfied that they will see the necessity of doing something besides fasting to banish disease and death from our land. I care not how zealously you fast and pray, but if your religion does not lead you to active benevolent efforts your sacrifices will not be accepted.

Reader, before you go up to worship God in his temple to morrow, prepare for his blessing by obeying the injunctions which I have quoted at the commencement of this article, and "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: *and thy righteousness shall go before thee;* the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward. *Then* shall thou call and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am."

J. A. N.

ALBANY July 30.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning, in a frame house rear of Lumber street between Centre and Water streets, which destroyed all the buildings on the north side of Lumber street betwen Centre and Water streets, also 3 brick buildings running west of Lumber from Centre.

The fire is now raging amidst the lumber owned by C. P. Williams, also on Water and Lumber streets. The loss must be very great. Loosers by the fire—Tennis Van Vechen, the estate of the late Jellis Winne and George Caser. The two former estates were insured. The latter loses three brick buildings, on which there was no insurance.

J. P. William's loss, $20,000; insurance $3000 in the Etna Hartford, $3000 in the Hartford, $5000 in the Protection Hartford, and $4000 City Insurance, N Y. J. P. Romaine's loss, $10,000; insured in the Hartford $2800, and $2800, in the Protection Hartford, and $1000 in the National, N. York. Kitchen & Co., insured in the Lexington Co. On lumber, nothing.

A veteran seargeant previous to the great battle of Solnok, in the month of March last uttered loudly the following prayer:—'Creator, Father of mankind, Father of the Hungarians: I pray now but for one grace: not that Thou wilt assist us in our task, but only that Thou wilt not assist the Austrians. Look at us; and I solemnly promise, Thou wilt enjoy how the Hussars do their duty.' Having finished this prayer, he gave the first sign for the attack. The Hussars put their saddles in order. He gave the second sign; the swords were drawn from the scabbards. The third, and in a wild fury the horses galloped into the midst of the thundering cannon and flying balls.

The cannon at once became silent, and the victory was decided for the Hungarians.

The veteran Seargent had fallen, and half the number of his comrades. Thus fight the Hungarian hussars.

Law in South-Carolina.

A man named John M. Barrett is now in jail at Spartanburg, S. C. on suspicion of being an Abolitionist, and is quite likely to suffer smartly, under the Code Lynch if some provision in the bloody statute-book of Carolina cannot be stretched to reach his case. He is accused of having had an agency in enlightening the *White* Non-Slaveholders of South-Carolina with regard to the glaring oppressions to which *they* are subjected by reason of the dominance of slavery—the inequality of Representation between the strong slaveholding and comparitively non-slaveholding portions of the state—the rigid monopoly of Office by the great slaveholders —the degraded condition and gloomy prospect of the white Freemen of South Carolina who do not own slaves, &c.

'The spartan' of a late date says:

'The charge under which he was arrested is punishable by twelve months' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. But he may be indicted under the arrest for any crime of which the state attorney may think himself able, by competent testimony, to convict the prisoner. There is more than a possibility that Barrett may be indicted for an offense, the penaly of which is *death* without benefit of clergy; and assuredly, if convicted, all the abolitionist in the United States cannot save him.'

—But it is not so easy to convict a man legally of crime as to threaten it, even in South-Carolina, and slavery has taken another step in its own distruction at Spartanburg. There is in the post Office at that place a letter directed to 'John Edward Thomson,' which the accusers of Mr. Barrett assert was intended for him; or that he has authority to take it from the office. He respectfully declines to have anything to do with it. They then summon the postmaster to appear in Court as a witness against Barrett, and bring this letter to be broken open and used in evidence against him.—

'Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He said in his defense that he was a sworn officer of the Government, and had given his bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty; that he was not authorised to deliver the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of Sessions he was bound to forward the letter to the Department in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good citizen: that with due deferance to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognizance except for his personal appearance.

'Mr. Legg was therefore committed to jail, until he shall have given bond and security for his own appearance at court, and the production of the John Edward Thomson letter.

'Thus has been made the first feasible *issue* at law with the General Goverment.'

We greatly mistake the present Postmaster General if he will suffer the law to be trampled upon to humor Mr. Barrett's ravening persecutors. If there is any law to justiy the opening of this letter, of course let the law be obeyed; if there is not, (as the Chivalry' seem to confess) let them open it at their peril! If Slavery *will* make an issue with the Law, the sooner it is done the more welcome.

—Mr. Barrett, we learn from our Western papers, is a highly respectable citizen of Indiana—a leading Free Soiler, but not an abolitionist. He is in a perilous position, from which he may never energe with life, but we trust he will at least preserve his honor unsullied. South-Carolina has bullied Northern freemen out of their rights at least once too often already. —*Tribune.*

Cholera.

New York, July 30th.

Although the mortality last week reached the very large number of 1352, being only 57 less than during the week previous (the deaths by cholera only 22 less), yet we are happy to say that there are decisive indications that the disease is abating. It is, at least, moving up the island. A physician informs us that a majority of the cases are now above 14th st, although probably three-fourths of the population are below that line. The upper part of the island contains many pools of stagnant water, and many nuisances in the shape of pig-styes, slaughter-houses, bone factories, and the like.

The Sanitary Committee of the board of health report 189 new cases, and 81 deaths of Cholera, as having occurred during the last 24 hours.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

There have been 39 cases of Cholera and 13 deaths here since last report.

Carl Parpenbury, who recently murdered a young Italian, died in the prison of cholera last evening.

The market is unchanged.

ENIGMA.

Answer to Enigma in our last

"The Territory of Minnisota."

Enigma unavoidably crowded out this week.

Later from California.

The steamer Cresent City left Charges July 17, and arrived at New-York at a little past 10 o'clock last evening, making the passage in 11 days and a few hours. The Falcon had not reached Charges when she left.

She brings $231,000 in gold as frieght besides what belongs to the passengers on board, of whom there are 71.

The steamship Panama left San Francisco the 20th June, with about 100 passengers and about $500,000 in gold dust and specie. She arrived at Panama on the night of the 11th July, and would leave again the 1st August.

There is but one opinion among passengers with regard to the gold in California; it is still found in great quantities, but it is only the hard-working chaps who can stand the fatigue of digging it.

There was no sickness at the mines, and everything was going on quietly The number of persons at the mines is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand—about one half foreigners. Business at San Francisco is very dull, and dry goods and provisions selling below their original cost Lumber is still in great demand, selling for $350 per M. Rents are enormously high and rather on the rise.

The Cresent City passed the Empire City July 23, at 4 30 P. M. lat. 22 55, lon. 72 42.

Action of the People.

A mass meeting was held at San Francisco on June 12th. Wm. M. Stewart presiding. Hon. T. Butler King made a speech, as did several other gentlemen. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States having failed to pass any law for the government of this country, the people of California have the undoubted right to organize a government for their own protection.

Resolved, That the people of California are called upon, by an imperative sense of duty, to assemble in their sovereign capacity and elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution for a state Government; that the great and growing interest of California may be represented in the next Congress of the United States, and that the people of this country may have the necessary protection of law.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens at large to unite with us in our efforts to establish a government in accordance with the constitution of our beloved country, and that a committee of five persons be appointed by the President of this meeting, to correspond with the other districts, and fix an early day for the election of delegates and the meeting of the Convention, and also to determine the number of delegates which should be elected from this district.

Of this meeting the *Alta California* remarks that it was enthusiastic and united. The same paper hopes that other districts will follow the example, and that the campaign thus propitiously began will not be suffered to flag till the Representatives and senators of California take their seat in the United States Congress.

The Irishman on the Queen's Visit.

The democratic *Irishman* on the subject of the Queen's visit the Editor displays his feelings of hatred and contempt for British rule and authority. He asks: 'Why comes this queen among us? Does she come to insult our misery? Does she come to us to revel in the high court of Death? Does she come to dazzle the age of bankruptcy with a drawing-room? She will view Killarney, but she will not visit Toomevara. She will behold the splendor of the Viceregal Lodge, but she will not gaze on the charnel bone yard of Ballinasloe. She will hear the chorus of luxury, but her ears will be closed to screams of misery. She will breathe the perfumes of the saloon, but not the rank smell of the famine bitten corpse. She will eat of rich meat, and drink of rich wines, while men like *Diamond* gorge on the flesh of a stranded body, and swallow the rotten blood.' The *Irishman* calls upon its readers to receive royalty with solemn silence, and to mark well all persons who will shout and cheer at her approach, as by that means they can then have a census of Irish slaves.

Shipwreck—Thirteen Persons Starved to Death.

By the Emma Sherratt, which arrived on the 11th from Sydney, particulars have been received relative to the loss of the British ship Sarah Crisp, Captain Taylor, master, and the appalling sufferings of the crew, thirteen of whom perished from starvation. With much care 19 persons, in a most shocking state of exaustion, were taken off the wreck by the Emma Sherratt's boats.—They proved to be Capt. Taylor, the master, the chief mate, and 17 seamen. The sufferings had been truly awful, having been twenty-seven nights and days on the wreck with nothing to subsist on excepting a monkey and two fishes. All the water they had was about a couple of buckets, which they caught by some old canvass. The second mate and 12 seamen had died from exhaustion. The ship's loss was attributed to a plank starting.—The vessel and cargo were insured for £ 20,000.

The American brig Othello was struck by lightning on the river at Tabasco, and totally destroyed by fire.

Anti-Monopoly State Convention.

There will be held, in Trenton, on the *Fifth day of September next*, a meeting of citizens of New Jersey, opposed to the longer endurance of the impositions practised, and the wrongs inflicted, by the authority and power of that great Monopoly 'the Camden and Amboy Railroad company :' and also to take into serious consideration how our State may be relieved, not only from this particular oppression, but how we may be enabled to shake off entirely the influence of the monopolies (bearing any designation whatever) under which we have long struggled.

It is to be hoped that no county will fail to act promptly on this subject, by the selection of Delegates authorized to assemble and act on this occasion ; it being one in which every section of the State and every true-hearted Jerseyman must feel a deep and abiding interest.

July 25, 1849. [*Peoples Advocte.*

Anti-Monopoly Meeting.

At a recent meeting of those opposed to the Camden and Amboy Monopoly, in Newark, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Resolved. That the means by which the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, obtained their monopoly privileges—their illegal purchases of all interests creating a just competition in the carrying trade—their exaction and extortions not only from the people of this State, but of the Union—their bold and reckless confidence in enormous wealth—their control of legislation and government by the use of free tickets and corruption—their utter disregard of the true intent and spirit of their charter demand that the people shall adopt such measures as will best relieve the State from the evils thus entailed upon it.

Resolved, That to remedy these evils, union, concert and organization, are requisite ; and in order to attain this, we do hereby recommend that this city shall be fully represented in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Trenton, on the 5th of September next, for the purpose of considering the grievances complained of, and devising means for their abatement.

St. Louis, July 29th.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning, on board of the steamer Algonia, that had just arrived from Missouri, with a full freight, burning her, the Mary, Phoenix, San Francisco, and Dubuque. The San Francisco was also just in from Missouri, with a full cargo of hemp, tobacco and bacon.

The value of boats and cargoes burnt is estimated at one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars. Supposed insurance, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The mail from the California emigrants was on board the Algonia, containing several thousand letters, including important official dispatches. It has been found in a damaged condition ; most of the letters are destroyed. The latest dates are July 4th, from a point sixty miles beyond Fort Kearney. The emigrants were generally getting along well. The roads are strewed with graves of those that died. The cholera had broken out among the Indians, alarming them so much that they had fled from the trail of the emigrants. The Sioux, Pawnees and Cheyness had all disappeared.

A tremendous riot occurred at half past five this morning, between the Irish and the Firemen. The Irish assaulted the Firemen, and drove them from the engines. Pistols were fired first by James O'Brien and ——Lynch, from an Irish Boarding-house on the Levee, upon the Franklin Engine Co. The Firemen rallied, and riddled O'Brien's and seven other houses, part on Morgan street and part on the Levee. John Grant, of Missouri co. was shot in the face, and a number of Irish badly wounded. The riot is still progressing. The Missouri Fire Co. broke open the armory of the St. Louis Greys, and took their arms by force. The Mayor has ordered out the Greys to suppress the riot, and has sent to Jefferson Barracks for troops. A number of arrests have been made, and 18 Irish are in jail.

Arrest of the Spanish Consul and two others for Abduction.

New Orleans, July 26.

The Spanish Consul, with two other persons have been arrested, charged with the abduction of Don Jean Francisco Rey, previously announced by telegraph The Consul has been bailed in the sum of $5,000, and bound over to appear. The investigation is set down for the 27th inst. Great excitemen still prevails, especially among the Spanish population. A thorough investigation is demanded, and the intervention of the National Government will be invoked to demand the return of Rey, with a suitable apology for the gross insult to our flag and our laws, or to inflict summary punishment for such a flagrant violation of international law and the good understanding of neighborship.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday July 25.

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	3 00
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 25
CORN	57 a 58
OATS	36 a 38

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 00 a 1 10
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	15 a
HAMS do new	—
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

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HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart ; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup ; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day ; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver ; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills ; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture ; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood ; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints ; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout ; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Plainfield July 1st 1849.

Persons calling for letters, in the following list will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from others

A	Leveridge Cornl's A
Adams Thomas 2	Long John
Ayers & Tittsworth	M
B	McCord J W
Barton Mr.	McDonald Willliam
Beekman P. S.	Madden Henry G Esq
Beker Gorge	Moore Isaac
Baldwin Nathaniel L	Mallison James J
Byrne Jane	P
C	Pell Mary Jane
Coufmann Mager	Ponell William
Crane James	Pound S S
Coddington J C	R
Codiagton Wm B	Rodgers Miss Joana
Colthar John 2	Randolph Mrs Mary F
D	Robbinson Ann
Dutcher Josiah J	Reve Robert L
E	S
Eayres Rev. John L	Steward Adolphus
Eakin Robert	Stebbins Wm
F	Simpson Wm
Frazee Mrs Mary	Sperring James
Fisher Mrs Tobitha	Shotwell Mrs M E
G	Spencer Caroline B
Garwood H	T
Gimble Curtis	Trainer Barny
H	V
Hill J N	Verity Isabela
Halsey Stephen L Eq	W
J	Wooden Richard
Jacobus Cyrus F	Watson James H
K	Waldren Reuben
Kershner Mr	or Wm Frasure
Killroy Haigh	Willet Lauis
L	Wormes Mr
Lynch Jno. Thomas	

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M.

OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!

NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.

Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.

Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

N. B An entirely new assortment of Dry Goods just opened, cheaper than ever before offered ; also Mens and Boys palm-leaf hats, some at 6d. a piece.

A large assortment of Stone and Earthen ware selling at reduced prices.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices ; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country.) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods ; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles ;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear ; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps ; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing doe at short notice, and on reasonable terms

WM REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [60.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

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Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing,** Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c. and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

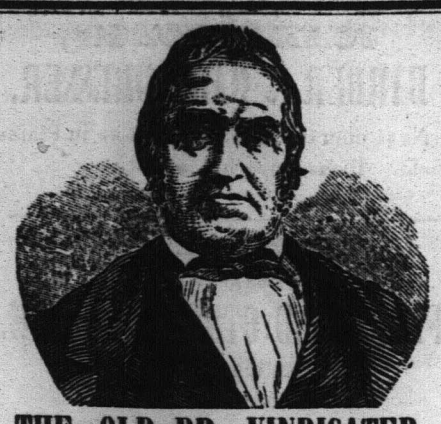
MRS. A M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, soll also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits deried from it; a single customer thus gaind will pay ten times the cost of advertisin perhaps at a single bill.



THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following CARD of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr. S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deliverers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D.	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V. Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davidson,	Albert W. Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13 3m.

MOLASSES from 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence per. gallon at

W. M. DRAKE'S

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 14 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. RR. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

TAKE NOTICE,

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,

Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a large light bay mare, about 16 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, has a touch of the heaves, the hair of the tail has been docked off with a knife, was last heard of at Scotch Plains; whoever will return said mare to the subscriber at Union Farms, or send a line through the mail stating where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

JAMES ROSS.

July, 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P.S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1849. | NO. 34.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE CURTAIN LIFTED.

Or Professions—Practical and Theoretical.

BY MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER IV.

Love Passages.

The summer passed, and in the bright month of September, came Hubert Farlie, to pass a few weeks, beneath the glad roof of his parents, whose only and beloved child he was.

Their warm welcome given, the first visit of Hubert was to Naomi. They met as such young and ardent friends meet after an absence of months, and Naomi soon confided to him her regret that her parents would not allow her to cultivate the friendship of Grace Norton, whom she extolled in such warm and earnest language, that Hubert found his curiosity greatly excited to behold one calling forth such high eulogium from the gentle Naomi.

An evenings walk was accordingly planned which would lead them near the cottage, hoping by that means to obtain a glimpse of its fair inmate. Fortune favored them. As they came within view of the cottage, a sweet voive was heard chanting the Evening Hymn to the Virgin, and Hubert and Naomi paused to listen to as heavenly sounds as ever floated on the calm twilight air. Then as the song concluded, Grace herself still sweeping her fairy fingers over the strings to a lively waltz, sprang out from the little arbor, and with her hair floating around her like stray sunbeams her beautiful blue eyes lifted upward, her white arms embracing the guitar, and her graceful figure swaying to the gay measure like a bird upon the tree-top, tripped over the greensward.

Among other amusements which the deacon held in great abhorrence was dancing, and Naomi had been taught to look upon all such exhibitions as vain and sinful. Yet never, I may venture to say, did any pair of little feet so long to be set at liberty as did Naomi's—*pat--pat--pat-ing* the gravel-walk where they stood, urging their young mistress to bound through the gate and trip it with those other little feet twinkling so fleetly to the merry music.

The cheeks of Grace rivaled to the hue of June roses, as she suddenly encountered the gaze of a stranger; but seeing Naomi, she hastened to greet her, and thereby hide her embarrassment. Naomi introduced her companion, and then Grace invited them to walk in the garden and look at her fine show of autumn flowers. Minutes flew imperceptibly, and ere they were aware Hubert and Naomi found themselves seated in the tasteful parlor of the cottage listening to another sweet song from the lips of Grace.

As this is not precisely a love tale, I may as well admit at once, that Hubert became deeply enamored of the bewitching Grace, and from that evening was a frequent and not unwelcome visiter—a fact which was soon discovered by the deacon, for noting that Hubert came not so often as was his wont to the farm, he set about to find out what could have so suddenly turned the footsteps of the young man from his door.

Alas, for his hopes of a son-in-law in Hubert! He found the footsteps very closely on the track of as dainty a pair of slippers as ever graced the foot of a Cinderella.

Nothing could exceed his, disappointment, save the pity he felt for his minister, whose son he considered rushing blindly into the snares of the Evil One. Nay, so far did he carry his pity as to warn Mr. Farlie of the derelection of Hurbert. But when that worthy man reproved his uncharitableness, and acknowledged that he could hope for no greater earthly happiness for his son, than to see him the husband of so charming and amiable a girl as Grace Norton, the deacon was perfectly thunderstruck! It was dreadful—what would the world come to! In short almost believing in the apostacy of the minister himself, the deacon went home groaning in spirit, as much perhaps for the frustration of his own schemes, as for the 'falling off,' as he termed it of the reverend clergymen!

The swift term of vacation expired, and Hurbert returned to college His collegeiate course would end with the next term, and then it was his wish to commence the study of the law. Mr. Farlie was, perhaps, somewhat disappointed that his son did not adopt his own sacred profession; but he was a man of too much sense to force the decison of Hubert or thwart his wishes. He hoped to see him a good man whatever might be his calling; and if every youth gave promise to make glad the heart of a parent, that youth was Hubert Fairlie.

The intercourse between Grace and Naomi from this time almost wholly ceased, much to the regret of both. Yet such were the orders of deacon Humphreys, whose good-will toward the widow and her daughter was by no means strengthened by the events of the last four weeks.

CHAPTER V.

The Practical and Theoretical Christian

'Why what have you done with Nelly to- day?' asked Mrs Humphreys. of her washerwoman who came every Monday morning, regularly attended by a little ragged, half-starved girl of four years old, whose province it was to pick up the close-pins, drive the hens off the bleach, and keep the kittens from scalding their frisky tails—receiving for her reward a thin slice of bread and butter, or maybe, if all things went right, and no thunder-squalls brewed, or sudden hurricanes swept over the close-field, a piece of gingerbread or a cookey. 'What, I say, have you done with Nelly?' 'O, ma'am, she has gone to school—only think of it, my poor little Nelly gone to *school!* It does seem' continued Mrs. White, resting her arms on the tub, and holding suspended by her two hands a well patched shirt of the deacon's, 'it does seem as if the Lord had sent that Mrs. Norton here to be a blessing to the poor!'

'Humph!' ejaculated Mrs. Humphreys, spitefully rattling the dishes.

'Only think,' continued Mrs White, 'she has given up one whole room in her house to Miss Grace, who has been round and got all the children that can't go to school because their parents are to poor to send them, and just teaches them herself for nothing! God bless her, I say!' exclaimed the washerwoman, strenously, her tears mingling with the soap-suds into which she now plunged her two arms so vigorously as to dash the creaming foam to the ceiling.

Mrs. Humphreys was at once surprised and angry. She could not conceive why a lady like Mrs. Norton should do such a thing as to keep a ragged school, and that, too, without pay or profit. She had forgotten the words of our blessed Lord, '*Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name, receiveth me,*' or, '*Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me*' Charity alone, she argued in her selfish nature, could not have influenced Mrs. Norton to put herself to so much trouble for a troop of noisy, dirty, half-clothed children! No, there must be some deeper motive—some sectarian object, perhaps, to be gained; and, impressed with this idea; she said tartly.

'I think it is a pretty piece of presumption in Mrs. Norton to come here and set herself up in this way, telling us as it were of our duty. She is a stranger, and what business is it of hers, I should like to know, whether the children go to school or not!'

'O, Mrs. Humphreys, indeed, I think the spirit of the Lord guides her!' said Mrs. White. 'Miss Grace came and asked me so humbly like, if I would let her teach my Nelly, and then kissed the little fatherless child so, so—that—that—O, I could have worshiped her!' and fresh tears streamed down the cheeks of the washerwoman.

'Worship a fiddle-stick!' exclaimed Mrs Humphreys, out of all patience, 'I know what she wants—an artful creature; yes, she wants to make Nelly go to her meeting!'

Poor Mrs. White could not help smiling at the idea of attempting to form the religious creed of a child scarce four years old.

'Well if she will only make her as good as she is, I dont care!' she answered, 'for the Bible says, '*By their fruits ye shall know them!*'

Mrs Humphreys was more and more shocked at this She whispered it to Mrs. Smith who whispered it to Mrs. Jones, who told Mrs Brown, who told all the society, that the Nortons were wicked, designing people, come into the village to stir up schism in the church! Yet all sensible persons applauded the good deed of the widow, and cheerfully aided her efforts. The little school prospered even more than she had dared to hope; the children were cheerful and happy, and those whose parents could not afford them decent clothing, were generously supplied by Mrs Norton— and many a heart blessed the hour which brought her among them.

As the thunder which suddenly rends the heavens, when not a cloud on the blue expanse has heralded the coming storm was the calamity which now as suddenly burst over the head of Mrs. Norton

She retired at night to her peaceful slumbers, supposing herself the mistress of thousands. With the early dawn there came letters to the cottage, telling her that all her worldly posessions were swept from her. The man to whose care her fortune was entrusted, had basely defrauded her of every cent, and now a bankrupt, had fled to a foreign land.

The stroke was a severe one. She must have been divine to have resisted the first shock which the tidings caused her. But that over, like a brave and noble spirit she rose to meet it. Her treasures were not all of earth—in heaven her hopes were garnered; and, although henceforth her path in life might be in rougher spots, and through darker scenes than it had yet traversed, to that heaven she trusted to arrive at last.

It happened, unfortunately, that the half-yearly rent of the cottage became due that very week; and Mrs. Norton, thus suddenly deprived of her expected funds, had no means to meet it. Where should she raise two hundred dollars! Her courage, however, rose with her trials. A little time to look into her affairs—a little time to form her plans for the future, and she doubted not she should be able to liquidate the debt. Unused to asking favors, she yet courageously went to Mr. Humphreys, and stating candidly her inability to meet the rent, requested a few weeks indulgence.

The deacon was not caught napping. Evil news always travels with seven-league boots—and long ere Mrs. Norton knocked at the door of the farm-house, it was known throughout the village that her fortune was gone.

Now the deacon, good man that he was, was '*given to idols*,' and Mammon was one. Moreover, he owed the widow a grudge as we already know, and the old leaven of sin was at work *beneath* the crust of piety.

He was accordingly well prepared to receive her. And sorry, very sorry was the worthy deacon, but he bad just then a most pressing necessity for the rent—he really must have it, if not in cash, perhaps Mrs. Norton might have some plate to dispose of; he would be happy to oblige her in that wny, for the Lord forbid he should deal hard with any one—*but*, the amount *must* be paid when due. Wait he could not—and if the rent was not forthcoming on the day stipulated in the contract—why—why—he was very sorry—but he should be obliged to take other measures, that was all!

Mrs. Norton soiled not her lips by making any reply to this Christian Shylock—no expostulation or entreaty—but coldly bowing, she took her leave.

As soon as she reached home she sent for a silver-smith, brought out her valuable tea-set—doubly so from having been the marriage gift of her father, requested its apprisal, and then duly attested as to its weight and purity, it was farwarded to the clutches of the deacon.

Mrs. Norton met with a great deal of sympathy in her misfortunes. During the few months she had resided among them, the villagers had all learned to love and respect her. Even the poor came from their humble homes, and with looks of sympathy and outstretched hands tendered their offerings their hard-earned wages to the kind lady who had taught their little ones; they would work for her—they would do anything to serve her. With a sweet smile Mrs. Norton put back their grateful gifts, and thanked them in gentle tones for their love—to her a far more acceptable boon than gold could buy.

Again Silver-Fall cottage fell back on the hands of its owner.

Dismissing her attendants, Mrs. Norton took a smaller and cheaper house. Her choice and beautiful furniture she sold, only retaining sufficient to render her now humble residence comfortable. The avails of the sale amounted to several hundred dollars—enough at any rate she deemed, for present necessities, while she trusted in the meantime to find som means of subsistence by which she and Grace might support themselves.

What more noble spectacle, than an elegant, refined woman thus meeting, uncomplaining and cheerfully, the storm of adversity.

And Grace, too sweet Grace--sang like a skylark, and made her little white hands wonderful busy in household matters.—Hubert Fairlie was yet absent, though his long and frequent letters brought joy to the heart of his beloved.

And had Naomi forgotten her friend in this season of trial! Not so; yet forbidden as we have seen from the society of Grace, all she could do was to sympathize deeply in spirit, happy when a chance opportunity brough them together; and those meetings although rare, only served to strengthen the friendship which united these two lovely girls.

CHAPTER VI.

The Pestilence. The Curtain wholly Lifted.

It was now the middle of October.

'Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light, and the landscape
Lay as if new created, in all the freshness of childhood:
All sounds were in harmony blended.
Voices of children at play—the crowing of cocks in the farm-yard,
Whirr of wings in the drosy air, and the cooing of pigeons,
All were subdued and low as the murmurs of love.'

When suddenly the Angel of Death folded his dark wings, and sat brooding over the peaceful, pleasant village of Grassmere.

A terrible and malignant fever swept through the town, spreading from house to house, like the fire which consumes alike the dry grass and the bright, fresh flowers of the prairies. Old and young, husband wife and child, were alike brought low. There were not left in all the village those able to attend upon the sick. From the churches solemnly tolled the funeral bells, as one by one, youth and age, blooming childhood and lovely infancy, were borne to the graveyard—no longer solitary—for the foot of the mourner pressed heavily over its grass-growns paths.

Still the contagion raged, until the selfishness of poor human nature triumphed over the promptings of kindness and charity. People grew jealous of each other; neighbor shunned neighbor;

'Silence reigned in the streets—
Rose no smoke from the roofs—gleamed no lights from the windows.'

save the dim midnight lamp which from almost every house betokened the plague within.

None had shut themselves up closer from fear of infection than Deacon Humphreys. His gates grew rusty, and the grass sprang up in the paths about his dwelling. And yet the Destroyer found him out, and like a hound long scenting its prey, sprang upon the household with terrible violence.

First the pure aud gentle Naomi sank beneath the stroke, and ere the setting of the same day's sum, Mrs. Humphreys herself was brought nigh the grave.

Like one demented, pale with agony and terror, the deacon rushed forth into the deserted streets to seek for aid. His dear ones—his wife and child were perhaps dying; where, where should he look for relief—where find some kind hand to administer to their necessities.

At every house he learned a tale of wo equal to his own. Some wept while they told of dear ones now languishing upon the bed of pain, or bade him look upon the marble brow of their dead. Others grown callous, and worn-out with sorrow and fatigue, refused, all aid, while some, through excess of fear, hurriedly closed their doors against him.

Thus he reached the end of the village, and then the small, neat cottage of Mrs. Norton met his view, nestling down amid the overshadow branches of two veneral elms. From the day he had almost thrust her from his gate with, cold looks and unflinching extortion, Mrs. Norton and the deacon had not met, and now the time had come when he was about to ask from her a favor upon which perhaps his whole earthly happiness might rest—a favor from her, whom in *his* strength and *her* dependence he had scorned. Would she grant it? He hesitated; would she not rather rejoice in her power now, revenge the slights he felt he had so often and so undeservedly cast upon her. But he remembered the sweet, calm look which beamed her eyes and his courage grew with the thought.

Putting away the luxuriant creeper which wound itself from the still green turf to the roof of the cottage, hanging in graceful festoons, and tinged with the brilliant dyes of autumn, seemed like wreaths of magnificent flowers thus suspended the deacon knocked hesitatingly at the door.

It opened, and Mrs Norton stood before him, pale with watching—for, like an angel of mercy had she passed from house to house since the first breaking out of the scourge. In faltering accents he told his errand; and, O, how like a dagger did it pierce his heart, when with countenance beaming with pity and kindness and speaking words of comfort, the widow put on her bonnet and followed him with fleet footsteps to his stricken home.

All night, like a ministering angel, did she pass from one sick couch to the other, tenderly soothing the ravings of fever moistening their parched lips with cool refreshing drinks, fanning their fevered brows, and smoothing the couch made uneasy by their restless motions.

Unable to bear the scene, the deacon betook him in his hour of sorrow to his closet where all through the dreary watches of the night he prayed this cup of affliction might pass from him. His heart

was subdued. He saw that like the proud Pharisee he had exalted himself, thanking God *he was not as other men.*

At early dawn came Grace also to inquire afeter her suffering Naomi, and finding her so very ill, earnestly besought her mother that she might be allowed to share the task of nursing her. Mrs. Norton had no fears for herself, yet when she looked at her only and beautiful child, she trembled; but her eyes fell upon the bed where poor Naomi lay moaning in all the delirium of high fever, and her heart reproached her for her momentary selfishness. Removing the bonnet of Grace, she tenderly kissed her pure brow, and then kneeling down, with folded hands she prayed, 'Thy will O Lord, not mine be done! Take her in thy holy keeping, and do with her as thou seest best!'

From that day Grace left not the bedside of her friend.

On the third day Mrs. Humhreys died. Her last sigh was breathed out on the bosom of the woman whom she had taught her daughter to shun. For many days it seemed as if Death would claim another victim; yet God mercifully spared Naomi to her bereaved father; very slowly she recovered, but neither Mrs. Norton nor Grace left her until she was able to quit her bed.

With the death of Mrs. Humphreys, the pestilence staid its ravages, while, as a winding-sheet, the snows of winter now enshrouded the fresh-turned clods in the late busy grave-yard.

The eyes of Deacon Humphreys were opened. He became an altered man. He saw how mistaken had been his views, and that it is not the *profession* of any sect or creed which makes the true Christian and that if all are alike *sincere in love of God*, all may be alike received

I have said this was no love tale, therefore, by merely stating that in the course of a twelvemonth Hubert Farlie and Grace were united, I close my simple story.

The Mysterious Poison Case at Newark.

Some time since, Thomas J. Porter a gentlemen residing at Newark, N. J. was taken severely ill with cramps and spasms exhibiting all the symptons, of having a violent attack of the prevailing, epidemic. A physician was immediately in attendance, but the patient got worse, and in a few hours after died, and the M. D. gave a certificate of death by cholera. The deceased was acordingly interred, and the case reported to the Sanitary Committee; but some of his friends not feeling perfectly satisfied, caused the body to be exhumed, and a post mortem examination held, when, to the utter astonishment of every one present a large quantity of arsenic was found in his stomach.

The Jury in the above case after hearing all the evidence came to the following verdict:

That Thomas J. Porter came to his death at the City of Newark, on the 9th day of July last, from the effects of arsenic received by him in some way unknown to the Jury.

The *Newark Daily Advertiser* has been requested to publish the following certificate:

☞ We, jurymen of the inquest respecting the death of Thomas J. Porter, in justice to his widow, against whom insinuations have been made, do hereby certify our belief, from the evidence before us, that there is nothing to justify any suspicion of Mrs. Porter having in any manner been privy to the cause of her husband's death.

D W. Baldwin, Foreman; George H. Bruen, Coroner; Aaron Coe, Abm. Mockridge, James W. Grover, Elisha Whitaker, Bruen H. Congar, Horace Bedell, Gabriel S. Turner, Wm G. Black.

The Profits of Rectitude.

It is a thought which cannot be too much urged or considered, that all vice is injurious to all our present interests, and all virtue is profitable on a temporal scale as well as an eternal. Truth is better than hypocrasy, honesty than dishonesty, temperance than self-indulgence. If it were our destiny to live in this world and die with the brute, still it would be most unwise, impolitic, and, suicidal, to pursue vicious courses. It would still be the height of wisdom to choose the path of virtuous recitude.

In every view we can take of a bad life it is unprofitable, costly, unsatisfactory. What a toilsome course of shifts and chiacaneries, is the hypocrite's? What a burdensome round, what a mazy, bewildering labarinth, must the dishonest man of business or politics daily tread to gain his end and disguise his motives? What aches and pains, what prostration of nerves, what an expenditure of money, time, talents, character, what sacrifices of inward peace, self-respect, in dwelling joy, must the intemperate man endure as the penalty of his sin?

The honest advocates of any moral reform, temperance, for instance, have a cheering anxiliary in the reflection that they are asking their fellow-men to be the true friends of their own interest and happiness.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, August 9, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

According to the text handed down to us by our forefathers, and for the maintainance of which they pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; "All men are endowed by their Creator with certain *unalienable* rights, and to secure these rights governments were instituted among men; *deriving their just powers* from the *consent* of the *governed*; that whenever *any* form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the *right of the people to alter or abolish it*, and to institute a new government, in conformity with the above declaration.

There is no better or more certain way of arriving at a correct conclusion in the science of government, or any other science, than to frequently refer to first principles.

Thanks be to God and the tyranny of our British ancestors for that glorious charter of the liberties of man, the Declaration of Independence.

We have it here acknowledged, and every republican at heart refers to it with pride that *all* men's rights are *equal*, and that government derives its powers from the *consent* of the *governed*, and that whenever it fails to accomplish this, it is the *right* of the *people* to *alter* or *abolish* it.

Let us contrast the rights of the people as enjoyed, with the rights to which they are declared entitled by this charter of their liberties, this chief corner stone upon which our rights, upon which the unalienable rights of *all* men are declared to be based.

In the first place being the very foundation of all minor rights, how does the holding of men in bondage, and their being bought and sold as *goods* and *chattels*, contrast with the above declaration? Do *they* enjoy the *unalienable equal* rights to which the signers of the above declaration declared *all* men to be entitled? If not, why not? What becomes of those sacred principles for which our fathers fought, and for which they sacrificed their lives, their fortunes, and for which they pledged their sacred honors, if we suffer these principles to evaporate in idle declamation by demagogues, on the anniversary of the day sacred to their manes and to the cause of liberty. Possess we not the spirit of our fathers?

To secure and protect men in the enjoyment of equal rights is, or should be, the end and aim of all government. All men have an equal right to do any act that is not immoral in itself, that does not encroach on the equal rights of another; and the legitimate object of all government is to protect us in this right; anything beyond this is usurpation, as it cannot be delegated to another, it is unalienable. Of man's rights, whatever can be *usurped* is *unalienable*, and like stolen goods, may be recovered wherever found by those who are disposessed of them. Therefore it matters not by what right one man or company of men claim a right which all do not enjoy; their right is founded in error, in injustice; they are a usurpation and destroy man's equal rights, and cannot be held by power, nor consent, because they are *unalienable*. Those who are disposessed of these rights are justified in the sight of God and man in reclaiming them by any and every means in their power, as is proven by our own history, and by man's asserting and claiming this right, and which is accorded to him by the general consent of mankind; except those who claim a divine right as kings. *Our* rights must be reclaimed through the ballot box; and this can only be done by a faithful and conscientious adherence and discharge of our duty as worthy sons of worthy sires; and as faithful guardians of our children. He who neglects or abuses the sacred trust is only fit and deserves to be a slave.

According to all history which we have read, through the selfishness of man, which appers to be inherent in his nature, it has ever been that the few have usurped the rights of the many. The practical tendencies of this selfishnes in man is towards such a result. Hence the importance of a frequent reference to first principles; to that charter of the rights of man, which our forefathers put their names to and died to maintain.

With this as our guide, what becomes of all monopolies and special privileges? Are they not *all* (whether invested in one man or company of men, no matter what the pretext, however laudable it may appear, or by whom held) a usurpation of the *equal unalienable* rights of man? Is a charter for any purpose whatever, granted by the people's servants in contravention of the people's charter, superior to that charter which declares all such rights unalienable? Shall an uujust monopoly like the Camden and Amboy Rail road company, or any other special privilege be suffered to contravene the rights of the people of New Jersey and of the Union? Were these principles for which our fore fathers contended a mere hallucination of the brain, an ignus fatuus, having no foundation but in the heated imaginations of enthusiasts in the cause of liberty? Or have they a foundation, and are they the unalienable birth right of man? If the former, let us cease their agitation, and submit like slaves to the imperious yoke of our masters. If the latter, let us contend for them like men who know the value of the blessing for which our fathers died, and which they bequeathed to us in all confidence, that we would transmit it unimpaired to our posterity.

The following States hold their elections this month. Tennessee the 2d.; Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, and North Carolina, on the 6th; and Rhode Island on the 28th; the probabilities are in favor of the Democrats having a majority in both Houses.

A Sheriff, Surrogate, and County Clerk, are to be elected in this county this fall as the terms of all these now in office will then expire, these offices pay about $3000 to $4000 each per annum.

MONOPOLIES.—While a large portion of the people of the State are taking a lively interest in regard to the great Monopoly, and other minor monopolies, by holding meetings and discussing the matter, appointing delegates &c, to the State Convention to be held in Trenton on the *fifth day of September next*, the people of Plainfield who are as much affected by monopolies as any other portion of the State, are doing nothing. Do the people of Plainfield expect others to do all, while they remain inactive? All those who ask no more than equal rights and who expect to take nothing less should be willing to do their part in obtaing them. What is every bodies business every body should attend to, as they may rest assured that those interested in their continuance will leave no stone unturned to perpetuate them.

THE WEATHER.—The copious and refreshing shower on Saturday evening last, and again on Monday, has rendered the air delightfully pure. Its effects on the crops of corn and potatoes will be incalculably beneficial, and also render the soil in a suitable state for plowing for the fall crops. Our Village continues to enjoy most exceeding good health, which is doubtless owing to its situation near the mountain, recieving refreshing breezes therefrom, and the nature of the soil, not allowing of any stagnant water, and also to the superior water with which the village abounds; it is uniformly exempt from epidemic diseases, not as yet having had a single case of Cholera, this was also the case in 1832, doubtless owing to the above causes. The continuance of that greatest of Heaven's blessings, good health, should make us thankful for the past, and inspire us with renewed confidence in the future in the Author of all good.

☞ Mr. Lindemeyer's Concert will take place this Wednesday Evening, August 8th at R. Frazee's Hotel, doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock. Admission 12 1-2 cents.

Joseph Shotwell, Jr., J. O. Tunison, Robert Sym and Stephen Jackson, are names which will be long and gratefully remembered in Rahway. These gentlemen have proved themselves true votarists at the shrine of human goodness, voiding no danger where they could be of service and useful; placing themselves in positions often critical to alleviate human suffering—toiling in rooms covered with filth—breathing and inhaling a poisonous and deadly atmosphere—risking all dear in life to administer comforts to those who were forsaken by their own friends and relations.—*Republican.*

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Sufficient returns have been received to insure the election of A. W. Venable, and Ashe, Democrats. Outlaw, whig is re-elected in the 5th district.

The Mexican Protocol.

The baseness of a number of Members of Congress and also of a portion of the Press, in their contemptible course in regard to the aforesaid Protocol, in setting forth with all the venom malignity could invent, that the Protocol was a secret treaty brought about by our Minister Mr. Clifford by secret understanding and instruction of the then President of the U. States, James K. Polk, while it was yet a matter of difference between the two nations, and while it was known by them that it could not be given to the public without detriment to the public interest, deserves, as such conduct is always sure to recieve, the just indignation and contempt of all right minded men.

It will be percieved by the following extracts published by the Journal of Commerce from the Courrier Etats Unis, and also from the Trait d' Union, an able journal published in the city of Mexico, that the origin and sole use of the Protocol was as was stated by Mr Polk in his message of 8th. February last to be, merely explanatory of the treaty to the Mexican people and to relieve the Mexican Government, and has ever so been considered and treat- by them.

From the 'Courier des Etats Unis' of July 9.

'On the arrival of the American Commissioners, sent to ratify the Treaty of Guadaloupe, the government at Queretaro was altogether in favor of the peace, but extremely weak and tottering.—Sixteen thousand Mexican troops quartered in their vicinity, threatened openly to revolutionize the government, and displace the peace party. The excitement had arrived at such a pitch that although both Houses of the Mexican Congress had by their vote authorized the President to ratify the Treaty, he did not dare to do it.

'Under these circumstances a conference was had. On the one side apeared Mr. Clifford with Mr Walsh, the Secretary to the commission.---Mr. Sevier being sick, was not present.

'On the part of the Mexican Government appeared Messrs. Luis O. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Luis de la Rosa. Mr. Clifford, in English verbally explained the effect of the amendments made by the American Senate to the Treaty of 2d February. These explanations were translated into Spanish aud written down in that language. The next morning the Spanish memorandum of this conversation was carried to Messrs. Clifford and Sevier to obtain their signatures to it. After having it translated into English, and some corrections made, the two American Commissioners signed it.

'Such was the origin of the Protocol. The Mexican Government which had only asked for this document in order to give an appearance of satisfaction to the discontented, and allay the storm which threatened to burst over its head, hastening to publish it, and all the newspapers of Mexico republished it. The object desired was accomplished, and the President ratified the Treaty precisely as it had been amended.

'No one in Mexico has ever entertained the idea of attributing to this document any different signification or effect than that given to it by Mr. Polk in his message of 8th Feb'y, 1849, upon the subject, and if the Mexican Government had been called upon here in Mexico, and not through its minister in Washington, to give its understanding of the matter, it is very certain that that message would have been rendered quite unnecessary.

'A material fact stares us in the face. If in the opinion of Mexico the so called Protocal had changed the amendments of the American Senate, it became evidently indispensible to submit the matter to the Mexican Congress.

'This was neither done before the publication of the document; nor did any one ever raise the question after that publication. The Mexican authorities have, on all occasions, loyally and unhesitatingly, or unequivocally, admitted that the miscalled Protocol is in perfect harmony with the Treaty, which it in no way modifies and that even if it had been in absolute contradiction with the Treaty, it could not affect it to change a single syllable. You can count on the scrupulous exactitude of these details.'

From the 'Trait d' Union published in the city of Mexico June 20th. 1849.

'Mr de la Rosa, (the Mexican Minister at Washington) *must know* that the principal reproach addrssed to the administration of Mr. Polk, '*The having executed a secret Convention, modifying the Treaty,*' was utterly groundles, because, under his own eyes, and probably under his own instructions, this *secret Convention* was published, immediately after its signature, in all the journals of the Mexican Republic. He *must kuow* that the pretended protocal was nothing more than the memorandum of a conversation, reduced to writing, and published for effect, to answer Mexican politicial necessities. He *must know* that Messrs. Clifford and Sevier had no powers to modify the treaty, nor, consequently, to conclude a *protocol* in the true acceptation of the word; that it was only intended to give simple *explanations*, destined to inform the Mexican people of the nature of the Amendments of the Senate of the United States to the two articles of the Treaty of Gaudaloupe, and that the Governor of Mexico has never interpreted these explanations otherwise than did Mr. Polk, in his message to the Congress of Washington, on the 8th of February last.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Plainfield as it is.

MESSRS EDITORS:—It has long been a matter of surprise to me that some one of your able correspondents has not given to the public some account of our beautiful Village. While the journals of the day are teeming with the beauties and advan- of other towns, ours is left unnoticed.—And although I am a plain man not given to flattery, and perhaps unable to do the subject justice, still I shall make the attempt; not to gratify my own vanity, but for the information of those who live in crowded, dirty, and sickly places; that they may know where to flee to find health and comfort. Plainfield lies in the centre of an extensive and beautiful plain.—On the South East of the Village runs the Central Railroad, which will compare favorably with any in the State, and over which pass several trains of cars each way daily from New York to Easton &c.

On the North West one mile distant and running parallel with the Village lies a range of green Mountains clothed with verdure from their base to the summit, broken here and there by gorges or defiles into many wild scenes of most picturesque beauty not surpassed in sublimity and grandeur and historic recollections by the mountains of Switzerland. At this season of the year it is especially beautiful with its trees clothed in rich foilage of deep and glorious green, all calculated to fill the mind with gratitude and admiration of Him who created it, and pronounced all things good. On the summit of this mountain may be seen "Washington's Rock," so called from the fact, that here the Father of his country with a band of sturdy yeomanry with the fire of liberty burning in their breasts, watched the movements of those enemies of our country, of liberty, and the rights of man; and although not willing to listen to the voice of reason, were made to quail before the bayonets of freemen, and glad were they to return back to their tyranical master.

From this rock the view is extended many miles over the plains below, and the eye may feast on the fields of the husbandman which by the blessings of Providenc are crowned with glorious beauty and abundance. Plainfield contains about three thousand inhabitants whose chief support is derived from Manufactures, which is done here to a considerable extent, not only by the citizens of the place, but over one thousand persons in the surrounding country are employed in one branch alone by some of our enterprising citizens. There are eight places of public worship to which all are invited to attend. There is a large and well established Free School perhaps second to none in the State; there are also several private schools conducted by competent teachers, which are also well attended. The Village contains two printing presses which issue weekly some hundreds of newspapers (The Press is ever a lever of mighty power, aad when conducted fearlessly, and with the view of the elevation of the human mind, are instruments of great good, and when editors do their duty manfully they should always recieve the approbation and support of the community, and the friends of liberty.) There are also a number of Stores, and trade is carried on to a considerable extent. Plainfield is admired by travellers passing through it on account of its neat and cleanly appearance, and as a place of health perhaps it is not surpassed; in proof of this we have only to allude to the fact that while thousands are fallling by cholea in the cities and villages surrounding us, we have as yet escaped without a single case. Plainfield is well watered, and then such water, one has no need to travel to Saratoga and other celebrated springs for health, for here all can drink their fill without money and without price, and it may be this is the water which the Spaniards so eagerly sought for on this continent in the fifteenth century, the drinking of which was said to renew old age to youth again, at all events it is doubtless just as good.

Plainfield has many advantges and facilities for manufactoring over other places, and persons wishiug to reside in the country and do business in the city, can by living here have every facility for so doing, as they can take the morning train and arrive in New York in time for business, and return again at evening to the bosoms of their families Our village has within a few years grown rapidly, and some weal-

thy men who have settled among us have beautified it much, with stately buildings, and beautiful gardens. Lots are still cheap and there is yet room for those who are weary with the noise, dirt, and sickness, to which large cities are subject; such as love truth, justice, and equality, will here receive a hearty welcome. I have thus given a faint sketch of Plainfield as it is, and perhaps have come far short of doing it justice, as I profess to be neither critic nor scholar, but a friend to all mankind and

A PLAIN BLUNT MAN.

FREE BREAD.—Among the legacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New-York, has in charge is one made many years ago by John Leahe. He leaves £1,000 with the following instructions:—

'I give and bequeath unto the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York, and their successors, one thousand pounds law ful money of said State, to be by them put out at lawful interests, and the annual income thereof to be laid out in sixpenny wheaten loaves of bread, and distributed on every Sabbath day, in some part of said church, after divine service in the morning. to such poor as to them shall appear most deserving.'

Can the 'oldest inhabitant' inform us if the above injunction was ever complied with? At 6 per ct. per annum, this would provide for the distribution of 73 York sixpenny loaves every Sunday, perpetually—or about 3,800 loaves per annum.—*Tribune.*

Will the "oldest inhabitant" likewise inform us of any other donation (for the good of the poor) to *any* corporation, or out of which any corporation was created that was ever applied to the purposes of the donor? Was the noble bequest of Stephen Girard or of Smithson so applied or ever like to be? We should characterize a corporation as an invention of the devil to cheat the people out of their rights; thus at least they ever have been.

Extracts from the N. Y. Tribune.

For the present we may regard the Republican cause as lost, and it is but right to inquire *how* lost and by *whom*. One little year ago, Europe seemed on the very point of shaking herself free from kingly and aristocratic domination—just about to hunt Royalty away from the homes of civilized men to fitter haunts in somber Sythian forests or amid Turkish ruins. One little year ago—and now how changed! And changed by whom?

That France has mainly done the evil work, no one seems inclined to dispute. That the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian monarchs should act in concert for the suppression of the spirit of Liberty is but natural, and was to have been expected. You might as well quarrel with a troop of wolves for their partiality to mutton.

The King of Prussia deceived nobody when for a season he quailed before the democratic resolution of his people last year. He meant only that he was in difficulty, and must get out as easily as possible, but get out at any rate. The Austrian Court has acted with more flagrant and glaring perfidy to Hungary than Frederick did to Prussia, because its difficulties have been more complicated and its peril was more imminent. The Czar has promised nothing, because nobody has dared or been able to demand anything of him. But a monarch, though personally humane, truthful and Christian, will dissemble and lie to preserve his power.—Trained to regard the preservation and extension of his sway as essential to his proper dignity and glory, he does not scruple to resort to any amount of dissimulation and treatchery rather than surrender his scepter. Charles I. of England, Louis XVI. of France and many other examples might be cited. It would be absurd, therefore, to expect anything of kings but the most lavish outpouring of blood and treasure to uphold and fortify their own power. Their education is so perverse and blinding, their minds so warped and narrowed, that a monarch who prays devoutly confesses regularly, and is in belief a Cristian,' will order thousands of his people to be mowed down with grape shot for merely demanding the common Rights of Man, and never doubt that he is doing God service. Alas, that the keepers of kings' consciences should teach them no better!

The Pope won't come back.

The correspondent of The Times writes from Rome on the 7th as follows:

I have certain intelligence from Gaeta. to-day. The Pope to whom the keys of Rome had been sent by General Oudinot, returns a very civil answer; but I can state in the most positive manner, that Pio Nomo refuses to come to Rome bound by any conditions whatsoever. It is more than probable that Pio Nomo will never return to Rome, and a hint is given to me that he means to proceed to Bologna, where the Austrians will take care that he may be received as supreme Pontiff and absolute Sovereign.

Trial of the Spanish Consul.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.

The trial of the Spanish Consul for the abduction of the Spanish boy Rey is progressing to day. The evidence against the Consul is very strong.

Tennesee Election.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 6.

Gen. Wm. Trousdale, Democrat, is chosen Governor over Neil S. Brown (Whig incumbent) by about 3,000 majority.

Andrew Ewing, Democrat is elected to Congress from the VIIIth (Nashville) District by 78 majority over Wm. Cullom, Whig.

The Whigs lose three Members of Congress, (all they had but two) and both branches of the Legislature. It is a clean sweep.

Rail Road Accident.

On Thursday Morning August 2d as the 6 o'clock train from Philadelphia, via Brunswick, was approaching the Eight-mile Turn-out, about two miles south of Princeton, it was thrown off the track, owing to some misadjustment of the switch and precipitated down an embankment into the canal. The train comprised a number of passengers and heavily laden frieght and baggage cars, all of which came on with great momentum, producing a concussion which instantly demolished the forward 1st and 2nd class passengers cars, driving them completely into one another. Two persons were killed, viz., Mr. Conover, Superintendent of Repairs on the Canal, and a 2nd class passenger, whose name could not be ascertained. From 14 to 17 others were wounded, according to various reports. Among them is Capt. Shippen, mail agent of Bordentown, who was considerably injured in the breast. The mail brought by said train, arrived here late in the afternoon (it was due about noon) cempletely saturated with water and many newspapers entirely destroyed. A telegraphic despatch from Princeton to the N. Y. Agent of the Company, says, 'Dr. Dunn reports 2 killed, 3 dangerously wounded, 4 slightly, 7 severely. Three went on.'

We learn from Princton, that all those wounded by the accident to the railroad on Thursday last are doing well and in a fair way to recover. The locomotive is still in the canal.

Cholera.

Six new cases and three deaths were reported at Newark on Saturday.

No place in the Union has been more sorely afflicted than Sandusky. Out of a population of less than 4,000 (or, rather 2,000 for at least one half the population fled) 400 have died.

Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug, 6.

A rag picker was kicked to death last night by a rival in the business. The murderer was arrested and committed to prison by the Coroner.

One of the negroes who fought a duel with knives on Friday, died to-day.

A negro attempted to commit a rape on a married lady at Frankfort last night. The scoundrel was arrested and committed to Moyamensing prison.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Aug. 8

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 00
RYE FLOUR	3 00
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 25
CORN	57 a 58
OATS	36 a 38

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 00 a 1 10
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	15 a
HAMS do new	—
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

ELLEN PICKERING'S BEST NOVEL.

ELLEN WAREHAM;
OR
LOVE AND DUTY.

A Thrilling Novel of Real Life.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published

ELLEN WAREHAM; OR LOVE AND DUTY.

A Novel by Miss Ellen Pickering, author of the Poor Cousin, Kate Walsingham, the Orphan Niece, Agnes Serle, the Secret foe, the Heiress, Nan Darell, Who Shall be Heir, the Merchant's Daughter, the Quit Husband, The Fright, The Expectant, the Prince and Pedlar, Cousin Hinton, the Squire, etc. etc. Three volumes complete in one; printed from new type, and on fine white paper; price 25 cents; or five copies of any of Miss Pickering's novels for one dollar.

Any person in this country can have any of the above works sent them by return of mail, on remitting the amount for them to the publisher in a letter, post paid.

Any five of the above novels by Miss Pickering will be sent to any place for one dollar. Booksellers, news-agents, and all others supplied on the lowest terms. Address all orders and letters to

T. B. PETERSON.
No. 98 Chestnut St., Phila.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes: public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer,

by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.
LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!

NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.

Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced. Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.

Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

N. B. An entirely new assortment of Dry Goods just opened, cheaper than ever before offered; also Mens and Boys palm-leaf hats, some at 6d. a piece.

A large assortment of Stone and Earthen ware selling at reduced prices.

Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country.) We charge nothing for this advice.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.
April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK.—A Book every Lady should possess—containing clear and practical instructions in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needle-work; with 67 engravings, illustrative of the various stiches in those useful and fashionable employments, making one fine volume of one hundred and sixty-eight pages, printed on the finest white paper, neatly done up in beautiful paper covers—price 50 cents; or three copies for $1. This book will be sent to any person ordering it, by mail, free of postage.

"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by mail, on remitting the amount for it to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by T.B. PETERSON., No. 98 Chesnut st. Philadelphia

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

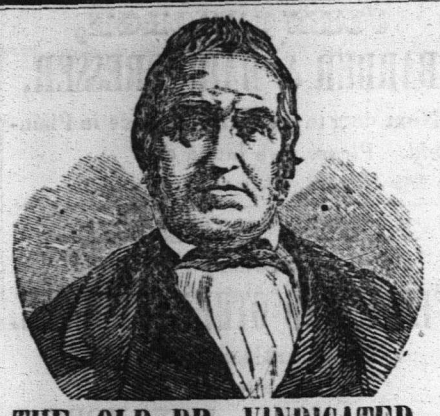
MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.



THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following CARD of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety.
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan 11 1849. 1 y.4.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st at 9 o'clock, A M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.
JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,
Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a large light bay mare, about 16 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, has a touch of the heaves, the hair of the tail has been docked off with a knife, was last heard of at Scotch Plains; whoever will return said mare to the subscriber at Union Farms, or send a line through the mail stating where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

JAMES ROSS.

July, 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

TO LET. 4 HOUSES in Plainfield Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1849. | NO. 35.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country.) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

For the Plainfield Gazette.

TUNE—*Humours of glen.*

Their bowers of sweet spices, let other lands tell,
Where soft southern zephyrs waft wide the perfume;
Where the orange and lime, neath their fruitage are bending,
And their gay-plumaged songsters their voices attune.

But dearer to me are our own northern mountains,
Where the daisy adorns; the plain-fields at its feet;
And our own garden Village, with beauties unvaunted,
Where health, hope and happiness joyously meet.

In their gay sunny vales, rich with perfume and gold,
Their Palaces stand, amid sweet scented lawns—
But the Tyrant there dwells unfeelingly bold;
And the slave in his chains unmanfully fawns.

As he wanders as free as the winds of his mountains,
The brave "Jersey Blue" views them with disdain,
Dispises alike, the gold-bubbling fountains,
The Tyrant and Palace—the Slave and his chain.

Plainfield, August 10. 1849.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

If all who call themselves Christian ministers were actuated by the spirit of our Saviour, how much vice and its attendant, suffering, would be banished from our world. The influence of *one* person for good or evil who can tell? Who shall calculate the value of the teachings of such men as Wesley, Whitfield, Summerfield and other pure-hearted, noble-minded, god-like apostles, who preached the gospel to the poor without fee or reward?

I have nothing to do with their religious *opinions*; whether I agree with all they say or did matters not. It is enough for me that they were good men, and sought the welfare of others. They were *Christian* teachers, and employed all their powers in serving God *by doing good to his creatures.* They were highly gifted, it is true, but the great secret of their success was in their devotion to the glorious work in which they were engaged. Their fame as orators drew thousands and tens of thousands to hear their eloquent and powerful appeals, but it was because their hearts were alive to promoting the best interests of the immense multitudes which gathered to hear them, that crowned their labors with success. Who that reads and reflects on the services of these apostles of modern times but is grieved that there are no clergymen in our day who are equally useful? Will any one say that we have no teachers equally gifted with learning and eloquence? Is *truth* less effectual at one time than another? Is there less need than formerly that the truth should be presented to the minds of men? Are *all* men happy? Do all obey the Savior's commandment—"*Thou* shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"? Is there no ignorance, vice and suffering among mankind? There *can* be but one answer to these questions.

If you doubt the gifts of our ministers—if you think that they are not equal in learning and oratory to the men to whom I have alluded—put on your best coat and go with me. This edifice—as you may see by an inscription in letters of gold over the entrance—is a *Christian* church. Let us go in with the crowd. We are not quite as well dressed as they, to be sure, but we can worship God as acceptably as those who are clothed in silk and broadcloth. Let us ask the sexton—that is him with the gold lace on his hat and coat—to conduct us to a seat, for it will not do to enter a pew in *this* church without the *owners* permission. It is his *property*, like his horse or his coach, and, while he worships "Him who dwells in temples not made with hands," he does not wish any one to disturb him. We can hardly realise that this is a *Christian* church; but even if we cannot believe the inscription over the door we should at least believe when the clergyman commences the services by reading from the Scriptures—"The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him."

And yet it does seem odd that it required such an expensive building for the worship of God. While the organ—which alone cost enough to build several large and comfortable churches—is pouring forth its music, look around you on the costly altar, the richly carved pulpit, the painted windows, ornamented walls and splendid chandeliers; and while you are resting on a seat which for softness and beauty—it being covered with costly variegated velvet—rivals the costly sofas of the most wealthy, contrast this with the places in which the Savior first promulgated his doctrines to the world. Ah, we need not wonder that many are attracted to church by this glitter and show, and yet are unaffected with the sublime truths which *should* be taught in the stately cathedral as well as in the most humble church edifice in the land.

The church, although very large, is filled to its utmost capacity; and while several hundred persons are compelled to keep on their feet—the seats being filled—many hundreds more are unable to obtain an entrance. Rev. Mr. —— is one of our most popular preachers, and never lacks for an audience. He is a great "doctrinal preacher," and his discourse on the present occasion is on one of those topics which divide Christians into *Sects*, and bring discord and hatred into the church. You perceive he understands his subject; you need not wonder at this for he has given it years of intense study. He can quote everything bearing on his subject, both in the English as well as the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages. He is argumentative, profound and eloquent. No one thinks of the length of the sermon; even those who are pressed together in the aisles forget their uncomfortable positions. All are astonished, gratified, delighted.

But, think you, are his hearers instructed in their duties as Christians by this discourse? Will they return to their homes with more charity in their hearts than when they went up to worship? Will they be better neighbors; more useful citizens? Will they be more likely to "*Follow peace with all men*, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord"? Is such preaching calculated to hasten the "good time" when bigotry and intolerance shall be forgotten, and Christians shall love one another as they are commanded?

It is true his hearers were delighted with his oratory, but the larger portion would have been equally as well pleased with a lecture on any other subject. Indeed, we cannot doubt that their time would have been better employed in listening to a lecture on astronomy, phisiology, or any kindred science.

This clergyman *might* be as useful as those I have named. He is learned, eloquent and can command an audience at any time or place. The announcement that he will preach will always draw thousands to hear him. But who ever heard of any one being benefitted by his labors?

Do you ask the reason of this? It is very simple. Instead of preaching the gospel in the maner in which it was delivered on the mount, and the spirit of which is that "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"—he is constantly engaged in discussing doctrinal points, which cannot possibly benefit any one. In vain is all learning; his eloquence is employed to no useful purpose. I admit that there are many clergymen who preach the gospel and have nothing to do with splitting hairs in theological disputes. They are deserving of our respect. But where is one who seeks *only* the good of his hearers and the glory of his Master, it is to be feared that many have more regard for the propagation of some *sectarian* doctrine.

There must be a change in this respect or our clergy will lose *all* their influence. Why is it that the preaching of the gospel in our day produces such slight effects? We live in a village of churches with well fed pastors, but are we more pious or better citizens than our neighbors? Are a larger proportion of our citizens *Christians* now, with our numerous churches, than they were twenty-five years ago, with but two or three? Ah, we must have more charity and less controversy; more practice and less profession; more fellowship and less contention about modes and ordinances, or our religion will prove a mockery and our profession a lie.

J. A. N.

IRELAND.

The Visit of the Queen.

While official persons are preparing to celebrate the visit of the Queen with festivities and illuminations a poet in the *Irishman* breathes such a welcome to the Royal guest as follows:

THE SECOND ADVENT.

Shout yourselves hoarse, ye supple slaves!
God grant it do you good!
But carpet first the frequent graves,
Nor let the dead intrude—
Make bonfires of those ghastly bones,
That ne'er have buried been,
And drown in Pæan-hymns the groans
Of Scull and Skibbereen!

She comes!! make every window bright
Prepare the worthless show—
'Twould wring her woman's heart outright
To learn one half your woe.
Reveal not how they fled or died
Who loved you to the last;
But lose, in one day's tinsel pride,
The future and the past.

Even while Royal galleys wait
Fair seas, and fav'ring skies;
Far to the south, with doleful freight,
A lonely vessel flies!
Oh! turn your thoughts from all the glare
That cheats your eyes around,
And see your noblest pining there,
Your best and truest bound.

Alas! for them 'tis vain to weep—
Assume a cheerful smile,
And rouse the tones of joy that *sleep*
Long silent through the Isle—
She knows not, she can never know,
What sufferings ours have been—
The daub with red the cheeks of woe,
And fly to greet the Queen!

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Prisoner.

Long years I've lived in this damp cave,
I'm pale and wan and cold,
My hair is gray, my back is bent—
I'm old, I'm very old.

Yet seems it but a day since I,
All young and bold and free,
Sat gaily at the festive board,
And sang of Liberty.

Rude voices broke our joyous songs,
Rude hands bore me away;
Since then I've heard no friendly sound,
Nor seen the light of day.

Yon little straggling ray that beams
At noon through that small chink,
Is all that ever breaks my gloom—
It bids my heart not sink.

It speaks of happy worlds that lie
Far, far beyond the skies,
And bids me hope my soul shall soon
To those bright regions rise.

PARIS. A. B.

THE SECRET OUT.—A man in New Jersey, by laborious and preserving attention to business, had accumulated a large estate. His neighbors did not fancy his habitual reserve, when his private affairs were the object of inquiry, and they were at a loss to imagine the means, by which he had acquired so much money. One or two, bolder than the rest, whose anxiety became intolerable, at last fairly asked him, 'Mr. A. *how did you* make so much money?" Now it was out; and our zealous 'Paul Prys' had cornered the adversary, and eagerly awaited his reply. There was an awkward pause; at last Mr. A. spoke The long coveted secret was to be brought to light and circulated on the wings of gossip through the village! Mr. A. replied—'Gentlemen, I ascribe my success to the observance of one rule;—I have always endeavored to MIND MY OWN BUSINESS.'

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.

Move the Mass.

To move the mass is the and designed in 'the diffusion of useful knowledge,' for it is to the mass that useful knowledge is most useful; thereby 'to strike over the great gulf betwixt the thrones of creative power, and the humble position of men ignorant poor and forgot.'

The ignorant, the poor, and the forgotten are men, no less than the knowing, the rich, and the famed, and as men, have rights, in the knowledge and security of which they are equally interested. Hence to diffuse useful knwledge and security of which they are equally interested. Hence to diffuse useful knowledge to *the mass* is the appropriate province of philanthropy.

The knowledge and scuritny of rights is an important step towards the attainment of happiness—the pursuit of all men. The monopoly of knowledge, alike with the monopoly of wealth, tends to consolidate that unjust power by which the many are oppressed by the few; and, as unjust, as well as "just power is derived from the consent of the governed," the diffusion of useful knowledge among the mass may tend to overrule that consent which ignorance yields at the sacrifice of right; and which, when yielded, makes wrong and oppression most galling. "Useful Knowledge" then, and knowledge most useful in promoting the happiness of the mass, and this of all, is the great desideratum.

"As a stone thrown into the sea agitates (it is said) more or less everydrop in the expanse of ocean, so every thought that is cast into the fluctuating bnt ceaseless tide of letters affect the human mind and influence the human condition throughout all the habitable globe, and to the last syllable of time."—*Wrights Casket.*

A REGULAR 'STICK.'—C. was a cute 'Down-Easter'—a real live Yankee—always ready for a joke, and hard to be beat. He was one day in a country bar-room 'Down-South,' where several persons were assembled, when one of them said:—

'Mr. C., If you go out and stick your pen-knife into anything, when you come back I'll tell you what it's sticking in.'

'Yere can't dew no sich a thing,' responded C.

'I'll bet you ten dollars of it,' said the other.

'Wall, I rather guess I'll take that 'ere bet; here Capting, (turning to the landlord,) hold stakes, and I'll e'en just make half a saw-horse in less than no time.'

The parties deposited an X a-piece, and C, went on his mission, but in a short time returned, saying—

'Wall, nabor, what is it stickin' in?'

'In the handle,' replied the Southener, as he reached out his hand for the stakes.

'Guess not; jest wait awhile,' said the Yankee, as he held up the *handle* of his knife, minus the *blade* 'I kalkilate the blade can't be in the handle, when it's driv clean up in an old stump aside of yer road out there.'

Johnathan of course won the wager, and the Southerner sloped to parts unknown, amid roars of laughter.

A class was reciting a lesson in metaphysics,—the chapter on *motives* operating on the human will,—when a mackerel vender went by, shouting,—'mackerel, fine fat mackerel!' Suddenly disturbed by the noise, the master inquired of the class what *motive* the man had for making such a noise! No answer being given, he said they must be *deaf* as *haddocs* and *flat* as *flounders*, not to perceive that it was a *sellfish* motive.

BONAPARTE, who professed, always to be a Catholic, drew a proper distinction when he undertook to justify himself for imprisoning the Pope. 'His spiritual power,' said he, 'is from above It is beyond my reach. His *temporal* power, however, was bestowed on him by Charlemagne. I am the successor of Charlemagne, and I have a right to resume this gift; I shall take it away.'

DOUBLE LETTERS.—A pretty little maid of Erin presented herself at the grate of the Post-office the other day, and handing in a letter, modestly asked how much was to pay, as she said, the letter was to her mother, and she wished to pay in advance. The clerk, on receiving it, asked the usual question, 'single or double?' when she replied with the most bewitching *naivete* at the same time blushing up to the eyes, 'double sir! I was married last week."

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, August 16, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

The more widely and equally property and intelligence is distributed, the more virtuous and happy the people become. The tendency of property and also of knowledge, even without extraneous aid, is to concentrate in few hands; and therefore it should ever be a matter of earnest watchfullness on the part of the people, and more especially of those who get their bread by the sweat of their brow, not to permit any advantages to those who already possess more than an equal share. The sole wealth of the world is the effect of labor, why then should not the laborer reap the largest instead of the smallest share of the benefit?

It is only through the concentration of wealth and knowledge that we have any thing to fear for the liberties of our country. Wealth is the power, a special act of incorporation the fulcrum, and the liberties of the people the object to be overcome. The tinsel and glitter of wealth, as the history of the world proves, has always attracted the admiration and adoration of an uncultivated mind, and even now in our humble village the attempt of the vain to make an outward show of wealth should teach us the danger of its power.

A republican government where all men are declared entitled to equal rights, and that these rights are *unalienable*, is the only posssible kind of government wherein the people can guard against the encroachments of power, and the instatiate ambition of wealth. Of all countries on the face of the earth there are none where the claims of wealth and aristocracy are more absurd and rediculous. Our government was instituted to guard against the encroachments of power, and all it requires is the honest supervisionary care of the people to effect this object.

And what is the power which the people are called upon particularly to array themselves against? Is it not Monopoly? Is there not a constant encroachment on the rights of the people through the selfishness of man, and the power of wealth to monopolize their unalienable rights?

We have only to refer to Europe for the enormous accumulation of wealth and power into the hands of the few, to the exclusion of the many, for coroboration of the truism at the head of this article.—Here we see concentrated in the hands of kings and priests unlimited power, while the mass are in utter degredation and misery. While the Queen of England is pampered with every luxury the world can produce, flattered by the adulations of a corrupt priesthood, and by a profligate and proud aristocracy, who are rolling in untold wealth and splendor, while the people, those by the sweat of whose brows all this wealth was created are suffered to die by famine and pestilence, unregretted and uncared for by a government which *professes* to be guided by the spirit of the meek and lowly Jesus. A single reflection on the contrast is all sufficient comment.

If but a small share of the wealth of the world, and which justly belongs to those who created it, were faithfully applied to the dissemination of useful knowledge among mankind, how much more virtuous and consequently happy would all classes become; the accumulation in few hands of property and intelligence as the history of the world abundantly proves, have ever been to produce an overweening pride in its possessors, and an usurpation of the rights of the mass, and their consequent degradation and misery.

In a Republic where every man is or should be a unit in its sovereignty, it behooves us that that unit possesses its share of intelligence, otherwise his share is usurped by the designing, and made use of to his further debasement. How important then the diffusion of knowledge; knowledge uncontaminated by the creeds of sects and parties; how difficult of attainment, yet how important? It requires then that all those who possess a spark of liberality, who can look beyond the petty jealousies of party and sectarian creeds up to the high and holy destiny of man, that they unite their efforts to accomplish so glorious an object.

Mrs. Partington wants to hear a tune from the government organ.

Whitney's Railroad.

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York which had previously refered the subject of Whitney's Railroad to a Select Committee, have expressed an opinion decidedly favorable to the project, and have adopted a resolution expressly recommending it to the prompt attention of Congress. The plan of the road is as follows:

"The public lands for 30 miles wide on each side of the contemplated road—estimated, for the whole extent, at about 80,000,000 of acres, are to be set aside and appropriated to him for this object—Mr. Whitney paying therefor, at the rate of ten cents per acre, after the road shall be completed. Congress is to regulate and establish the rate of tolls, but the road, when completed is to belong to Mr. Whitney and his associates.

After an animated debate in the Chamber of Commerce, which was participated in by Messrs. Ogden, Whetmore, Lee, and other members of the Chamber, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The construction of a Railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific in a direct line across the Continent, has become of vital importance; and, *whereas*, the plan of Mr. A. Whitney, of New-York, for the construction of such a communication, in its leading features, as well as the favor it has met with from a large portion of the people, disembarrasses the undertaking from sectional and constitutional objections which so often have impeded internal improvemennts. Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the great features of Asa Whitney's plan for the construction of a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, and that we earnestly recommend its immediate adoption to Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our United States Senators and members of Congress from this district.

We have it here recommended by so respectable a body of men as the Chamber of Commerce, that so enormous a Monopoly as that of Mr. Whitney be adopted. But will the people even through so specious a pretext as this ever sanction so monstrous an usurpation of their rights? Let but a project to grant to actual settlers who shall improve this land by cultivation be started, and the idea is hooted at, while any thing in the shape of a monopoly is encouraged. We trust the people will watch with jealous eye all attempts to create so monstrous a monopoly, whether by an individual, by a company, or by the general government.

It has ever been through some specious pretext like this that the people have been cheated out of their rights. Doubtless a Railroad to the Pacific connecting with our Lakes and the internal commerce of the Country, and also with Europe would be of incalculable advantage, securing as it wonld to us the advantages of the shortest route across the continent between Asia and Europe, and thus secure to us the benefits arising from the great travel and trade between the most important points of the globe. But it is far better to do without all these advantages than that we should create a power independent of the people, a power that should be able to rule the destinies of mankind; let us do without these advantages rather than create a power that shall be stronger than the people. History should give us sufficient warning to beware of all such experiments.

Here it is proposed to give to one man and his associates a tract of land 60 miles wide, (30 on each side of the road) estimated at about 80,000,000 of acres! or at the rate of 384,000 acres for every ten miles! to him and his associates forever!

Can it be possible that any man in a republican government will ever countenance by a serious thought, to say nothing about a vote, a project giving to any man or company, or government so enormous a power, let the recommendation come from as respectable a source as it may? Without this road can be built by some plan of free competition and for the sole benefit of the people as a nation, let it forever remain as it now is.

News from California.

The news from California is abundant and goes to confirm all previous accounts both pro and con, every one setting forth his own experience and success. There is a report of the probable loss of the Dolphin, John R. Clark, Samuel Crane, and Charles Alston of Newark were supposed to be on board of her, *eiyhteen dead bodies* have been found on the coast. The Ship Philadelphia was entirely consumed by fire in the harbor of San Francisco, she was 543 tons register, hailed from New York, and was under charter by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall of that city, she was insured for $15,000, and was to have sailed on the 1st of July for Manilla, via the Sandwich Islands.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—After perusing the remaks in your paper last week, on the beauties and advantages of Plainfield, I was induced to visit the enchanted spot. I found that the place and every thing around answered precisely to the description given; and I had almost determined to come and settle among your inhabitants, when it occurred to me that the place with all its advantages, was yet wanting in something to make it more attractive, at least in the winter season; namely a pavement. The walks do well enough for the sunny Summer, but when that dreary, cold, rainy season Winter sets in, then you must be shut up in the house, or if you venture out it must be at the risk of being mired or getting wet feet, and bringing in quantities of mud upon the ladies carpet, thus not only soiling them but which is a greater evil or more expensive at least, wearing them out much sooner. Why do not the ladies give their husbands a few hints concerning this subject and show them, that if they would all unite in putting their mites together, they might very easily have a good pavement extending the whole length of the vilage, at very little expense for each individual. You would derive many advantages from this improvement. The instructors of the youths would be less annoyed with dust arising from the floors of their school rooms every time their classes move to and from their desks. The young gentlemen would enjoy more their walks home with the ladies on dark evenings from church; your domestics would not need to scrub so much, thereby wasting time and wearing out strength; and it would also greatly increase the value of property. Let the citizens of Plainfield consider this matter and if, in a few months I should visit this place again and find that this improvement has been made, they will hear that a house and lot have been purchased by

A STRANGER.

The Temperance Lecture.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—According to notice given by handbills posted throughout the Village that Gen Riley one of the Ex-V. Presidents of the N. Y. State Temperance Society, wanted 1000, men to hear an address in front of your office on the subject of Temperance, I was among others induced to attend. The meeting was not very large nor very enthusiastic, although conducted with the utmost decorum and great good humor. But like many other matters which concern the public, the god of this world so interfered as to blind the people to their true interest, and when this is the case it is a very difficult matter for *truth* to have any effect; self interest and prejudice were suffered to outweigh the general good. As the speaker very truly remarked; "prejudice never hears but one side of a question; if you ask such men, what do you know about it? why Jacob told me so! the tavern-keeper told me so! the priest told me so! the politician told me so! The lecturer like some few whom history speaks of, endeavored to advocate man's true interest by advocating with too much *truth* his rights, which in this age of the world as well as under the Roman Governor it is too painfully evident is unpopular, therefore so few have the moral courage to advocate any thing so unpopular and unfashionable as truth, none but those who dare run the risk of being called a madman or an infidel will do so! You may advocate whigism, locofocoism, or any other kind of ism, but truth is too unpopular for the moral courage of most men, and therefore it is but rarely attempted. C.

ALBERT GALLATIN, the venerable statesman and sage, died on Sunday morning, at the house of his son-in-law, in Aristora, aged 88 years and 6 months and 15 days. His funeral will take place at Trinity Church on Tuesday at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Gallatin, who lived to a great age, died a few months since.

☞ A Terrible Accident at Camden occurred on Saturday afternoon last, in which one man was instantly killed and several others severely injured. A new three story brick building owned by Timothy Newell, in consequence of a defective foundation, suddenly gave way while the workmen ware engageed in plastering the parlors on the first floor, eompletely overwhelming them with the tons of brick and mortar of which the building was composed, not a vestige of the walls being left above ground.

The whole neighborhood was immediately alarmed, and by the vigourous efforts of the by-standers the bodies of the laborers were exhumed from the mass of ruins, being four in number. Levi Cook, colored, was already dead; R. Cheeseman, plasterer, had his collar bone terribly fractured and Alex Griscom and J. Lucas also plasterers, were internally injured but will doubtless recover.

Anti-Monopoly Meeting.

According to adjournment, a respectable number of the citizens of the County of Sussex, met at the American Hotel, on the evening of the 8th of August, and organized themselves by the appointment of VICTOR M. DRAKE, Chairman, and John Rorback, Jr. Secretary. Mr. Drake, upon taking the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, stating that the main purpose for which they were convened was the selection of delegates to attend the Anti-Monopoly State Convention to be held at Trenton, on the 5th of September next. The matter of choosing delegates to represent this county in the State Convention at Trenton, on the 5th of September next, was then taken up, and upon motion of David Ryerson, Esq, who observed that this was no political movement, but one which affected both parties alike, it was resolved that an equal number of delegates be selected from the Whig and Democratic ranks. Whereupon David Ryerson, Isaac Shiner, Thomas Lawrence, John J. Cooper, Aaron H. Kelsey, Whitfield S. Johnson, Wm L. Smith, C. M. Halsted, Jos. A. Osborne, Victor M. Drake, Jas. H. Struble, Jonathan Whitaker, John H. Nelden, R. R. Morris, and Henry K. Winans were appointed.

Among other resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That the giving of free tickets to Editors of newspapers, members of the Legislature, Judges and other public functionaries, is an indirect bribe corrupting in its tendency, and that the accepting of the same is derogatory to the character of an upright and independent man; and that the sanctioning of it by legal enactment, as was done by the Legislature at its last session, is destructive of equal rights and practically establishes a "privileged class" at the expense of the many, and ought to be abolished.

V. M. DRAKE, Chairman.

JOHN RORBACK, JR., Secretary.

MONOPOLIES—PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.—The origin of all the frauds practised upon the people of New Jersey has sprung mainly from the non-publication of the laws of the State, in the abscence of which the people were kept in ignorance of the encroachments of the Monopoly.—Had the Legislature of that State passed an act authorising the publication of the laws of each session in the County papers of the State, then the people would have known these Monopoly Companies were acting in violation of their charters, and a stop would long since have been put to their impositions. The practice in vogue with the Monopoly members of the legislature has always been to prevent the people from knowing what powers and privileges were confered upon them at each annual legislative session, in addition to those obtained in their original charter by refusing to make public their acts; by this means the people have been completely duped and hood-winked out of their rights, and may always expect to be so long as they tolerate their representatives in keeping their acts hidden in the dark. —*Pike Co. (Pa.) Democrat.*

Incendiary Fires &c.

ST. LOUIS. Aug. 13.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last evening, to burn the Steamer 'Whirlwind' as she was leaving this port. Three state rooms were fired. Mc. Guire's steam saw-mill was burned down on Thursday night, loss $6,000, insured—the work of an incendiary. A great Democratic meeting has been held at Palmira, at which Benton was repudiated. Another at Platte City. Birch and Benton addressed the different meetings, and at both resolutions were adopted to suit themselves, and there was much excitement. The steamer Tamerlane has just arrived from the Yellow-Stone, and brings intelligence that a great number of Indians had died of Cholera at the head of the river—also, that the Platte River Indians, on the Missouri, were at war among themselves, and that the Sioux had made an attack upon Grosventures village, but were repulsed. They threaten, however, to return and renew the attack and exterminate their adversaries, together with the traitors at the Fort locatd there. The Railroad from Meredosia to Quincy, Ill., has been sold by Gov. French for $1850, to a Quincy company. There were three fires in this city last night, but little damage was done. Two of them were small offices attached to lumber yards. The rivers are falling.

The Directors of the Free Academy in New York, have adopted Phonography as one of the studies of that institution. Its advantages are becomeing more appreciated every day, and before long it will be an indispensable element of education.

The value of steamboats built and registered in Pittsburg exceeds two and a half million of dollars, and the annual value of property of all kinds on the river to which its citizens stand in the relation of owners consigners, &c., cannot fall short of forty millions.

☞ A person, trying to impress upon another the uncertainty of human speculation, observed—'They might be compared to a pot of eels in the river, you could not tell how many there were till you took them up and counted them.'

There is a great mortality among fowls in and near Cincinnatti, and nearly all brought to market one morning died on the farmer's hands.

Election Returns.

The State of Iowa has gone Democratic by a large majority.

MINESOTA.—Mr. Sibley has been reelected to Congress without opposition. The Legislature was chosen without regard to party.

The result of the Congressional elections in North Carolina is the same as before, viz: 6 Whigs and 3 Democrats. In Kentucky there is a nett Democratic gain of one member; in Indiana a nett Democratic gain of two members, besides a Democratic Free Soiler; and in Tennessee a nett Democratic gain of two or three. These gains are sufficient to give the Democrats a small majority in the House, if the members yet to be heard from should be politically the same as in the last Congress.—The Democrats, however, are more likely to gain than lose, in these remaining members. The Tribune, we see, gives up the house; the Senate is also Democratic.

Cholera.

New-York, Aug. 13--105 cases, 41 deaths.

Brooklyn' Aug. 13—35 cases 16 deaths.

Philada. Aug. 13—17 cases, 10 deaths.

Albany, August 13—56 cases, 11 deaths, during the last 48 hours ending this day at noon.

Boston, Aug. 13—29 deaths in the last 48 hours.

CARLISLIE, Pa. Aug. 13.

Gen. Taylor was taken ill on his arrival here, but prompt medical aid rendered him able to proceed to Chambersburg.

BUFFALO, Aug 13.

The steamer Empire State sprung a leak on her passage up Lake Michigan on Thursday morning last during a severe gale. Every effort was made to keep her afloat with her pumps, but it was fouud impossible, and she was run ashore just below the "Sleeping Bear," where she now lies in nine feet of water It is feared that she will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were all saved.

Emigrants—Progress of the Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The pioneer train of California emigrants reached fort Kearney in ten days from Independence, and will probably overtake the first train.

The cholera has disappeared from most of the towns on the Missouri. There is some increase of the disease in this city, during the last few days, though but few of the cases proved fatal. The weather is rainy.

There is a strong movement on foot to reestablish the Quarantine.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 7

The improvement which has taken place in the health of our city, allows the Board of Health to make tri-weekly instead of daily reports.

Horrible Murder and Suicide.

CHARLESTON, Friday, August. 10.

Mr. George Dye, residing near Feasterville in this State, for some unknown cause, shot his wife, killing her instantly, then killed himself. His children were eye-witnesses to the horrible scene.

The Plattsburg Fire.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Aug, 11

The fire at plattsburg has proved far more disastrous and extensive than was anticipated.

The village is nearly in ruins; 65 buildings were burnt, among which were 30 stores of our principal business men, such as L. Myres, D. Ketchum, Vilas & Crosby, & Sons, Mr. R. Platt & Co. Bailey, Fitch & Cook, Nicholas & Lynde, W. H. Morgan & Son, T. Convoy, W. Reed, jeweller, and S. T. Vilas. The Post-Office and Bank are also reported burned. The loss is immense. A considerable portion was covered by insurance, but a vast amount was not.'

Four boys died very suddenly in a brick yard near Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday. They were very much exhausted by labor in the sun, drank copiously of ice water, and were all corpses in fifteen minutes thereafter.

There is not a book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable portions as to time and quality. Being new every day, it invites to habits of reading, and affords, an easy way of acquiring knowledge so essential to the individual and community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly, and profitably, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

DEBATEABLE.—The general denunciation of Rose bugs by the owner of fruit trees, brings in mind the following extract from the journal of the Rev. Mr. Bigelow, in 1794. 'To-day picked my Isabella grapes; crop much injured by attack of rosebugs in the Spring. Query.—Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects'—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Boston barber advertises to shave anything—even 'the face of nature.'

Robbery.—On friday Morning last, about 10 o'clock, a gang of six strolling negroes from Philadelphia, entered and robbed the house of Edward Rinear, on the Delaware, about four miles above Burlington, of a watch, clothing bedding, &c. The family was about the farm, and on their return to the dwelling, discovering their loss, pursued the squad of negroes, who had been noticed in passing. After parleying some time, one of them turned informer and charged another with having the watch hid in his boot. The gang scattered, but were all arrested the same morning They had a hearing in the afternoon before A. W. Archer, Esq., who committed them all to Mount Holly jail to take their trial at next court.—*Burlington Gazette.*

Burglarious Attempt.—On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, a clored man called at the house of Mr. Eli Adams, a short distance from town, and asked for a drink; and being somewhat excited by liquor, Mr. Adams gave him a half-dollar to leave, fearing that he would disturb Mrs. Adams, who is confined to bed by sickness. He then left. At about 2 o'clock next morning, Mr. A. was alarmed by some person breaking into the house; he immediately seized a club and met the burglar about half-way through the window, which was broken to pieces, and after getting a few blows at him, succeeded in ejecting him The ruffin then procured some bricks, which he threw at the house, fortunately without injuring any of the inmates. In the meantime, Mr. A. dispatched the nurse who was tending his wife to alarm a neighbor who came with a loaded gun, which Mr. A. discharged at him, with the view, of intimidating or crippling him, as he could have shot him dead, being but a few yards distant. Seeing he was not injured, the sconndrel made another attack with bricks; but Mr A. having help. succeeded after a fierce scuffle, in capturing him, when he proved to be the same man who had received the half-dollar from him but two hours previous. After a hearing before Edward Vanmeter, Esq., he was committed yestereday morning. He was considerably wounded in the scuffle; which added to his maimed condition, he wanting several fingers and toes, presented a horrible spectacle. He said his name was George Johnson, and did not endeavor to make any defence. We learn he had been an inmate of the Country Poor House for some time. Mr. Adams' courage and self posession is highly commendable.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

A Post Office has been established at Fair Mount, Hunterdon County, in this State, and P. T. B. Emmons, Esq, appointed Postmaster. This place, formerly known as 'Vesceliu's Store,' is about 3 1-2 miles north of New Germantown.

We learn from New-Orleans, that Rey, the abducted Spaniard, was daily expected to arrive, and to give testimony in his own case.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Aug. 15

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 25
RYE FLOUR	3 00
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 25
CORN	57 a 60
OATS	36 a 38

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 00 a 1 10
CORN " do	60 a 62 1-2
OATS " do	33 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	16 a 18
HAMS do new	—
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

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ELLEN WAREHAM; OR LOVE AND DUTY.

A Thrilling Novel of Real Life.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published

ELLEN WAREHAM; OR LOVE AND DUTY.

A Novel by Miss Ellen Pickering, author of the Poor Cousin, Kate Walsingham, the Orphan Niece, Agnes Serle, the Secret foe, the Heiress, Nan Darell, Who Shall be Heir, the Merchant's Daughter, the Quit Husband, The Fright, The Expectant, the Prince and Pedlar, Cousin Hinton, the Squire, etc. etc. Three volumes complete in one; printed from new type, and on fine white paper; price 25 cents; or five copies of any of Miss Pickering's novels for one dollar.

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AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FROM THE INFANCY OF MANKIND TO THE PRESENT TIME. By G. C. Hebbe, L. L. D. Now ready 1st volume bound in cloth.—Price $1.75 and to be continued in monthly parts, until finished, five numbers forming a volume 25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in constant view the celebrated treaties of Lucian—"How a history ought to be written." Truth in its severity, and reason in its manly state are the chief Muses and graces to which he has done obedience. What a different view has been presented to us by other historians. No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and have been hailed by frequent laudatory notices of the press, of which abridged extracts are here subjoined.

[From the Democratic Review.]

This beautiful octavo--the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the initial volume of a new and greatly improved work, devoted to the history of the Universe, based not merely upon the usually received data of former historians but derived from the best authorities, attested by revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in archœelogy by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records, have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, that the wonder has been not that such a work as the present should make its appearance but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we find no cause to regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious press of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure of more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since, when completed, it will form a compendious library of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 23.]

In regard to the literary execution of this work we have spoken as the numbers appeared but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any single work of universal history in the English language.

[From Graham's Magazine.]

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by twenty years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with all the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events, and tracked the source of politicial convulsions by a thousand pulses, back to the hidden heart of some great principle.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Dr. Hebbe by availing himself of the light of which the Egyptian hierologists and other investigators of antiquity, have shed on the earliest history of man, by means of his vast erudition enabling him to avoid the errors of compilers, and to draw from the original and most undoubted sources of authority, and by his acute judgment, his liberal philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, while the author rejects the supersition of the ancient priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.

[From the N. Y. True Sun.]

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though writing in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes picturesque and sometimes even eloquent and sublime.

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WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

THOMAS A. MORTON,
ABRAHAM A. KING.
WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,

Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

A fellow out west having been challenged lately to mortal combat, selected as his weapons, two huge plates of *green cucumbers*, cut in slices with vinegar, and a full dozen green apples, to each plate as a desert. His opponent backed out.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3 The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6 The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye: or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
" " Thresher	$28
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" Bands for driving, etc.	$5

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Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

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Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

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Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

N. B An entirely new assortment of Dry Goods just opened, cheaper than ever before offered; also Mens and Boys palmleaf hats, some at 6d. a piece.

A large assortment of Stone and Earthen ware selling at reduced prices.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69.

FIRE AND WATER

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VALUABLE PAINT

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Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

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Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14 77.

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Dec, 20. 1848.

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Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.
April 16. 1849. [68.

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THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

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Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

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WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

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PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

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The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

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Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

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No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

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THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following CARD of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr. S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

H. ADAMS & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy dress articles &c.

No. 316 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public, and particularly to their customers, in this and the adjoining Counties, that in addition to the regular Fashions they have made full arrangements for the purpose of keeping themselves in the constant receipt of the various novelties of the London and Paris markets. This is done with the view of rendering their assortment still more attractive to their numerous patrons, a continuance of whose favors they will endeavor to merit by an adherence to moderate charges, and by rendering the style and character of their garments second to no house in the trade. Their stock of goods for

Spring and Summer

wear comprises all the various new and approved styles in vogue.

In the way of **Ready made Garments**—we shall have an unusually extensive supply, consisting of our well known styles of sacks, peltos, dress and frock coats, pantaloons, vests, cloaks, &c. with a collection of the richest fancy dress articles, including silk and satin scarfs and cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, half-hose, shirts, silk under-shirts, under drawers, &c.

Country customers who may purchase ready made clothing at our establishment, are assured that it is all made under our immediate supervision, and will be cheerfully warranted.

Our facilities for filling all orders enable us to fit and furnish complete suits at a remarkably brief notice. Call and see.

Newark, May 1. 1849. [33.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

HARDWARE.

ALFRED F. LAGRAVE,

210 *Greenwich, corner of Barclay street, New York.*

IS now opening his Spring supply of goods consisting of every article in the LINE which he offers on the very lowest cash prices; he would therefore solicit purchasers from this vicinity to favor him with a call. Always on hand

Best Cut and Wrought Nails,

Ames & Rowland's, Shovels and Spades: Field's Tacks, Brads, and Sparables; Harris's grass and grain Scythes, Dunn's grass and grain Scythes; hay and manure Forks; best wood Screws and Hinges; knob, till and closet Locks; best Shoe Thread; Hoes and Rakes; Files and Edge Tools; best London Emery; Coopers Glue; Table and Pocket Knives; Gun Powder, Shot and Caps; Wade & Butcher's Rasors; best Turkey Oil Stone; Brushes and Cordage; Britannia and Plated Ware; German Silver Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin'd and Enameled; Coffee and Spice Mills; Tea Trays; Scales and Patent Ballances; Bath Brick; Screens and Scieves; Molasses Gates; Stair Rods; Plains, Pick Axes and Crow Bars; Japaned Tin Ware; and

California Mining Tools

of every Description

March, 1849. [13.3m.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,
Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a large light bay mare, about 16 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, has a touch of the heaves, the hair of the tail has been docked off with a knife, was last heard of at Scotch Plains; whoever will return said mare to the subscriber at Union Farms, or send a line through the mail stating where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

JAMES ROSS.

July, 1849.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1Y

THE ESSEX STANDARD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published at Elizabethtown, N. J. is an excellent medium through which professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others can make known their wishes to all classes of society in that section of the State, as it is distributed gratuitously at every dwelling and place of business in Elizabethtown, Elizabethport and many copies in the country. The terms of advertising (which are very liberal) will be made known at the office, at Mr. E. Drake's store, near the Railroad depot.

☞ Letters from a distance (if by mail prepaid) will receive prompt attention.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1849. | NO. 36.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country.) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Those Pretty Stars!

Those pretty stars! those pretty stars!
How many a tale their beauties tell,
Of sweet society, and peaceful hours,
Passed with those I loved so well.

Those stars in beauty still will stay,
With that soft unvarying light,
But hearts that throbbed have fled away,
To climes of death—of endless night.

And so 'twill be in after days,
That peaceful light they still will shed,
And others hymn their falling rays,
When I am mingled with the dead.

M.

How Jenks caught the Cholera.

Mr. Jenks was a small man, rather inclined to obesity. He had a full, round, red face, a short, neck, indicative of apoplexy, and wore a white hat. Jenks prided himself on his temperance; but he had a mortal horror of total abstinance societies and was suspected of sometimes taking a drop too much. Indeed his affection for the glass might be read in his countenance, for the carbuncle glowed in all its flaming beauty. One day in last September, as he was waddling along St. Charles st, he imagined that he felt a slight twinge in the abdominal regions. Visions of cholera and collapse, camphor and red pepper, mustard and opium, were immediately conjured up in his mind. In the excitement of the moment, he seized his friend Snooks, who happened passing, and informed him in a mysterious whisper that he had good reason to believe that he—Jenks—had the cholera.

'Well my dear fellow said snooks,—'take some brandy and peppermint.'

Jenks acquiesced; 'he wasn't in the habit of indulging in the use of ardent spirits; but in these times one scarcely knew when he would be called upon to kick the bucket.'

Upon this the two friends entered the Exchange and called for brandy and peppermint. While the interesting ceremony of touching glasses was being performed, 'Snooks,' said Jenks, 'what are the first symptons of cholera?'

'Well, I believe the first symptons are a violent cascading, just as if you had taken a powerful emetic.'

Having drained his glass Mr. Jenkins turned to depart, but scarcely had he reached the door when he became deathly pale, his lips quivered, his limits faltered, he was seized with a sudden nausea which affected him in precisely the manner indicated by his respected friend Snooks. The Brandy was soon ejected and the unfortunate man sank into a chair, exclaiming. 'I've got the cholera, I've got the cholera, what shall I do?' 'Send him home' said Snooks. 'Give him some more brandy and peppermint,' interposed the bar keeper. 'Rub him with mustard,' ejaculated a third. 'Send for the doctor,' suggested a fourth. The latter proposition was after some debate adopted. A physician was sent for and shortly appeared. He felt the sick man's pulse, looked at his tongue, asked how he felt, and then with a wise shake of the head pronounced it a decided case of cholera. A cab was summoned, Jenks was put into it by his kind friends, and with Mr. Snooks beside him, was driven home. Arrived there, Jenks, who, by this time felt a little better, mounted the steps and pulled, the bell. The summons was quickly attended to By Mrs J. in person.

'Why, gracious me! what is the matter, Mr. Jenks?'

The individual thus addressed did not deign to reply, but staggered past his better half and threw himself on a sofa.

'Take off my boots, Mrs. Jenks.'

'For heavens sake what ails you, Mr. Jenks?'

'Mrs. Jenks, take off my boots.'

'Can't you say what's the matter?'

'Madam, your husband has the cholera, and if you don't take off his boots, before five minutes, he'll be in a collapse, an then madam, you'll be a widow, and my life isn't insured, let me tell you,' Here Mr J. had a return of the nausea, and rolling up his eyes declared he felt the cramps coming on. No time was lost in divesting him of his clothes, when he was carried to bed with the assistance of the benevolent Mr. Snooks, who seemed a very unaffected spectator of the moving scene. Two Physicians were called in, and the patient was dosed with the usual remedies. He was rubbed with mustard and pepper, dipped in a warm bath, and in fact, all kinds of horrid mixtures, potions, lotions, pills and draughts, were successfully administered to him, *secundem artem*, as the doctors say,—which means that poor Jenk's inside was for the nonce turned into an apothecary's shop, without however, its order and regularity. Happily, Jenks had the constitution of a horse, or he never could have digested so much physic with impunity. He finally recovered, although on his first apperance in the street, it was remarked that his corpulence had much diminished, and the carbuncles had entirely lost their fiery hue. He frequently boasts of his narrow escape from falling a victim to the dreadful pestilenc. But there are those who know that on the day that he was attacked, Snooks had dexterously mixed a little ipecachuana with the brandy and peppermint, which his friend so innocently imbibed as a preventive. Jenk's nervous temperament led him first to imagine himself ill, and then, his very good natured friend, to whom he imparted his fears played off on him the practical joke which we have narrated.—*N. O. Picagune.*

A STREET INCIDENT.—Passing along one of the minor streets of our city, yesterday, for the purpose of making observations on human nature, we saw two elderly ladies and a swarm of children standing and playing at the entrance of a court. At the same time, a foreigner with a box on his back was going by, but was hailed by one of the ladies and asked if the box contained music?

'No Madame,' answered the foreigner, 'it is von most magnificent show. It 'ave got Sheneral TAYLOR and all his shoulders flog de Mexican—I Mexican myself, Madame, but I var not in de fight, so it var not my fault my countrymans got vipped. Only one cent, Madame, for Sheneral TAYLOR see, and his horse Vitey—and all toder heroes. You look in, Madame?'

'No,' answered the spokeswoman, 'I thought it was music. I don't want to see General TAYLOR—General TAYLOR *has got no office for me.* Hav'nt you nothing else?'

'Oh yes Mame—I got every ting else—I got the California goold mine. Show you how they dig up de gold vid shovel and wheelbarrow. Let you see great big pile goold—three hundred million dollars—all for one cent.'

'What good will it do me to see it, you old fool unless I could get my flippers on it? I want to see something funny.'

'Vell, here I'ave got Mr. CLAYTOON and all de Sheneral TAYLOR Cabinet, drinking de vine and telling de Sheneral who must be poot out and who must be poot in.—You look at dem Madame, for von cent?'

'No—what's the use of looking at them? They can't put me out. Why don't you carry something woth seeing? *Have you got no monkey?*'

Just at this moment we passed out of hearing, but we had heard enough to convince us that popularity is a thing which great men must divide with apes and baboons, and that the larger share sometimes falls to the latter. A monkey would have been more 'available' in this instance than all the illustrious representative automaton which the show-man had in his box—and we rather think the old lady was in the right.—*Pennsylvanian.*

'SHE BEARS.'—The principal of an Academy in an advertisement, mentioned his female assistant, and the 'reputation for teaching which she bears;' but the printer—careless fellow—left out the 'which,'—so the advertisement went forth commending the lady's reputation for '*teaching she bears.*'

"The prospect of heaven, itself," says Cooper, in one of his novels, "would have no charm for an American of the backwoods, if he thought there was any place further west."

Perilous Balloon Ascent and Descent.

On the 25th ult. Mr. Green the veteran æronaut with his wife and several other individuals made an ascension with his great Nassau Balloon, from Vauxhall, London. After ascending some distace into the air, it came down again rapidly. Mr. Green, who was seated in the, car, perceiving the extreme danger, commenced emptying the sand bags of ballast as quick as he possibly could, but even this did not prevent the gradual sinking. On passing over St. George's road, near West-square, the balloon landed on the roofs of houses Nos. 94 and 95, on the north side of the London road. The car, in which seven of the œrounats were seated, struck the front of the house with considerable violence, so much so that three of the persons who were standing on the hoop were thrown forward on the roof, which fortunately happened to be a flat one, but the fourth clung to the net-work of the balloon. The machine being thus relieved from the weight of three of its occupants, and having escaped perforation, instantly rose into the air to a considerable altitude, when a fresh current of air carried it in a southernly direction, apparently towards Croyden. A messenger afterward arrived at Vauxhall gardens, conveying the information that, after passing over a great portion of the county of Kent, the balloon was safely settled upon terra firma in an open field, within half a mile of Erith Church.

The Mistaken Critics.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

A gentleman had a portrait painted, and wished to get the opinions of his friends, as to its correctness. 'This cannot be your portrait,' said one, 'it bears no resemblance to you, whatever. The painter is an ignorant fellow, he has painted you dark, while you are very fair' 'It represents you old and ugly,' said another, 'and without flattery, you are young and good looking.' 'The eyes are too small,' said a third; 'the portrait must be retoucheed.'

The painter, finding it useless to attempt to convince them that it was well done, paints another, and succeeds to his own perfect satisfaction. But he is again disappointed, for the friends condemned it *sans ceremonie.* 'Very well gentlemen' said the painter, 'you shall be satisfied. I pledge myself to paint a picture that shall please you, or I will paint no more. Come tomorrow and you shall see.'

The connoiseurs departed, and the painter said to the gentleman, 'your friends are a crowd of ignorant critics. If you desire I will prove it to you. I will remove the head of the portrait, and you shall put yours in its place.' 'Very well' said the gentleman, 'I consent.'

On the next day, the *troupe* of wiseacres assembled, to inspect the portrait. It was shown to them in a dark corner and at a little distance.

'Well, messieurs, how do you like the picture now?' asked the painter. 'What do you think of it? I have retouched the head with great care.'

'It was useless for us to return,' said they, 'for you show us nothing but a sketch. That is not at all our friend.'

'You are mistaken, messieurs, for it is your friend himself.—*Cassville (Ga.) Standard.*

Facts for Mechanics.

St. Paul was a mechanic; a tent-maker.—Our Saviour was a mechanic; a carpententer.—The great Architect of the universe, in the mechanism of the heavens and earth, with its productions, animate and inanimate, displays, a power and skill which human hands and human wisdom may attempt to imitate, but which they can never equal or approach.

Next farmers, mechanics are the most numerous and the most important class of the community. Whatever promotes their interests, of course promotes the interests of the public. They, like farmers, have great facilities and great inducements to become men of science and sound knowledge. Every mechanic in every operation, brings into usesome principles of science; which principle it is of course, his interest and his convenience to understand.

Every apprentice boy, no matter how assidious or how rigorous his employment if he spends a few minutes daily in useful reading and other modes of improvement, is certain to be a man of future influence and respectability. That apprentice who seeks most assidiously the interests of his employer, promotes most effectually his own interest; as character in the best capital a young man can have for the commencement of business.

Mechanics, like farmers, make safe and enlightened statesman. They are well educated fyr legislators, and for other offices, because educated in schools of experience Who can be better qualified to make laws for aiding the operations of business than those engaged in those operations.

Ship and Wale Collision.

The packet ship Hibernia on her late voyage from this port to Liverpool while going through at a furious rate, struck full in the head an immense sperm whale, which flinging himself half out of the sea before he sought his depth, struck his assailant with his enormous flukes.

The whale was supposed to be instantly killed for the water around the ship's stern was completely discoloured with blood and oil. No hurt was done to the ship.

It is supposed the whale she struck was either ill or sleeping on the surface. The oldest seamen in the Hibernia had never witnessed nor heard of a similar occurrence. For hours after this accident a solitary whale was seen roving around our vessel, and spouting, doubtless in search of his murdered mate.

Do not Despise Small Things.

The possibility of a great change being introduced by very slight beginnings, may be illustrated by a tale which Lockman tells of a vizier, who having offended his master, was condemned to perpetual captivity in a lofty tower. At night his wife came to weep below his window. 'Cease your grief,' said the sage; 'go home for the present and return hither when you have procured a live beetle, together with a little ghee (or buffalo's butter), three clews one of the finest silk, another of of stout pack thread, another of whipcord; finally, a stout coil of rope.' When she came again to the foot of the tower, provided according to her husband's commands, he directed her to touch the head of the insect with a little of the ghee, to tie one end of the silk thread around him, and to place the reptile on the wall of the tower. Seduced by the smell of the butter, which he conceived to be in store somewhere above him, the beetle continued ro ascend till he reached the top and thus put the vizier in posession of the end of the thread, and drew up the packthread by means of the silk, the small cord by means of the packthread, and by means of the cord a stout rope capable of sustaining his weight--and so at last escaped from the place of his duresse.

Vegetable Remains in Coal.

An abundance of distinctly preserved vegetable remains occur through the coal mines of Great Britain. But the first example is found in the coal mines of Bohemia. The most elaborate imitations of living foliage upon the painted ceilings of Italian palaces, bear no comparison with the beautious profusion of extant vegetables forms, in whichthe galleries of these instructive coal mines are overhung. The roof is covered as with a canopy of gorgeous tapestry, with festoons of the most graceful foliage, hung in wild confusion over every part of its surface. The effect is heightened by the contrast of the coal-black, color with the light ground-work of the rock, to which they are attached. The spectator feels himself transported, as if by enchancement, into the forest of another world. He beholds trees of a form and character now unknown upon the face of the earth, almost in the beauty and vigor of their primeval life, their scaly stems and bendning branches, and with their delicate apparatus of foliage are all spread before him; little imparted by the lapse of ages, and leaving faithful records of systems of vegetation, which began and terminated in times of which those relics are the infaliable historians.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, August 23, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

"We hold these truths to be SELF EVIDENT: that ALL men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain UNALIENABLE rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness!"

The above was the unanimous declaration of the thirteen original States in Congress assembled. It was thus the political equality of man's rights was made the fundamental principle upon which our government is founded; and upon its universal application to *all* alone can *any* claim this right; and upon such application alone can we hope to see it sustained. Therefore that we may become a republic in fact, as well as in name, to prove our sincerity, it becomes absolutely necessary that we restore to every man under the government this his inalienable birthright, before we can commence the first principles of our government; the justness of this is self-evident to all who revere the principles of true democracy.

It was this sacred principle for which our forefathers fought, and which is implanted in every human breast, and which needs but to be asserted to gain universal sympathy and assent; the justness of which is acknowledge by all nations in their attempts to adopt it for themselves.

This being the inalienable birthright of man, it cannot be delegated to another; and wherever they do not enjoy it, it is evident they are robbed of their just and equal rights; and the government under which this is the case cannot be a republic, as it violates the first principles upon which alone a republic can be founded.

There can only be two opinions on such a subject, because there are ambitious demagogues who are not content with equal rights, but who are constantly seeking some office, or some special act of incorporation, which will enable them to lord it over their fellow men; it is by such men that mankind are robbed of their rights.

The Declaration of Independence contains the true principles of Democracy, and if faithfully applied to man's political and religious rights, will ever direct him aright.

Conventions may agree or disagree, there is, and perhaps always will be ambitious men in them who may have influence enough to set up false gods, and who may have brazen impudence enough to bid the people fall down and worship the golden calf, while they rob them of their rights; and there may be some who through false pride or through the glitter of the golden calf, or a desire to participate in their unholy gains that may obey them; but we trust the people, the honest, fearless, and hardy sons of toil, those by the sweat of whose brows our government is supported, and by whom it must continue to be sustained, will ever keep in view and endeavor to extend those cherished principles of our forefathers which they declared as the basis of universal liberty, and made the foundation of our government; and which in proof of their sincerity they died to maintain.

THE SCALPEL.—A Journal of Health adapted to popular and professional reading, and the exposure of Quackery:—We have read the August number of this journal. It is certainly conducted with superior ability, and its pages possess an interest to the general reader seldom found in any work on so abstruse a subject. It is well adapted to popular instruction; the sound common sense which prevades it is well calculated to convince the most prejudiced mind. The object as stated to be, is to do away with the abuses of Medicine.

"Nature is ever busy, by the silent operation of her own forces endeavoring to cure disease. Her medicines are air, warmth, food, water, and sleep. Their use is directed by *Instinct*, and that man is most worthy the name of physician, who most reveres its unerring laws.—*Editor.*"

Of course quackery, regular, and irregular, will oppose such simple agents. The Scalpel will in future be published quarterly, at one dollar per annum in advance. Every head of a family should subscribe, and if a man of sense, he will acknowledge at the end of the year it was a dollar economically laid out.

Friendship multiplies joys, divides griefs.

☞ ALL men have certain UNALIENABLE rights; LIFE, and LIBERTY. For the maintenance of these rights our government alone was established. But notwithstanding which, although *professing* to be guided by these principles, and the precepts of Christianity, as is acknowledged in a governmental capacity during the sessions of Congress; the sittings of which are daily opened with prayer; by a petition to Him who made us all, for the sincerity of their belief in the above declaration; and which our forefathers declared we were entitled to by the laws of nature and of natures God; and which they in adopting as the fundamental principles of our government, appealed to the supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions. Yet the government as practically carried out declares that negroes are an exception necessary to prove the rule; and that moreover it is also necessary to have a SLAVE MART within hearing of those prayers, and that the head of the nation should be a dealer in the article, to prove our sincerity in the belief that they are nothing more than a species of animate property, or merchandize, like skippers in cheese; in proof of which you are refered to their sale and purchase by members of Congress, and by the President of the United States!

What a commentary is this on the Declaration of Independence, on a republican government, and the inalienable rights of man!

Elections.

Maryland votes on the 3d of October for 6 Congressmen, and Louisiana for 4, Mississippi for 4, and Texas, for 2 members on the 5th of November. There are vacancies in Massachusetts, Ohio and Rhode Island, to be filled by special elections.

The eleven free soilers who have been elected to the next Congress, are likely to hold the balance of power in the House.

Cholera.

There was 11 cases of the Cholera and and 2 deaths in Newark, on Monday.

Fifty-nine new cases of cholera and 23 deaths were reported in New York on Monday, and 70 cases and 30 deaths on Tuesday.

The cholera at Buffalo increases. There were 50 cases and 17 deaths on Sunday and Monday morning. In Albany 11 cases and 5 deaths.

☞ FIRE AT MILLVILLE.—Albert Traphagen's store in Millville, (Springfield township,) in this county, was burned down between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday evening, only a small portion of the goods being saved. Insured for $1100 in the Newark Mut. Assurance Co.

☞ A Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting is so be held at Willow Grove, formerly known as the Windmill, 3 1-2 miles from Plainfield, the first week in September, by appointment of Rev. Mr. Winner, Presiding Elder. A similar meeting will be held this week at South Orange.

☞ NEWARK DAILY MERCURY.—This is a spirited little sheet, advocating liberal principles, and should as doubtless it does, receive a liberal encouragement, which is due to its merits; it is well conducted, on the right plan; having an independent opinion of its own which is fearlessly expressed; at least this is our opinion from the perusal of its columns.

☞ See prospectus of Scientific American in another column; it is a most invaluable journal; every inventor, mechanic, and artizan should subscribe.

Is it safe?

Reader, perhaps like ourselves you have business occasionally at Plainfield, and take passage in the cars? Did it ever occur to you while passing over the bridge near town, if it SHOULD prove insufficient to sustain the weight of the train, what a fearful catastrophe would occur? Now we do not wish to excite unnecessary fears, but either the bridge is not the safest (to appearance) of any in the world, or else many persons who have examined it are not very good judges.—*Elizabethtown Standard.*

☞ One pint of water converted into steam fills a space of nearly 2000 pints, and raises the pistion of a steam engine with the force of many thousand pounds. I may afterwards be condensed and re-appear as a pint of water.

A PROFITABLE FERRY.—The receipts of the Fulton Ferry, New York, are estimated at nine hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred dollars per annum!

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The people of New-Jersey will soon be called on to decide whether they will longer have their best interests sacrificed at the dictation of the railroad companies. Already the preparations betoken the approach of a mighty struggle between the free citizens of a sovereign state and the overgrown and corrupt corporations which have so long controlled its legislation, and warred against its prosperity. There will soon arrive a period when an outraged people will no longer submit to have their rights trampled on, and their good name blasted by the acts of the monster monopoly. This will be no mere *party* struggle; but it will be a contest between the people and their oppressors; between right and wrong; between the friends of equal and exact justice to all and those who regard special privileges as their birthright.

The people in all parts of the state are aroused to the importance of the antimonopoly movement, and we cannot for a moment doubt that it will gloriously triumph.

There is something grand in this effort of the people of our state. We see men and journals of all parties forgetting their minor differences, and uniting as one man in the efforts to throw off the shackles which special legislation—the fruit of corruption and fraud—has fastened on them. There is no party catch-words—no claptrap devices—employed to entice the unthinking and ignorant, but *argument* has prepared the minds of all intelligent citizens to understand their duty; and we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that this most important issue will be met with confidence, and that victory will declare in favor of the people. J.

INDEPENDENT THINKERS.—Who are they? Those democrats who voted for General Taylor last year, and who having deceived by his no-party pledges, have recently come out and voted the democratic ticket—these are the "*Independent Thinkers*' alluded to by the Tribune. But *theg* are neither "*a loose or casual aggregation.*" You'll never catch these fellows again voting a whig ticket. Hereafter they'll go in solid phalanx as compact as a rock and as hard to split.—*Trenton Daily News.*

"HONESTY, CAPACITY, AND FIDELITY."—Geo. C. Pratt, who has been appointed Post Master at Prairieville, Wisconsin, was collector of taxes in Woodstock, Vt., and ran away with the town's money, whereupon the citizens placed on record a vote that he had 'forfeited all claims to honor and integrity, and merits the scorn and contempt of every virtuous citizen.' The Woodstock Age says he was indicted there by the Grand Jury.

In the Hudson Co Court, the Grand Jury on Friday returned bills of indictment against six members of the N. Y. Kelly Guards, captured in the recent disturbance at Jersey city. We learn that no bill has yet been found against Perez, the Captain, who was bailed by Mr. Malone, a blacksmith in Jersey City, nor against Mr. Tyndall, who was also bailed, it being alleged that he took no part in the affair.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.

The decision was given to-day in the abduction case. The Spanish council was bound over to stand his trial at the U. S. circuit court, to be held next December. He gave bail in bonds of $5,000 for his appearance for trial

HORRIBLE.—According to a statement in the Sangamon (Ill.) Journal, of the 6th inst. a family in Mason county in that State, consisting of nine persons, were attacked with cholera, all of whom died but one child. The surviving child was removed by the neighbors, and the house then set on fire and consumed, with all its contents including the eight dead bodies.

Damages to the Maimed.

We learn that the friends of those slain and wounded at the railroad accident near Princeton intend to institute suits against the Company for damages. We are glad to hear this, and heavy damages we hope will be awarded in every case where a person was either killed or wounded. Dollars and cents even, can be but a poor recompense to a widowed heart or orphan children. But, since the accident occurred wholly by the wilful neglect of the managers of the company, damages to the amount of thousands should be rendered in every case. We will say to these people, many of whom are strangers in this State, that juries can now be found in New Jersey who cannot be controlled by monopoly power.—*Peoples Advocate.*

☞ Application will be made to the next Legislature for a law uniting the township of Van Vorst and Jersey city under one act of incorporation, to be named the 'CITY OF JERSEY,'—to be dividied into wards, the officers to be Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Controller, Street Commissioner, &c.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Penn. Whig State Convention.

This Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday last to nominate a Canal Commissioner.

The Convention was permanently organized in the afternoon by the election of Col. E. C. WILSON of Venango Co. as President.

The following resolutions among others were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention offers its warm congratulations to the people of the United States, and our glorious old Common wealth, in the success of the Democratic Whig party, in the election of that sound, sterling, patriotic Democratic Whig, Gen. Zachary Taylor, to the office of President of the United States, and of Wm. F. Johnston, our firm, enlightened and intelligent Governor, to the highest office within this Common wealth.

Resolved, That protection to the industry of the people is one of the first duties of government; that the true interest of the state and Nation are best promoted by placing the manufacturer, mechanic and laborer side by side with the agriculturist; that the days of greatest prosperity for the country have been those when domestic labor has been protected, and unnecessary and excessive importation of foreign fabrics prevented by a proper tariff of duties; and in our opinion, such results have not followed the tariff of 1846 and can never be promoted by its continuance.

The first of these resolutions in effect resolves, that whereas we have never possessed the principles of democracy, (if we *had* the name would be immaterial,) and inasmuch as our President in his own person violates the first fundamental principles of our government viz: That all men are entitled to certain unalienable rights among which are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness; by holding his fellow men in bondage, therefore resolved, that we adopt the name of *Democratic Whigs* and that Zachery Taylor be called the first of the earlier *Democratic Whig Presidents* in lieu of the principles which we thus so flagrantly violate.

The people in their recent congressional elections in lieu of the second have resolved. "*that the true interest of the State and Nation are best promoted by placing the manufacturer, mechanic and laborer side by side with the agriculturist*" by electing men who are in favor of continuing the tariff of 1846, the Subtreasury, and of all other democratic measures which are favorable to the equal rights of all.

A Christian Turk and A Turkish Christian.

I find the following in the Anti-Slavery Bugle, of Salem, Ohio.

"Christian *vs* Turk.—*Which is the most Christian?*—It has leaked out, that when the Sultan of Turkey subscribed for the relief of Irish distress, he was desirous of giving £10,000, but the English government interfered, saying that half the amount given by Queen Victoria would be sufficient. Her Majesty had given only £2,000, and therefore the Sultan was allowed to give only £1,000, just one-tenth of what his liberality prompted. Thus to save the pride of a Christian (!) Queen, who did not wish to be shamed by a Turk, the sum of £9,000, was withheld from a starving nation! How many hundred people were starved to death by this inhuman act, who can tell?'

Now see what an abominable thing the love of man-worship and human glory is. To save the credit of a hypocritical queen £9,000 must be withheld from her own subjects, whom she had robbed, and who were dying with starvarion, by hundreds and thousands, in wretched hovels, and by the wayside, where, in many places they were left to rot upon the ground, because the survivors had not the strength nor means to bury them!

Were it not for the history of the Nazarine and his deciples, and now and then an humble follower of his to be met with in this age, together with the few drops of mercy I have sometimes found within me which serve for proofs to the contrary, I should call the Christian religion the most impudent, shameless humbug that ever existed; but thanks to kind heaven, these proofs clear christianity, and throw all the shame and disgrace upon the hypocritical professors, where they belong. How noble appears the conduct of that despised Turk, compared with that of the British Queen and her despicable advisers!—*Portland Pleasure Boat.*

MAINE—*Home Exemption, Governor's Term.*—The Legislature of Maine adjourned last Wednesday morning, after a Session of a little more than three months. The *Portland Advertiser* says:

'The Home Exemption bill has been signed by the governor. It exempts real estate to the value of $500, and if a debtor is not the owner of real estate to that value then $500 of personal property to be by him selected *in additon to the specific exemptions already provided for.* The change is not to affect existing debts.—The Resolves submitting the question of a change of the time of holding the session of the Legislature passed both branches in such form as to extend the term of Gov. Dana if the charge is adopted, from May next to Jan. 1851.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken.

OUR COURSE.—We are among the very first to hoist the flag of General Taylor for the Presidency, because we thought him honest, independent and capable—all admit that but for our support he would have lost Delaware—all the independent, unpurchasable whigs and democrats went for the old hero. We understood from his letters, &c., that he would administer the Government with principles of the early Presidents; having no friends to reward, no enemies to punish—we have been disappointed, proscription has been the order of the day. We expected the friends of Taylor to supercede the old hands as fast as the commissions expired, but no sooner except for gross and palpable imcompetency or impropriety—instead of this the gullotine has been at work—in the appointment the best whigs have been neglected or treated with contumely—the real friends of Taylor have been almost mocked at—their recommendations utterly disregarded, and the behests of an unprincipled clique been taken for the voice of Delaware. But Delaware freemen will not tamely bear to be trampled upon. Democratic Whigs have the spirit, the will, and the power to do justice to themselves when cliques and cabals would put their feet upon their necks like slaves—*Remember tyrants, your doom is coming!*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—IS IT SO? A late number of the Exeter (England) Times, has an ably written review of a sermon by the dean of Exeter, entitled, 'The Sacredness of Human Life, and Doom of Murder.' The Dean's Text is the oft repeated passage—'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' The reviewer denies that the original Scripture reads so. He says:—

'I say these are *not* the words of God. It may seem strange for a layman to contradict a clergyman and a Dean to boot, on such a point! but this is not the first time that ecclesiastical dignitaries have been set right in their theology; nor will it be the last. I must therefore be pardoned for my presumption. The words of God are these:—'Whatsoever sheddeth man's blood, its blood shall be shed;' and if Mr Lowe asks me how I prove this, I refer him to the *original Hebrew, to the Septuagint, to the Vulgate, and to the versions (among others) of Wickliff, Calmet, Scio, and Ostervald.* The words by man, are an interpolation, and were placed in the passage by the 'Bishops, Priests and Deacons,' who produced one common version, and dedicated it to that Solomon of British Sovereigns, 'the most high and mighty Prince James,' who burned thousands of old women for witchcraft upon Bible authority.'

Is this so? Will some one versed in Hebrew lore ascertain?

☞ In a little over 100 days, 6,000 persons have been committed to the grave—and this out of a population of less than 60,000! This is an awful mortality—perhaps greater than has ever occurred in any city of the United States, with the same population. It is to be observed, however, that a good many hundreds of these persons were not really citizens of St. Louis, but had just landed here, bringing the seeds of death whithin them, and, still more unfortunate, carrying death into whatever quarter they went. To this cause, indeed, is to be attributed a vast portion of the mortality which has been recorded; and if the people are wise they will avoid, as far as possible, contributing to similar epidemics hereafter, *by insisting upon greater regard to cleanness and the proper ventilation of the houses occupied by the people.—St. Louis Republican.*

☞ The many who labor are slaves to the few that live in idleness. But this is their own fault, they have consented to be ridden, and elect their riders by their votes. Poor Simpletons! to find harness, whips and spurs, consent to be ridden, and then turned into the high-way to grub! Poor simpletons! They have power to cast their riders, and elect men from among themselves that would restore their rights to the earth, which would be the stepping stone to the recovery of other rights. Poor simpletons! they will not do this but throw up their caps and hurrah for drones that rob them, turn their children into the high way and drive them to the ends of the earth and even upon the ocean to procure bread!—*Portland Pleasure Boat.*

The Lousville Journal, (Whig paper,) winds up an article of two and a half columns, with the emphatics assertion that, 'in the fabrication into course forms of our great staples, Western manufacturers need no protection of a revenue Tarriff.'

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Isac Underhill, a farmer of Seacaucus, in North Bergen township, Hudson, Co. was committed to Newark jail, Friday afternoon, By Morris K. Crane, coroner of Hudson Co. for the murder Thomas Mygin, a blacksmith, who went to Mr. U.'s house, and charged him with taking improper liberties with his wife. The trial will probably take place at the pending term of the Hudson Co Court.

A NEW IDEA.—A company has been started for the insurance of lives against accidental destruction. By a wise provision, those insured are prohibited from travelling on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

SAILORS' WAGES LOOKING UP.—This gold business is working a marvelous revolution in regard to sailors' wages. Several vessels have recently entered the Columbia River, on board of which seamen were receiving $100, $125 and $150 per month! officers $200 to $400 per month, and masters in proportion. Offers have been made in California for seamen to go the States for $1,000 the run, but they would not engage at that price.—*Boston Traveller.*

☞ The New York Globe says that whatever they may resolve upon at Rome, the democrats of the city, of both branches, will unite next November.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—The lovers of good things will lay the following directions by, until roasting ear time. Take of green corn twelve ears, and grate it; to this add a quart of sweet milk a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt, and bake four hours in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients, a quarter of a pound of sugar, and eat the pudding with meat or sauce, but epicures of the most exquisite taste prefer it, we believe, hot, and with the first service.

☞ Madame Schodel, the great German prima donna, has been condemned to death for attempting to poison Kossuth, the Hungarian leader.

☞ *'Ike,'* said a rusty old heathen of the desk, 'how do astronomers measure the distance to the sun?'

'Why,' replied the young hopeful, 'they guess at one-fourth the distance, and then multiply by four.' The old desk-worm fainted.

There is frequently more pleasure in giving a thing than in receiving it. this applies more especially to Medicine, advice and Kicks.

☞ When thou seest misery in thy brother's fall, let him see mercy in thine eye.

☞ Fortune is more equally balanced, after all, than half the world think it is; to the rich it gives fear—to the poor hope.

MARRIED.

At Liberty Corner on the 19 of August by the Rev J. T. English, Mr. John Layton, Jr. of Newark, to Miss Deborah M. Bedell, of Green Village Morris County

At Craneville, near Westfield, on the 18th inst. by Rev. W. E. Perry, of Plainfield, Mr. Hipolyte Dardonville, of Paris, France, to Miss. Julie Lefevre, of Montreal, Canada.

Same time and place, and by the same, Mr. Hipolyte Cogniat, of Paris, France, to Miss. Henriette Lefevre, of Montreal, Canada.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Gershom Manning, aged about 80 years.

In Piscataway, near New Market, of cholera, on the 16th inst. Mr. Lewis Titsworth, aged 78 years, father of Mr. Edward B. Titsworth of Plainfield. He visited New Brunswick on Wednesday, was taken early on Thursday morning, and died the same evening.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

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To Inventors, Mechanics and Artizans.

The Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN in returning their thanks to the community for the liberal support and encouragement which has been extended to them during the past four years, would respectfully give notice that the first number of Volume 5, will be issued on the 22d of September, affording a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe, who may wish to avail themselves of the valuable information always found in its columns. The new volume will be commenced with new type, printed on extra fine paper, manufactured expressly for this publication, and embelished with a chaste and elegant border. It will be published as heretofore in quarto form, thus affording at the end of the year a BEAUTIFUL BOOK of OVER 400 PAGES, containing between 5 and 600 ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS of NEW INVENTIONS, described by letters of reference besides a great amount of reading matter, valuable to every man in the country.

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As an evidence of the estimation in which this publication is held by the Scientific and Mechanical portion of the community, it is only necessary to state, that its circulation has increased within the last three years to upwards of 10,000 copies, already exceeding the united circulation of all the Mechanical and Scientific publications in this country, and the largest of any single one in the world.

TERMS:—Two dollars a years in advance, or if desired, one dollar in advance, and the remainder in six months.

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Publishers of the Scientific American,
New York.

N. B.—Patents secured snd mechanical drawings excuted on the most reasonable terms at the Scientific Ameican office.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Aug. 22

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 44
RYE FLOUR	3 25
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 25
CORN	57 a 60
OATS	36 a 38

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt	$3 00 a	
WHEAT " bushel	1 00 a	1 10
CORN " do	60 a	63
OATS " do	33 a	—
RYE " do	58 a	60
POTATOES do	75	
BUTTER per lb.	16 a	18
HAMS do new	—	
LARD do	9	
EGGS per doz.	13	

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are—1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3 The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6 The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye: or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or ryê, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
' ' Thresher	$28
' Separator and fixtures,	$7
' Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power, thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

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188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

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If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

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executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

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OH YES! OH YES!! OH YES!!!

NOW is the time to buy, when Goods are selling at prices to suit the times, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office.

Consisting of the various new styles of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, the cheapest and best that can be produced. Also a new and large assortment of Sugars at reduced prices, together with a full assortment of Groceries.

Also a general assortment of notions fancy and staple; call and see them and they will sell themselves.

N. B An entirely new assortment of Dry Goods just opened, cheaper than ever before offered; also Mens and Boys palm-leaf hats, some at 6d. a piece.

A large assortment of Stone and Earthen ware selling at reduced prices.

☞ Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of produce will be taken in exchange for goods by the subscriber, at the new store opposite Dr. Craig's office in Plainfield. F. H. BRYAN.

May 1. 1849. [69

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

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E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

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Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

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Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

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AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,
The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber:

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.
April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FROM THE INFANCY OF MANKIND TO THE PRESENT TIME. By G. C. Hebbe, L. L. D. Now ready 1st volume bound in cloth.—Price $1.75 and to be continued in monthly parts, until finished, five numbers forming a volume 25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in constant view the celebrated treaties of Lucian—"How a history ought to be written." Truth in its severity, and reason in its manly state are the chief Muses and graces to which he has done obedience. What a different view has been presented to us by other historians. No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and have been hailed by frequent laudatory notices of the press, of which abridged extracts are here subjoined.

[From the Democratic Review.]

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the initial volume of a new and greatly improved work, devoted to the history of the Universe, based not merely upon the usually received data of former historians but derived from the best authorities, attested by revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in archœelogy by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records, have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, that the wonder has been not that such a work as the present should make its appearance but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we find no cause to regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious press of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure of more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since, when completed, it will form a compendious library of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 23.]

In regard to the literary execution of this work we have spoken as the numbers appeared but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any single work of universal history in the English language.

[From Graham's Magazine.]

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by twenty years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with all the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events, and tracked the source of politicial convulsions by a thousand pulses, back to the hidden heart of some great principle.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Dr. Hebbe by availing himself of the light of which the Egyptian hierologists and other investigators of antiquity, have shed on the earliest history of man, by means of his vast erudition enabling him to avoid the errors of compilers, and to draw from the original and most undoubted sources of authority, and by his acute judgment, his liberal philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, while the author rejects the supersition of the ancient priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.

[From the N. Y. True Sun.]

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though writing in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes picturesque and sometimes even eloquent and sublime.

This work appears in monthly numbers—seven numbers now ready.

A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to to any part of the country.

Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, Nassau-street New-York.

☞ Papers inserting the above three times, including this notice and noticing the nos. as they appear, will have the back nos sent to them by forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

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"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

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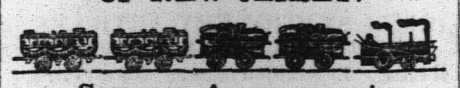

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat$1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa, MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

THOMAS A. MORTON,
ABRAHAM A. KING.
WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.
JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,
Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

CARRIAGE MAKING, AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

Mrs. A. M Sanford,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.

THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following Card of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

Dr. S. A. Pearson: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1849. | NO. 37.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st.opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country.) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

From the Essex Standard.

ORIGINAL LINES,

COMPOSED AT THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON, BY REV. DR. WEST.

A grave, a grave, a hero's grave,
Great WASHINGTON lies here,
Who could approach, and coldly leave
HIS TOMB, without a tear.

A tear, a tear, a NATION wept,
And well she might deplore,
When WASHINGTON lay down and slept
To wake, alas! no more.

Oh! mighty death, thy fearful dart,
Its mightiest conquest won;
That moment, when it pierced the heart
Of deathless WASHINGTON.

Deathless indeed, that glorious name
Shall LIVE when STARS expire;
Seraphic scribes unroll his fame
With pens of living fire.

Time may roll on and sweep the earth
Of kings, and crowns, and names,
The mightiest of mightiest birth,
With all their pompous claims.

And Time's "undainty tooth" SHALL EAT
Inscriptions' boast and pride,
Those monuments of wealth and state
Where haughty despots died.

HIS TOMB may moulder through neglect,
Oh shame, sad shame to say,
Implying sinful disrespect,
To HIM who won THE DAY.

But every breeze which fans the sky,
And whispers through the grove
The zephyr's first, and latest sigh
In pensive, mourning, love.

And every warbling bird which sings
Matin, or vesper lay,
Its quota of his tribute brings
Through earth, and air, and sea.

And every WAVE which roams the deep,
To LASH the distant strand;
In all their wild, tumultuous sweep,
Astouding every land.

Untiring in its ceaseless course
To spread HIS matchless fame;
PERPETUAL MOTION draws its force
From his ILLUSTRIOUS NAME.

G. M. W.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Advice to Young Men.

Having passed that most important period in life denominated youth, and feeling an interest in the welfare of the young men of this my native village, and knowing the importance of forming the character aright, I address these lines to you; and if they should be the means of benefiting but one among you I shall be a thousand times repaid.

I wish to impress on your minds the importance and advantages even in this world of establishing at this period of your lives your character on the firm principles of TRUTH and JUSTICE, leaving to your consciences and to those whose more especial duty it is to show its advantages for eternity.

Whoever among you suffers this period of your lives to pass without some fixed principles, for a guide through life, may rest assured you will never have any; but grow up the creature of circumstances, the mere cyphers of existence, pitied, despised, and contemned by the world.

If you would be respected, you must first respect yourselves, by forming a character for yourselves that shall command respect.

Look abroad upon the world, and among those whom you know, and see who they are who are most sincerely respected, and you will find it to be those who have made the principles of truth and justice their guide, in all their dealings with their fellow man.

The first principle or standard of your life should be a close adherence to truth. No man can ever expect to prosper in business, or receive the confidence and approbation of his fellow man without it; therefore let truth be your guide; the truth in all things will be to your advantage, as by equivocation even in the most trifling matter, will soon give you the character of a liar; and "a liar is not believed even when he speaks the truth." Look among your companions and see if this is not the case; have you not doubts even when probabilities are in his favor? What a despicable character; yet there are those in our village who make a *profession* (it is a profession only) of religion, and who are members of our churches, who do not hesitate to make promises which they know they do not intend to perform! "Oh," they exclaim if reminded of their promise, "its only a matter of a few dollars, did not suppose it of much consequence." What, is a lie of no consequence! What became of Ananias and Sapphira? Be punctual in all your engagements. He who is punctual to his word can always command a friends purse; I never knew it to fail no matter how poor the applicant may be, if a friend has confidence in his honor, if in his power he will grant his request.

Be just in all your dealings; be honest in the most trifling things as well as in the more important, as in trifles alone is the habits acquired; let not present apparent advantage deceive you into a dishonest act; never spend your time which you cannot afford in idleness, for this begets mischief, and mischief is crime; acquire habits of industry while you are young, in this you will always find advantage; give some portion of your time every day, even if but short, to reading; you will thus acquire much useful knowledge wich will always "come in play," and which once acquired can never be lost.

Those who heed these words will never regret it, while those who do not, cannot expect the confidence or esteem of their fellow men; but will live unrespected and die unregarded. With these thoughts hastily trown together for your serious consideration, and which the writer has ever found true in his own experience he trusts you may receive as the advice of a

FRIEND.

An Adventure.

There are many situations in life that men are placed in, which will bring forth talent, strength, courage ingenuity, which himself and others deemed totally at variance with his nature. I am one whose life has been an undisturbed scene of peace and quietness. No quarrel or dispute ever rendered it necessary for me to call forth my moral or physical strength, both of which I am now inclined to think I possess; at least the reader will bear me out when I have related the following adventure:

I was on my way to P——, in the fall of 18—; it was towards the cold evenings in the first fall month, when my horse stopped suddenly before a respectable house, about four miles from N——. There was something strange and remarkable in this action of my horse, nor would he move a step in spite of all my exertions to move him on. I determined to gratify his whim, and at the same time a strange presentiment which came over me a kind of supernatural feeling indiscribable, seemed to urge me to enter. Having knocked, and requested to be conducted to the lady or gentlemen of the house, I was urshed into a neat sitting room, where sat a beautiful girl of about twenty years of age. She rose at my entrance, and seemed a little surprised at the appearance of a perfect stranger. In a few words I related to her the strange conduct of my horse, and his stubborn opposition to my mind. 'I am not,' I observed, 'superstitious, nor inclined on the side of the metaphosicial doctrines of those who support them; but the strange, unaccountable feeling that crept over me in attempting to pass your house, induced me to solicit lodgings for the night.'

'We are not,' she replied, 'well guarded, 'tis true; but in this part of the country we have little to fear from robbers, for we have never heard of any being near us; we are surrounded by good neighbors, and I flatter myself we are at peace with them all. But this evening, in consequence of my father's abscence, I feel unusually lonesome, and if it were not bordering on the superstitious, I might reason as you have, and say I consent to your staying; for similar feelings had been mine ere you arrived; from what cause I cannot imagine.'

The evening passed delightfully away; my young hostess was intelligent and lovely; the hours flew so quick, that on looking at my watch, I was surprised to find that it was eleven o'clock. This was the signal for retiring; and by twelve every inmate of the house was probably asleep, save myself. I could not sleep—strange visions floated across my brain, and I lay twisting and turning on the bed, in all the agony of sleepless suspence. The clock struck one—its last virbrating sound had scarcely died away, when the opening of a shutter, and the raising of a sash in one of the lower apartments, convinced me some one was entring the house. A noise followed as of a person jumping from the window sill to the floor, and then followed the light and almost noisless step of one ascending the stairway. I slept in the room adjoining the one occupied by the lady; mine was next the staircase; the step came along the gallery slow and cautious. I had seized my pistol, and slipped on part of my clothes, determined to watch or listen to the movements seemingly mysterious or suspicious; the sound of the step stopped at my door—then followed one as of applying the ear to the key-hole, and a low breathing convinced me the villian was listening. I stood motionless, the pistol firmly grasped. Not a muscle moved, nor a nerve was slackened, for I felt as if heaven had selected me out as the instrument to effect its purpose.

The person now slowly passed on, and I as cautiously approached the door of my bed chamber. I now went by instinct, or rather by the conveyance of sound; for as soon as I heard his hand grasp the latch of one door, mine seized on the other—a deep silence followed this movement; it seemed as if he heard the sound, and awaited the repetition; it came not—all was still; he might have considered it the echo of his own noise. I heard the door open softly—I also opened mine, and the very moment I stepped into the entry, I caught the glimpse of a tall man entering the lighted chamber of the young lady. I softly stepped along the entry, and approached the chamber; through the half-opened door I glanced my eyes into the room. No object was visible save the curtained bed, within whose sheets lay the intended victim to a midnight assassin, and he—gracious heaven! A NEGRO! For at that moment a tall fierce-looking black approached the bed; and never were Othello and Desdemona more naturally represented; at least that particular scene of the immortal bard's conception. I was now all suspense; my heart swelled into my throat almost to suffocation, my eyes to cracking, as I made a bound into the room.

The black villain had ruthlessly dragged part of the covering off the bed, when the sound of my foot caused him to turn. He started, and thus confronted, we stood gazing on each other a few seconds; his eyes shot fire—fury was depicted in hi countenance. He made a spring towards me, and the next moment lay a corpse on the floor! The noise of the pistol aroused the fair sleeper; she started in the bed, and seemed an an agel of the white clouds emering from her downy bed to soar up to the skies.

The first thing that presented itself to her view was myself standing near her, with a pistol in my hand.

'Oh do not murder me! take all; you cannot, will not kill me, sir!'

The servants now rushed in; all was explained. The wretch turned out to be a vagabond, supposed to be a runaway slave from Virginia; I had the providential opportunity of rescuing one from the worst of fates who in after years called me husband, and related to our children her miraculous escape from the bold attack of a midnight assassin.

☞ A Western Editor, speaking of the venerable appearance of a stump orator, said that 'he stood up like one of 'em, *with his bald head and hands in his breeches pocket!*'

A Cutting Retort.

The family of Mrs. Brown a good widow, consisting of six daughters, had the misfortune to be poor and proud. Above the gross vulgarity of manual labor, though not above its necessity, they lived in 'stuck up' idleness, and depended mainly on the hard earnings of the mother for support. Finally, Maria, who was the youngest, and rather pretty, managed to win the heart and hand of the village physician, and got married. The alliance be considered as a decided step 'up in the world,' by all the family, the single sisters grew prouder and lazier than ever, while the doctor's wife took a new and improved set of airs to match her advancement in the scale of 'good society.' Being comfortably bestowed in her new house, she began to need somebody to mind the pots and kettles; and seeing a neighbor (a thrifty mechanic, who used to be 'boss' to her father in the same carpenter's shop) going past the door, she called out to him, in an affected manner, to know 'where she could find a servant'—expecting to get an offer of one of his daughters. 'Well, I don't know,' said the carpenter; 'help is a little hard to be got just now; but there are the widow Brown's girls, whom, I should think, you might get, as they are dreadful poor, and seem to be always out of work.' Some neighbors who overheard the colloquy, says that madam retreated into her house with a precipitancy that was quite alarming to behold, and never spoke of the carpenter afterwards, but as 'a vulgar fellow who knew nothing of the proper distinctions of society.'—*Boston Post.*

PRIDE AND POVERTY.—How often they go together. The young men and the young women, who make the best outside appearance—who wear the finest cloth, and the most costly dress, are not always the wealthiest. Sometimes they stint appetites to cover their backs. When we see poor girls, or poor young men dressed out for show, we cannot but pity their folly. We have seen elegant furniture carried into a house, where we knew a person could not pay his just debts. It is the height of folly to attempt to keep up appearances where there is no foundation. Would not a man be a fool to build his house upon the sand? As great a fool is he who erects a splendid edifice, while he is not able to furnish a single room inside, and perhaps never will be. Pride and show have ruined many a person. Let all beware. Make no deceitful appearances, and if you are really poor, have the manliness to acknowledge it at once. It will save you a world of mortification.

LITERARY.—A gentleman, looking upon an extensive conflagration, expressed his surprise in three words, each the name of an English author: 'Dickens, Howitt, Burns!'

Our boy, John, a very indiosyncratic cognomen, by the way, states that among his elite and fashionable friends, *horse-stables* are now termed '*ge-who-logical*' institutes.

Owing to the limited amount of business caused by the cholera panic, on the mail steamers, from this city to Albany, we learn that in order to pay expenses, the captains have undertaken to transport all kinds of live stock—and coming down last week on the "South America," we thought we might just as well have taken the '*Cattle line.*'

In a region not a hundred miles from this place, were the 'young idea' is taught 'how to shoot,' they hang out a sign in the words and figures following, to wit:—"bOrdiNg SkoOl,"—*Newark Mercury.*

A TIDE-MARK.—A green, one who had crossed the Atlantic, told a story of a storm, when the rain poured down in such torrents, that the ocean rose six inches.

'There's no mistake,' said he, 'because the captain kept a mark on the side of the vessel.'

The "nomination not fit to be made" will tarry a day with Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, on his visit to the East.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, August 30, 1849.

Jerseyman awake! your rights are trampled on, you are no longer freeman! A portion of your rights, of the unalienable rights of the people of New Jersey have been basely surrendered by your servants, and are now held by a despotic and soulless corporation to the manifest and manifold injury of the people of New-Jersey; basely surrendered by those whose duty it is to protect them, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, conveyed, and confirmed, unto the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Deleware and Raritan Canal Companies, and to their heirs forever!—By whom? By your servants, by men whom you selected and who swore to protect your rights, by the support of the Constitution of your State Do not strive to excuse yourselves and criminate your opponents, you are all equally guilty—The one which granted the monopoly charter, and every succeeding one which has not abolished it, even to the last which has proven itself equally corrupt with any which has preceded it, by its creation of others of a monopolizing character, with the dishonorable, corrupt, degrading, conditions of a free passage to the officers of the State, Judges of Courts, and Members of Legislature!

Will the Sovereign people of New Jersey of all parties, of any party, thus tamely submit to the usurpation of their rights, without an effort to redeem them? The time has now come to enquire into and assert your rights; all honest men of all parties admit that the people are now being robbed of their rights by these companies.

The people are now alive to the fact that *all* monopolies and *especially* this overgrown monster are a usurpation of their rights, unconstitutional and unjust. By what right, they are beginning to enquire does a monopoly exist? Is there one line of the Constitution which declares that this or any other company have the exclusive right to lay a track to carry passengers and merchandise from Amboy to Camden or to any other points? If there is the people ask to see it; if there is not they desire that the privelege shall not be exercised, but be left open to the free competition of equal rights. Shall they be told this is an act of the people in their sovereign legislative capacity and that thus they have delegated away their equal and *unalienable* rights? Will this do to tell the people who are establishing Free Schools, who read newspapers, and whose forefathers died that they might be free.

Where is the difference whether we are the slaves of some tyranical king, or of a railroad monopoly? the one flesh and blood can be made to feel, to relinquish, his usurpations; the other soulless, irresponsible, and beyond the control of its creators, its victims! But thanks be to God the people have a protector; a guardian in the PRESS, that enemy of tyrants; whether they be kings, or corporations, the Press big with the equal unalienable rights of man; incorruptible; being like the polypus prolific, its destruction by tyrants only multiplies its life, and although they may buy up some that are old and corrupt then immediately hundreds start into existence, humble though they be like ourselves, to poor to purchase, and thus remain the assertors and protectors of the equal rights of man.

☞ Is there a God? Are the Christian Scriptures true? Are the Christians of Plainfield, the Ministers and Deacons aware that these questions are now being ably, logically, and profoundly set forth in a course of three lectures, terminating with the last this (Wednesday) evening at 1-2 past 7 o'clock, at the Second Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. West? When this doctrine was first promulgated in Judea we read that they were principally fishermen and infidels, (working men) that believed, and that the priests kept aloof from the "seditious fellow." Do they yet consider the doctrine seditious? In charity we must suppose that they have not had notice.

☞ Mr. A. McLaurin will commence his lessons in Penmanship at the Free School on Monday Sept. 3d; his terms are $1.25 for ten lessons. His specimens which we have seen show him to be a perfect master of the art. Do not let so favorable an opportunity pass for acquiring so indispensable, pleasureable, and profitable an art.

How many young men there are who will soon be called upon to take our places in the busy scenes of life, who now appear to be totally indifferent to its important and responsible duties; who neglect the opportunities of youth, the guardian care of kind parents and friends, to acqure the all important knowledge so necessary to the enlightened exercise of the duties and privileges of freemen. Do they expect that the important duties which will soon devolve upon them, can be properly discharged without a proper knowledge of what those duties are? The most ignorant among you know that if you want a coat made it is necessary to go to a tailor, to one whose peculiar business it is to make such a garment, to one who has learned the art and mystery of making a coat; and so likewise if you want a horse shod you do not go to a tailor but to one whose peculiar busines it is; just so with the all important duties which you will soon be called upon to perform; and which cannot be inteligibly performed without knowing what they are. Do you expect to acquire this without an effort; by congregating together for the purpose of obscene and ribbald discourse to the exclusion of all serious reflection? As well might you take your horse to the tailors to be shod, as to expect to acquire the knowledge necessary to the enlightened discharge of the duties of freemen at such a place.

None more than ourselves like to see the young rationally enjoy themselves, it is all proper and necessrry; but do not let this interfere with the more important duties you owe to society, to yourselves and to your country.

We know there are some who may sneer at, and treat with contempt these remarks; but at the same time we know there are many and we trust they are the larger portion, who need but a word of kind advice, and a hint to point out the way who will improve it; to all such we submit the following for their serious consideration:—

Very many of the greatest men in the world have arisen from its most humble citizens; from those who like ourselves and yourselves, have had to depend on their own recourses for all they have afterward become in life. Such men have had great influence in the world, and which has arisen entirely from their own decision of character, acquired while like yourselves serving an apprenticeship; such habits have been formed in almost every case by reading, by reflection, by industry, by PERSEVERANCE. Let the young man but resolve to become someteing and he will never resolve to become bad. Ask yourselves what is your object in life; make but this single reflection and the result cannot fail but be beneficial. Look abroad through the world, through our own state, through our own village, and see who those are who have the most influence, and who occupy the most important positions in society; are they those who possesed the advantages in early life of wealth, or are they not rather those who have been in early life cast upon their own resources, and thus from necessity become the architects of their own fortunes and character? This was especially the case with Franklin, who landed in Philadelphia with but a single dollar, a poor printers boy; with Roger Sherman who was a boot and shoe maker; with Simeon Cameron now of the United States Senate, who was also a poor printer boy; with David Rittenhouse with Thomas Ewbank, with John Fitch, with Oliver Evans, with former Mayors of New York, Mickle and Brady, and hosts of others whom at the moment we do not recollect, who have arisen from as humble stations in life as any of you, who have become by their own efforts, by resolving to become SOMETHING, by study, by reflection, by industry by PERSEVERANCE, the able Statesmen, Philosophers, Mechanics, Merchants, and Patriots which we know them to have been; honored by all men, and whose lives have made them immortal in their countries history.

Your opportunities are equal to what theirs were, therefore make an effort; do not because you may think you cannot achieve what they did, despair; resolve immediately, at the present reading, to become somebody; to achieve, something you do not know what you may do until you try, you may achieve as much as any of them, aye more; there is nothing to prevent but the want of resolution, of perseverance.

NEWARK CRIES.—E—oh! pea-cheese! e-tha-go. *Uk*—kle—bir—rees; Pi—nappeels, *Tum*—ma—*teeo*, *e*—a—go.—*Newark Daily Mercury.*

We copy the following sensible, just, and important remarks from the Newark Daily Mercury. They are worthy the attention of all, and especially of our whig friends of this place who appear to be rather indifferent on so important a subject. Will they admit of their application to them? Will the democrats? We shall see.

The Monopoly Question.

As the period approaches for the State Convention to be held for the purpose of developing the action of the people of the state on the Monopoly question, we find a general anxiety pervading the public mind, that their action may be honest in its purpose, and efficient in its execution. It is too late to play at the cross purpose of politicians, for a public sentiment is aroused which no temporary expedient can satisfy and no ordinary compromise conciliate. Not only has this feeling taken root among our people, but sentiment abroad is combining with action at home, in endeavoring to check a great Monoply reckless of public or private interests, and careful only of its own aggrandizement. Ordinary cases cannot compare with this when we recognize the fact that for years our legislatures have been their instruments, used but to perpetuate their enormous powers. Our state Directors have been anxious only that year by year the receipts of the State Treasury should be increased, or in collusion with the objects and designs of the companies. But the time has come when the action, must take place upon this vital question. Our state may be small, her people, unused to extreme measures, but if it is forced upon them let these joint companies beware!

We are daily told that the Whig ascendancy in the State is endangered by the movement; that by its operation Burlington, Middlesex, Camden and Passaic will be lost to that party friendly to those monopolies, and obliged to shield them from the indignant expression of the people?

'*No, but they are unprepared to act and therefore choose to be neutral upon the question*' Then depend upon it. if they can learn no lesson from experience, they must prepare to suffer the consequences. In the winter of 1842 the question of revising the State constitution was brought before the people, and was met by the Whigs with silence and by the Democratic party with approval. This alone was sufficient to account for the success which the latter party experienced in the ensuing year. It is madness to remain upon the bank when the fatal land slide is certain to involve you in ruin. All that regards the internal welfare of our State, its consideration and character abroad, its honor and just pride in its past heritage and renown, are contending in a struggle against wealth hitherto unimportant, but now powerless before the movement of the masses. The whig party if it would preserve its strength must represent the popular will, and move, onward in all just reforms and redress all evils within the scope of its design. It may justly take its stand against anarchy and destruction when it has been foremost against error and wrong.

Upon this question and its decision the interests of New Jersey hang; it is far more important to us that the state should be freed from this incubus than that its local goverment should be in the hands of either party. Let the party now in ascendancy acknowledge publicly as they do privately the justice of the movement against these Monopolies, assist in curtailing their enormous privileges, and in restoring a proper legislative power to the State, and they need having nothing to fear:

'Thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, tho' locked up in steel,
Whose conscience within injustice is corrupted.'

The Irishman on the Queen's Visit.

Her Majesty has come, and is already gone. She has been in Cork, and was 'charmed with the magnificent river'—if you can believe Sir George Grey. She has been in Dublin, and was interested and delighted by the intellectual conversation of Tim O'Brien and his compeers. She has *seen* Ireland, which means that she has visited a few aristocratic streets, and dined at the Viceregal Lodge–places, with the addition of the Mansion-House, the most un-Irish of all Ireland. But she has not seen the Coombe, which represents this country better than Sackville-street; nor has she entered a single Workhouse, though much more characteristic of our condition than the Viceregal Lodge.

For, let us ask ourselves, like practical men, what has she done for us? In what way has she realized the promises of the Press?

What has she done? She has spoken in high terms of our glorious scenery—has baptised our beautiful Cove 'Queenstown' has knighted some renegades from the cause of truth—has driven through our principal streets, and bowed graciously to the few who welcome her—has held a Levee, at which seedy loyalists attended—has drank rich wines—

'Rich as the wine of the vine benign
Which flames so warm in Sansovine,'

and eaten of sumptuous meats, and slept on beds of down and there the matter ends. She has done nothing to relieve our poverty—she has given no employment, she has thrown us no money, she has ordered no food. On the contrary, she has ratified the acts of Whiggery—subscribed the 'law of Blackburue, and approved of the policy of Clarendon.

Mass Meeting in the Park.

The meeting of the friends of Hungarian Liberty, of all nations and languages, resident in New York, took place Monday Aug. 27th. according to previous appointment, at 4 o' clock, P. M. An auspicious sun shone forth with splendor for the occasion, and under the broad canopy of Heaven were assembled a multitude of enthusiastic spirits, glowing with zeal and animation in the sacred cause of Humanity which had called them together. The Park must have contained not less than 15,000 people, whose hearts beat high in sympathy and hope for the magnanimous nation whose cause they had espoused.

Here, fellow-citizens, from the heart of our proud and populous City, must we send up our voices, and earnestly call upon all who love Freedom, in the full and holy acceptation of the term—to join in one loud acclaim, that it may become world-wide known, that the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RECOGNIZE THE HUNGARIANS AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLE AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the form of government which a people may choose never has been and never should be a matter of question by other nations; but the principles at the base of that government may at all times be questioned and discussed. Nay, more; the nations of the world have a right to interfere and prevent tyranny in any form. True, the policy of the world is peace, but peace may be bought at too dear a price; and they who endeavor to vindicate their rights are worthy of all honor, whether that vindication come in the thunder-tones of Eloquence, or in the force of the gleaming Sabre on the battle-field!

In the full belief of the foregoing sentiments, the people of the City of New-York, in public meeting assembled, hereby declare and proclaim our sympathies with the patriotic Hungarians who have devoted their lives and fortunes and sacred honor to the cause of their country against the tyranny of Austria, on one hand, and against the imperial ambition of the Czar of Russia, on the other: and we say to Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Gorgey and Guyon, as well as their compatriots, *God speed you!*

Resolved, That what form of government the Hungarians may adopt, in the event of a seperation from Austria, it is not our object at present to divine or suggest. In the meantime, let their liberties and nationality be preserved, and we are satisfied. So far, indeed, they have shown a devotion to free institutions. The Hungarian Diet has already abolished the priviliges of Nobility, freed the serfs, invested actual cultivators of the soil with freehold rights, proclaimed the freedom of the press and of religious belief, placed all citizens on an equal basis before the laws, and created a representative government.—Their attachment, therefore, to liberal principles, as well as their unexampled patriotism, ther undaunted bravery, for the independence of their country, demand at our hands all the assistance which our free and happy country can render to so deserving a nation.

Resolved, That no nation in modern times has presented stronger claims to the admiration of the civilized world than the people of Hungary, whom we greet in the language of our beloved Washington to the French Ambassador, Adet, on his presenting the colors of Republican France after her first Revolution, "We rejoice wheresoever, in any country, we see a nation unfold the banner of freedom. To call your nation brave, were but common praise;—wonderful people, ages to come shall read with astonishment the history your exploits."

Resolved, That having made and established a declaration of human rights, without precedent in the anals of the world, we rejoice in every demonstration in behalf of Freedom, and that our sympathies are raised to-day in favor of a nation of heroic descent and heroic action.

Resolved, That we tender to the patriots of Hungary our heartfelt congratulations on their success in resisting the encroachments of Tyranny, and our confidence that the right will prevail, and Hungary be elevated to the position of one of the first nations of Europe.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is held as the bounden duty of the Cabinet at Washington to immediately recognise the Hungarians as a free and independent nation, and so instruct our representatives in Europe without delay.

☞ We hear of numerous complaints of boys and young men who are in the regular habit of marring and breaking fences, buildings, &c., Now this disgraceful conduct we are pleased to learn has proceeded its full length, and the proper authorities have determined to make an example of the first violation of the peace of which cognizance can be had; and they call upon all good citizens to aid them in bringing such persons to justice, by giving information of all such breaches of the peace.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Watts, near Martinville, in Bridgewater, Somerset Co., on Saturday last, accidentally threw down a loaded gun, by which its whole contents were discharged into his knee, making a frightful wound, which soon mortified. On Sunday his leg was amputated; he died on Sunday evening.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Will you give place to the following Prices Current, in the moral market of Portland, which I copy from the Portland (Me.) Pleasure Boat; which with some *very slight* alterations will be found to apply "first rate" to the home market of this place. By so doing you will "candidly express" the "opinions" of a SUBSCRIBER.

Portland Price Current.

HONESTY.—Stock in the market very light, at 90 per cent discount and very litttle demand for it.

ROGUERY.—Stock large, demand good, price 90 per cent above par.

CHARITY.—There is great demand for this article, among the poorer classes, and great need of it among the rich, but very little in the market.

HUMANITY.—This article has gone out of fashion here; very little in the city, and what there is is chiefly in the hearts of the poor who have not funds to put it in operation.

PRIEST-CRAFT AND CHURCH-CRAFT.—As these articles are now extensively used to cover fraud and trickery, and sin and iniquity of all kinds, the demand is rapidly increasing; indeed no other stock in the market sells so quick nor brings so high a price.

OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTIANITY.—There is but little of this stock in the city, and but little demand for it, churches have cast it aside like old furniture or useless lumber. A few of the poor and unfortunate, aged worn-out people and poor widows, have a little on hand for their own use, but the priests and their flocks, together with the rich and prosperous have supplied its place with hypocricy which suits their turns much better, as it imposes no cross but gives them more scope in grinding the faces of the poor, and in the gratification of the lusts.

AVARICE.—No sales at present. Nearly all use the article, but are well supplied.

"The candid opinions of "Subscriber" both now and in a former communication we trust are rather harsh for the "home market" of this or any other rural town of New Jersey; yet as we *know* by sad experience that there is a little, it may be "very slight" truth in his "opinions candidly expressed" that we give them place, hoping thereby that those interested will see the necessity of redeeming the good name of one of the fairest villages but for the "very slight" abberations of man in all creation."—[EDS. GAZETTE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF

FRANCIS F. RIPLEY, ESQ.

Erom the Dailg Standard.

RIO JANERIO, May 27th, 1849.

I must give you a criminating account of myself in describing the singular manner in which we spent the sabbath, yesterday, being Whitsunday, or pentecost. It was a great festival day in the Romish church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of pentecost, being the seventh Sunday after Easter.—The only apology I can offer in mitigation of my departure from our northern custom, is, that I have often read and heard of the peculiar customs of these Catholic countries, more particularly of Italy, Spain, Portugal and Brazil, and I felt desirous of being an eye-witness to some of their Sabbath-scenes, and therefore require very little apology. After breakfast we dressed with the intention of going to an Episcopal church, but some of the passengers said that the preaching was dull and prosy, so we read and conversed until after dinner, when 18 or 20 of us went to witness a bull-fight, which only occurs on Sunday. The place of exhibition was a large circle in the center on the ground surrounded by an ample barricade or broad fence, outside of which were seats after the amphitheater style, surmounted by a circle of boxes, which are occupied by ladies and the higher classes. One of the boxes is splendidly decorated and curtained for the emperor and suite, after the manner of the old English tilting grounds. In these boxes we took our seats a little time previous to the commencement of the entertainment, anxiously awaiting the introduction of the bulls, which were represented to have had nothing to eat for three days previous to the onslaught, to whet up the dull edge of their fury, and consequently add to the intensity of the interest. At length a pair of huge doors opened on one side of the circle and the entree of a cavalier in full dress, on horseback, took place, followed by eight men on foot in fighting dresses, which can better be described by saying they were theatrical in appearance, each carrying a red shawl or blanket in his hand. These men or mattadores, were neither powerful, athletic, or active, and I thought presented a very easy conquest for an enraged bull, in fact they were miserable representatives of the heroes of the Olympic games, but such as they were, they were sufficient to kindle up our curiosity to a high key. The horseman took his station on one side of the arena, and those on foot deployed themselves across from the emperor's box to the opposite side. This arrangement being concluded, the folding doors again opened, which presented to the audience a fine-looking man, well dressed and well formed, with a green military coat, and a green falling plume in his chapeau, which,

as he caracolled his roan to the emperor's box he doffed most gracefully; then prancing his horse sideways round the whole circle, he took his position near the center of the arena, a little to the left of the folding gates through which the bulls were to be admitted, being opposite to the entrance of the champions. This, as we were informed by one who spoke English, was the principal bull-fighter, who engaged the bull on horseback, all the others being on foot except the horseman who first entered, who took no part in the contest but to escape to another part of the arena when the combat raged too fiercely where he was. There was a good band of music which played at intervals. After some little suspense and we being all on the qui vive to see the first attack of the first bull, the gates were suddenly thrown open and in dashed a bull who rushed to the center, when the applause and noise caused by his entrance seemed to set him almost wild. He turned his head quickly from one object to another in the ring, and then plunged at the horseman who received him with a sort of pike or javelin, about eight feet in length, with which he wounds him in the back of the neck between the head and shoulders. Their aim is always there, which gives evidence of their braving his horns to inflict the wound. The javelin, which is only used by the horseman, is sawed partly through about two feet from the point, which is iron or steel, with a barb like a fish-hook, and the handle of wood, so that when he strikes the point in his neck, the shaft breaks where it is sawed, leaving about two feet of the handle dangling from the bull's neck, showing a good or a bad thrust of the champion; when good, the house rings with applause, when bad, silence prevails, and when two or three successively bad, they hiss.—Those on foot are provided with a short weapon about two and a half feet in length, with a wooden handle and barb in the end, which remains entire hanging from the animal's neck. These short weapons, or "darts," as Byron calls them in Childe Harold, are ornamented with paper braid of various colors, and when six or seven of them were suspended from his neck, which was the case, he becomes enraged and furious, and withal, looks quite bedizened. But one bull is admitted at a time, and when he enters, his first attack is upon the horseman, the footmen unwilling to encounter him until he has spent some of his freshness and vigor upon his more defensible assailant; then they come forward with their red shawls, and as the bull plunges at the shawl the man springs aside and thrusts his dart in the neck of the bull, leaving it there as a proof of his dexterity. The bull's horns are covered with a thick leather covering as a preventive against the invasion of the mattadore's abdominals, and twice, during the entertainment, did one of the bulls divest one of his horns of this appendage presenting a sharp uncovered weapon which struck his adversaries with terror. When this occurred it became necessary to secure the gentleman and clothe him, with more security, which was done by throwing a lasso over his horns and putting on his leathern thimbles, which done, he was again let loose upon his valiant tormentors. Several times the bulls attempted to leap over the barrier between them and the audience, and almost succeeded, creating great consternation in that part of the house.—When the bull was so far cowed down and exhausted that he would not attack his assailant, he was secured in a very singular manner. One of the heaviest and strongest of the champions would go up and spat his hands in front of the bull and approach him nearer until the bull would rush at him, the man being very careful to fall upon the bull's head between his horns and clasp his arms tightly round his neck and there hold himself with all his strength until two other men would run up and seize him by the horns, and then aided by two more they marched his highness out. In one instance the bull succeeded in throwing the man up, who fell with his head downward and I thought had broken his neck, for he lay perfectly still until two men came up and carried him back, when he appeared as well as ever. Thus it continued until four bulls had gone through the scene of action. The throwing of the lasso was elegantly done the first time, but afterward indifferently. After the performance was over we went down into the arena, and although we could not make ourselves understood except by signs, they gave me one of the footman's darts, and one of the handles of a broken javelin, which I shall endeavor to bring home as curiosities.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday Aug. 26th of Consumption, Cristopher Stewart, in the 72 year of his age.

At Shorthills on Monday Aug. 27th Sarah Dolbeer, aged 76 years.

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HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Tatsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

FIRE AND WATER
PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

BONNETS,
AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,
The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.
Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14/77.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.
April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849 1y

AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FROM THE INFANCY OF MANKIND TO THE PRESENT TIME. By G. C. Hebbe, L. L. D. Now ready 1st volume bound in cloth.—Price $1.75 and to be continued in monthly parts, until finished, five numbers forming a volume 25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in constant view the celebrated treaties of Lucian—"How a history ought to be written." Truth in its severity, and reason in its manly state are the chief Muses and graces to which he has done obedience. What a different view has been presented to us by other historians. No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and have been hailed by frequent laudatory notices of the press, of which abridged extracts are here subjoined.

[From the Democratic Review.]

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the initial volume of a new and greatly improved work, devoted to the history of the Universe, based not merely upon the usually received data of former historians but derived from the best authorities, attested by revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in archœelogy by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records, have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, that the wonder has been not that such a work as the present should make its appearance but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we find no cause to regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious press of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure of more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since, when completed, it will form a compendious library of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 23]

In regard to the literary execution of this work we have spoken as the numbers appeared but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any single work of universal history in the English language.

[From Graham's Magazine]

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by twenty years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with all the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events, and tracked the source of politicial convulsions by a thousand pulses, back to the hidden heart of some great principle.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Dr. Hebbe by availing himself of the light of which the Egyptian hierologists and other investigators of antiquity, have shed on the earliest history of man, by means of his vast erudition enabling him to avoid the errors of compilers, and to draw from the original and most undoubted sources of authority, and by his acute judgment, his liberal philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, while the author rejects the supersition of the ancient priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.

[From the N. Y. True Sun.]

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though writing in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes picturesque and sometimes even eloquent and sublime.

This work appears in monthly numbers—seven numbers now ready.

A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to to any part of the country.

Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, Nassau-street New-York.

☞ Papers inserting the above three times, including this notice and noticing the nos. as they appear, will have the back nos sent to them by forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

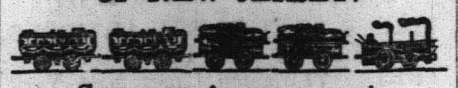
LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK.—A Book every Lady should possess—containing clear and practical instructions in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework; with 67 engravings, illustrative of the various stiches in those useful and fashionable employments, making one fine volume of one hundred and sixty-eight pages, printed on the finest white paper, neatly done up in beautiful paper covers—price 50 cents; or three copies for $1. This book will be sent to any person ordering it, by mail, free of postage.

"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by mail, on remitting the amount for it to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by T.B. Peterson., No. 98 Chesnut st. Philadelphia

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD, OF NEW JERSEY.



Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa, MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

THOMAS A. MORTON,
ABRAHAM A. KING.
WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,

Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

CARRIAGE MAKING, AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

Mrs. A. M Sanford,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.

THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following Card of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

Dr. S. A. Pearson: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849. | NO. 38.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

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December 21, 1848.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st.opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country.) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

From the Tribune.

Love All.

Love all! There is no living thing
Which God has not created;
Love all! There is no living thing.
Which God has ever hated:
His love sustains the meanest life,
Whate'er doth live or perish—
And man may not disdain to love
What God has loved to cherish.

Love all! For hate begetteth hate,
And love through love increaseth;
Love all! For hate shall faint and fail,
While love like God ne'er ceaseth:
Love is the law, the life supreme,
The goal where all are tending;
The hate shall die, the strife shall cease.
But Love is never ending

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Nor silent sea, nor level lake
More truly glass the scenes they take,
In their calm bosom; than her face,
Reflects each beauty, virtue, grace.
[SCOTT.

Ah she is gentle as the spring
That wakes the bloom and sents the dawn,
As sinless as the birds which sing
Metallic choral songs to morn.

Ah lovlier she thanare the flowers
With brimming tearful dew be-sprent,
As soothing in her smile as hours
When loves star lights the orient.

Her pastime is the joy of birds
Warbled in love songs in the vale,
As tender as impassioned words,
In wondrous sad ancestral tale,

Her beauties seen in young springs prime
Her eye as soft as dew that wets
With tristful tears in that sweet time
The blue of virgin violets.

And like the lillies of the stream
From its blue bosom mind—uplifted
Her eyes beneath those soft-lids beam [ed
As skies whence two pale clouds have drift-

In summer doth her beauty dwell
Her cheek a crimson hue hath on,
As hath the harvest jarjonell
The blushing side that meets the sun.

Those silken tresses autumn hath
Their semblance in its smile of grief
When in the vale up wild wood path
Glints in the wood the golden leaf

When winters ruffian gust doth blow
His sleety breath o'er northern hill.
Her heart is like the valley's snow
As stainless but ah! not as chill,

I know not if her bosom feels
The glow that human love imparts
Diviner Loves to her reveals
Evangels known of holier hearts

For pity; gentle pity, dwells
In every thought, tone, smile and air
Her eyes are Loves own liquid wells
And truth is seen not hidden there.

Plainfield N. J.

☞ BAPTISMAL.—A poor woman in one of the Middle States who *lisped*, carried her daughter to church for baptism. Being asking its name by the bishop, she replied, 'Luthy sir.' 'What?' says the doctor. 'Luthy sir,' says she. 'Lucifer, Lucifer; that wont do,' says the bishop, and baptized the child George Washington. The poor mother, confounded could, not speak until near the church door, when she told the parson the infant was a girl.

LANGUAGES.—Thera are three thousand six hundred and sixty-four known languages now used in the world. Of these, nine hundred and thirty-seven are Asiastic; five hundred and eighty-seven European; two huudred and seventy-six African; and one thousand six hundred and twenty-four American languages and dialects.

'Pa, ain't I growing tall?' 'Why whot's your height, soney?' 'Why! I'm seven feet, lacking a yard. Ain't that some?' Pa fainted.

A wag recently defined moustaches to be the upper lip in mourning for the brains!

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should, go, must go in the way in which he would train up the child.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF

FRANCIS F. RIPLEY, ESQ.

Erom the Dailg Standard.

[CONTINUED.]

After the bull-fight was over we repaired to a hotel and took tea, then went up to a spacious square or common opposite to which was a church brilliantly illuminated, not as we do in the states, but by having hooks fastened all over the exterior of their churches, on which are hung glass lamps forming figures to suit their own fancy, among which the cross figures most conspicuously. The churches were also illuminated inside as well as out, with numerous candles from eight to ten feet in length. In front of the church is a very large porch also surrounded by lamps, on which a dignitary of the church was selling at auction, turkeys, hens, chickens, pigeons, and all kinds of toys and cakes, interspersing his sale with jokes and witty observations, at which the multitude would ever and anon patronise with a generous bar-room laugh.—We passed through the church in all its brilliancy, then out upon the common in front of the church where was erected an immense tent, covering I shoud think a plot of ground fifty feet by seventy-five, which proved, upon our entering it to be a theatre. All sorts of buffoonry was being performed upon the stage, together with an impotent attempt at a "Jim Crow dance," and other theatrical performances. Their police is composed of numerous armed soldiery who are distributed throughout all these places of religious and other amusements as well as in their churches. While in this theatre, one of these soldiers discovered the little barb in the end of my bull-baiting weapon, and as the Californians as well as all foreigners are forbid to carry any kind of weapon, he seized it and attempted to take it from me, but not succeeding, another one came up and also seized it and attempted to force it from me, which I refused to relinquish without some explanation, and as I could not understand them nor they me, we three men holding on to one stick and all engaged in unintelligible jabber, created some confusion, when a spectator stepped up and told me of their police regulations, and that they would take me to the Calaboose, when I requested him to say to them, that I had procured this dart at the bull-fight in the afternoon, and I wished to retain it as a curiosity merely, upon which they concluded to break off the barb while I held on to the handle. The evening being far spent we repaired to the ship, in posession of the ocular knowledge of the manner in which the Brazillians celebrate their holy saints' days, as well as the Sabbath, which we could hardly believe unless we DID see.

MONDAY, May 28th. To-day the passengers of the bark Mazeppa went up into a large public square in the city and engaged in a game of ball to the great delight and amusement of the citizens, who crowded about us in such numbers that it was almost impossible to keep them without our bounds, and who, I suppose had never witnessed anything of the kind before, as they are a very inactive, lazy set of people, whose supineness is attributable to this particular climate. I should think there were about 1500 people collected in the square. When a boy I was very expert in the game, and when we played here, I found I had not forgotton how, for when we returned to the ship they reported me, (excuse my egotism,) the best player on the ground. I made several attempts to keep the people back out of our bounds, but could not make them understand, and finally two or three gentlemen who appeared to understand me, took it in hand and gave us a fine chance. They have a great number of soldiers in Rio who are always about when any part of the city is threatened with disturbance, and as soon as the people began to collect about us, we descried a company of soldiers in one corner of the square. We had some very good players among us and the game went off very pleasantly and peaceably. Some of the citizens were very desirous of seeing our ball and knowing how it was made, and whenever it was knocked among them during the game, they would dodge and run as though it had been a cannon ball, and when they saw us throw it so swift, and catch it so readily in one hand or both, as occasion required, it seemed to surprise them.

FRIDAY, June 1st. About a dozen of us took a boat and went down to fort Villegagnon to witness a military execution, but were dissappointed, as well as many other Californians, who were not allowed to land, so we went on board the frigate Brandywine which was lying in the harbor, and were shown very politely all over the ship. The people of Rio readily distinguish us Americans as we pass along the streets, and the men and boys are continually calling out to us in their peculiar sonorous way "California," but they always say it in a good-natured way, and whenever we meet any other Californians in the street, we sing out to them in the Portuguese style, "California," which is our general mode of introduction.

Love at First Sight.

BY SAMUEL SCRIVNER, ESQ.

So gaze met gaze,
And heart saw heart, translucid through rays;
One same, harmonious, universal law,
Atom to atom, star to star can draw,
And heart to heart! Swift darts, as from the sun,
The strong attraction, and the charm is done!

"You have dropped your glove, Miss."

"Thank you," replied Lucinella; in a bewitching tone of voice, and having taken her glove, she took her seat in the car which she entered—then gazed at him who had restored her lost kid

He was a scraggy, lank individual, who was evidently of no common rank in society. Dumas' last novel and a late number of the London Punch peeped out from the ample pockets of a loose, short-skirted dark- green jacket: a broad blue stripe adorned his gosling-green unmentionables; and his shapeless travelling hat was jauntily stuck on one side of his head. A mild mustache gave an expression to a countenance neither strictly Roman, Grecian, Saxon or Jewish, but combining the stern nose of the first, with the chisselled lip of the second, uniting the fair complexion of the third, with the sparkling eye of the fourth. An immensity of standing collar hid his almost invisible whiskers, and the ends of a bold Joinville cravat-tie floated over his shoulder. In his hand was a knowing-headed cane, and as he gazed at Lucinella through his eye-glass, (keeping the other eye convulsively closed,) that damsel's mind, in reply to a question from her heart, admitted him to be the creature of her dreams.

"Cough!—couch! kough!—kough!—kou!—ku!—k-u-u!"—off rattled the Fall River train, and before it was out of sight of the State-House doom, the Unknown had offered Lucinella his "Dumas."—What saw she upon the cover, written in a large English running-hand? The name of "Lord Somerset Plantaget.' Her heart surrendered at discretion.

When the train arrived at Fall River, the Unknown waited upon Lucinella on board of the "State of Maine." She now admitted that she was Quixottish in having left her uncle's house in Beacon street, alone, and declared had a kind Providence not given her a protector she "should have died" The Unkown felt a throb of joy. His fate was sealed, and then he thought she had spoken of Lowell, and wondered how much factory stock her father owned.

'Tis evening—the bounteous tea-table in the lower cabin of the "State of Maine" has been cleared away—the gallant steamer ploughs her way through the phosphorescent waves—the light houses on the shore twinkle as do the stars—and a miserable German Band are giving bad notes for good copper coin in the saloon.

Upon the farther extremity of the promenade deck, near the flag-staff, stand two individuals They stand closely—so closely that the breath of the one moves the dark ringlets of the other. Their hearts are closer still. Apparently discussing the merits of the novel loaned by the youth to the maiden while in the cars, each is imbibing and imparting the delicious poison of love. He is ardent, and she is only as coy as becomes a prudent maiden. Her hand lies fast in his, and ever and anon he presseth her little fingers.

"But whereabout in New-York do you reside, love of mine?" pleaded the Unknown.

"Never mind," replied Lucinella, playfully, 'perhaps I may tell you beforre I go away—that is if you are very good."

"But in what part of the city—tell me that?'

"Never mind!"

"But I do mind?"

"Do you?"

"Yes!"

"Ah!"

But the conversation of lovers has ever been deemed uninteresting to the world, nor dare we flatter ourselves that the above will prove an exception to the rule. Suffice it to say that ere the lovers "turned-in," their troths were plighted. The Unknown felt joyously as he crawled into berth number ninety-four. He drew his curtain, went to sleep, and dreamed that Lucinella's father owned half of Lowell, and quarter of Lawrence.

The "State of Maine" is paddled through the troubled waters of "Hell-gate," and the lovers are again side by side on deck. The maiden has permitted the Unknown to escort her to her residence under a pledge that he will not get out of the carriage there. And as she says 'there,' her eyes shoot loveglances of hope which make the youth's heart-blood swell like Ned Kendall's bugle notes.

The shot-tower is passed by—and the navy-yard—and the boat rounds the Battery.

'Carriage, sir.'

Lucinella is safely seated in a back, on the rear of which her trunk is safely strapped. Her band box is within, on the front seat, and now is the time that she discloses her abode, else where shall that fiery Jehu be told to hasten?

'Towards Union Square!'

The heart of the Unknow rejoiced. His conquest was a worthy one. The moments fled faster than the horses trotted, and they were soon above Canal street.

'What number in Union Square, dearest?'

'Not exactly in the Squre, but in University Place!'

"University Place?' a strange coincidence.

"The lover's face lengthened.

"Number sixteen please!'

"Number s-i-x-t-e-e-n!' repeated the Uoknown, aghast—and his face grew still longer.

"Yes, dear!'

"Are you quite sure it is sixteen?'

"Certainly, my love, I remember it plainly, because I once committed to memory the sixteenth psalm of David."

The lover consigned the sixteenth psalm to a warm region, where the royal autor himself consigned a good many of his enemies.

"Have you any objections to that house dear?" enquired Lucinella.

"Eh!—why—do you know that I live here?"

"You! Lord Somerset Plantaget?"

'Oh! it was a mere joke. My name is Thomas Tompkins, and I am clerk in father's store. I've been on to Boston, a collecting."

'What!" screamed Lucinella. "Then you are the son of the lady I'm going to live with as a help. Your mother didn't tell me, when she got me to leave the factory and come here that there was a young man in the house. How nice!"

"Stop!" roared Thomas, the ex-Plantaget, to the driver, and opening the door he jumped out. He has not been heard of since. Some suppose that he has gone to California.

The moral, of course, is, that you should be properly introduced before you commence love-making.—*Boston Bee.*

Wonders of Philosophy.

The polypus, like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which was raised to destroy it. There are four thousand and forty-one muscels in a caterpillar. Hook discovered four thousand mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a cup, thirteen thousand three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, bones, &c., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses, pierced with a number of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread, with which the spider spins his web; so that what we call a spider's thread, consists of more than four thousand united, Lowenhock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders, no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun thread so fine, that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, September 6, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

The Bigotry of Party and Sect.

How lamentable the fact, for fact it is which none will have the boldness to deny, that there are so few if any who have the moral courage and independence to advocate the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, independent of all sectarian and party creeds. How few men who have arrived at the meridian of life, but have regretted this departure from truth in favor of the religious and political dogmas of sects and parties. What a scource of error has this ever been, and must continue to be until the Press, the Pulpit, and individual man, dare advocate the truth without this millstone about his neck.

The true interests of man are only promoted by the truth; but his selfishness has ever been a barrier to its promulgation. If man wishes to do away with this incubus on his energies, this only barrier to a true knowledge of his rights, he must first tolerate the opinions of others, without holding in terror over his head the excommunications and anathemas of sects and parties; a kind of sectarian church and state. First remove the wood-pile out of his own eye, and then he will be enabled to see the splinter in his brother's.

In almost all matters not directly, or too indirectly connected with party or sectarian creeds, mankind are most uniformly agreed; but the moment you come in contact with the god of party, or creed, that moment you arouse the selfishness and prejudice of man, and you are denounced as a renegade and an infidel.

Our government is founded on the fundamental principle of the equal inalienable rights of all; all possess this knowledge, yet all do not advocate these rights. Why? Because they are under the peculiar control of the bigotry of party, and therefore they dare not advocate it only as advocated by the party, for fear of their pecuniary interest, or being denounced as a renegade to party! Oh truth, art thou of so little value that none dare advocate thee for thyself alone!

The strict partizan papers, what are they? —Echo answers what are they? A great many keep aloof from this question, and dare not agitate or advocate it, although knowing that the abstract principle is right, yet for fear of creating divisions in or being denounced by party, they dare not advocate it, they also dare not oppose it for fear of the people. Both parties, as parties, are waiting for some contingency to take place which will enable them to decide for or against it, and then condemn or advocate it as true democracy, as the said contingency is for or against the success of the party to do so.

As in political so in religious sects, if not seen through the red, blue, green, or other sectarian colored spectacles it cannot, it dare not be recieved as orthodox; no matter what the object if not in accordance with the preconcieved opinions of sectarian dogmas it cannot be received as truth. We do not have to go far for the proof of these things, all can find them at home, our own village is sufficient to prove its truth either in political or religious subjects.

Our cotemporary of the Union although professing dare not advocate it; and although recently giving us a definition of true democracy, and which all parties would admit to be correct, yet dare not advocate it, but turns round in the face of its own definition and advocates the selection of an ultra whig as Postmaster, in direct violation of the expressed will of the people, and of its own definition of true democracy.

There are but few journals which we receive in exchange, but what are bound by this bigotry of party or sect, and which dare not advocate an independendent opinion of their own for fear of offending its party god. How degrading, how contemptible are such fears under a government professing to be republican! How long can a republican government exist where men dare not advocate what they conceive to be right, or to condemn what they know to be wrong?

Twice quite recently has the truth been denied a hearing by sectarian churches, by the bigotry and proscription of sectarian creeds. The first an address on Temperance by Gen. Riley of Rochester, late one of the Vice Presidents of the New-York State Temperance Society; although all admit the the abstract principle of temperance to be right, yet the green spectacles of sectarianism would not allow of its being delivered in any of the churches, yet we believe this is acknowledged as one of the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, Christ and his disciples taught, "Be ye temperate in all things." The lecture was delivered by consent in front of our office*.

The second was but last week, the Rev. Dr. West made application to the churches to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of "The truth and beauties of the Holy Scriptures," or the existence of God and the authenticity of the Bible, yet strange to say, although coming with the very best recommendations was denied the use of the churches for such a subject! but finally succeeded in obtaining the basement of one of them by paying for its use!

Believing in the immutability of Truth, and that it only requires to be sought after and promulgated free from sectarian and party dogmas, to be admired and followed as the only source from whence man derives a knowledge of his true interest and happiness, we shall at all times endeavor to advocate what we conceive to be the truth, to the best of our abilities, whether in accordance with the preconceived opinions of parties or not; hoping to be sustained by those who have liberality enough to appreciate the truth over error, let it come from as humble a source as it may.

We have understood that we have been denounced by a Minister in his pulpit as an infidel or as having advocating infidel sentiments. Now as we are not particular about names, having made up our minds that all are not democrats who call themselves so, it perchance may be that all who call themselves Christians are not. Whether we received this name for permitting a temperance lecture in front of our office, or for expressing ourselves favorably toward the latter lecturer we are unable to say; but as in any thing we may have advanced we endeavored to advocate the truth, we are as willing that it should be known by that name as any other.

* This lecture was repeated in the evening in the Seventh-day Baptist Church. The liberal, enlightened, and christian example of whose Pastor forms an exception to the above remarks.

☞ All those who have a superabundance of Gold and Silver on hand are informed that they can exchange it to great advantage at French & Bryan's, for the more necessary articles of family use. Those who have but a small supply of the above having already found out the place to economise it. See their advertisment in another column.

Cholera.

ALBANY, Sept. 3d.

The Board of Health reports 20 cases of cholera and 11 deaths, for the 48 hours ending this day, noon.

BOSTON, Sept. 3d.

The Board of Health reportd the occurrence of 20 deaths from cholera, during the 48 hours ending Monday noon.

BANGOR, September 3.

During the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock last night, there were 20 cases of Cholera in this place, and 16 deaths. To-day we have had 16 new cases and 2 deaths.

New York, Sept. 3.

The Board of Health report 7 deaths from cholera as having occurred in the city during the last 24 hours,

BROOKLYN, Sept. 3d.—Eleven deaths by cholera, in the preceding forty-eight hours.

☞ ALTERED ELIZABETHTOWN NOTES. —The Phila. Bulletin last evening notices "two notes of the denomination of two dollars, purporting to be the issue of the State Bank of Elizabethtown, altered from the State Bank of Trenton, which were passed at a store in Spring Garden. It says they are miserably executed, and can easily be detected by the manner in which the "Elizabethtown," substituted for that of "Trenton," is printed across the space that was occupied by the latter.— The names, also, of James Crane, Cashier, and A. Thomas, President, are written by the same hand, and that apparently, a female. A single glance should detect them."

☞ The Burlington Gazette says that the murderer of Collins at Berverely, has been fully identified and his name and residence ascertained. If so he will of course be demanded of the Governor of Pensylvania. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder. A special police of 25 has been appointed at Beverely to protect the place hereafter from these Phila. incursions.

The late news from Europe is cheering to the cause of Hungary.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Believing that you are the friends of truth, or whatever is for the good of man, I have no doubt that you attended the lectures recently delivered in this place by the Rev. Dr. West, "On the truths and beauties of the holy scriptures." The Dr. brings the most respectable reccommendations, from England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as from many eminent men in this country, all giving him credit as being an eminent scholar, and most able defender of the Bible at the present day; of this however no further proof is necessary than to attend his lectures. The few who did condescend to hear him in our village, were edified and delighted with his eloquence and christian bearing. But I was pained and surprised to find our village so poorly represented in the cause of truth. Now I would ask why it was that those who are in the habit of making so much ado about infidelity, kept themselves away; was it because he did not come recommended by a certain clique, to preach sectarian creeds? Was it because of envy of the man's talent, or was it from fear least they should hear something that would condemn their own hypocritical conduct? Some not even satisfied with staying away themselves strove to prevent others from attending, by raising a report injurious to the speaker, thereby showing their own hollow-heartedness, in their great pretensions. I trust as the Rev. gentleman received but little countenance or support in the cause of truth, by those who claim to possess most of the piety of Plainfield, that those of less pretentions but more humility, will call a meeting and make some arrangement for another course of those admirable lectures, and that the speaker may be treated as a man and a christian, and thus in some measure redeem the character of Plainfield.

x.

☞ The New York Tribune in speaking of the Trenton *State Gazette* and Newark *Daily Advertiser* in referance to the Railroad Monopoly says:—

We do not find in the journals above named any direct counsel to the Whigs of the Counties affected to *take care that none but* DECIDED *anti-Monopolists get on their tickets this Fall*—and when we say anti-Monopolists, we mean men who feel that New-Jersey is injured and dishonored by the existence of the Monopoly, and *must be relieved from it*. Mere professions of theoretical or tradiditional dislike to it will not answer. If the Whig journals will only extend their caution so as to cover the whole ground, there will be no abrasion in the Whig ranks this Fall; but any attempt to shield the Monopoly with the smoke of a blank-cartridge war upon it will be pretty sure to fail, and will at all events provoke disaster. Nothing short of frankness and throughness will meet the present emergency.

MONOPOLY.—A writer in the Elizabethtown Journal in speaking of Monopoly says:—

I know it to be a fact that the *great mass of the people of both parties are Anti-Monopolists*—but I believe also that the *leaders of both parties are the contrary*; every one knows that the people, except when aroused to action by the existence of monstrous abuses, leave the management of affairs to their party leaders. Well, then in consequence of this, the Democratic party were induced to run as a candidate for Governor one of the officers of *the Monopoly*, and were defeated on the Anti-Monopoly cry raised by the Whig press. Well, the Whig party came into power and have been in power for five consecutive years—what have they done in that time to make manifest their *Anti*-Monopoly sentiment? The acts of the Legislature show: and your readers may judge for themselves.

INTERESTING RUMOR.-The *Boston Traveller* of Saturday states, on the authority of a private letter, that the French Government will not receive Mr. RIVES, our new embassador to Paris. The *Traveller* supposes the reason will be drawn from certain dispatches sent home by Mr. Rives during his former envoyship in France, and published by our Government. They related to the difficulties concerning the French Indemnity, and going back to France helped to highten the irritation which existed there on the subject.

'FIFTY-TWO thousand Jews,' says the *Jewish Chronicle*, 'are now fighting in the ranks of the brave Hungarian army of liberty and civilization, and not one Jew is to be found serving under the Austrians (although there are myriads of Jews in Austria proper, Gallicia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Transylvania.')

THE disturbance in Canada, according to the *Times* and the ministerial *Globe*, are a mere tempest in a tea-pot. There is a certain piece of water called 'the harbor of Boston,' which once served the purpose of a tea-pot, and brewed a little tempest, the effects of which are felt all over Europe at the present hour.—*Halifax paper.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Washington.

HUNGARY.

The *Breslau Zeitung* of the 15th says, that persons who arrived in Vienna on that evening, affirmed that a sanguinary engagement had taken place at Groswardein. The Hungarians had there concentrated a body of 80,000 men, including the troops from Klausenburg. The Diet, by latest accounts, held its sittings in a Church at Groswardein.

The Vienna letters of the 12th confirm the occupation of Raab by the Hungarians, and state that they had advanced posts at Hochstrass and Babot. They had also taken Vesprin (on Lake Balton) and Papa, (between Vesprin and Raab,) and it was said Gen. Aulich had advanced to Stuhtweissenburg, and had threatened Pesth. Some huzzars had appeared, even within a few leagues of Vienna. The Austrians were hastily collecting an army of 26,000 men at Presbnrg, to assume the offensive on the 13th.

The Magyar force in Raab is 18,000 strong, with 18 guns. The Austrians fortifying Schlossberg, and were constructing entrenchments on the Road to Tyrnau. Since the commenccment of the war Raab has been occupied alternately eight times.

The affairs of Comorn are in the same state. The Hungarians were threatening Presburg, and had hoisted their colors at Vesprin, Papa. &c.

Vienna is now garrisoned by only a few new levies, and when the post left, Presburg had been occupied by the Hungarians.

Haynau is stated to have almost annihilated the Magyars at Szeganin.

The Landstrum was gathering at Lesford under the Austrian Gen. Nugent. The junction of Haynau and the Ban is confirmed.

It is rumored that tbe split in the Viena Council is attributable to the influence of the Rothschilds, who will advance the "sinews of war" only on condition of peace with Hungary being agreed upon.

The Emperor of Russia has recalled Prince Woronzoff from the Caucasian war, to assist him in the Hungarian struggle.

The following Russian intelligence is given: What, then, must have been the reality if they confess thus much?

On the 23d July the Cithuanian Rifles were attacked in the Pass of Ojtorz by the Magyars and forced to retire. They were reinforced by Gen. Arwnow with four pieces of cannon, but again forced to retire after three hours fighting, in which they lost in killed and wounded 4 officers and 160 privates.

The Magyars passed through the Pass.

DYSENTARY.—We learn that Dysentary is very prevalent in many parts of the country, far and near, also in this vicinity —and we hear of deaths from it in Scotch plains, Samptown, &c. In reference thereto, we have received the following timely communication from one of our most respectable citizens. Where he is known, which comprehends a wide circle we need not say his communication is entitled to the utmost confidence:—*Plainfield Union.*

'About 45 years ago, the dysentary raged in the eastern part of Conneticut to an alarming degree. In one family 4 died, 3 in another, &c. It extended more than 30 miles, A colored woman came through the country and reccommended Peach tree bark and Elder bark, of each equal quantities—the outward bark to be scraped off and thrown away, the inward bark of both to be boiled and made into a strong tea, to be drunk very freely from the first stage of the complaint until cured. It will not hurt any one to drink as freely as he can. Since that time I have been attacked with dysentery ten times, have tried the remedy and in every case was cured in less than 12 hours.

GEORGE WELLS.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 1849.'

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.

Late advices from the Plains represent the Cholera as raging fearfully among the Indians, at the Nort-west.

It is thought that the disease will prove a greater scourge than the small pox in 1839.

The epidemic has disappeared from the south of the Arkansas River,

The Indians on the Missouri River continue to to be greatly incensed against the whites for introducing the Cholera among them, and numerous murders by the Indians are the daily result.

The weather this morning is very cool and pleasant.

Business continues dull.

Several riots took place yesterday, and one or two prize fights.

A letter has been received in this city from Round Island, midway between Mobile and New Orleans, dated Aug. 12, which says that 1,000 men connected with the Secret Expedition had arrived there and would sail on board the ship Taney, on the 20th, for an Island 100 miles distant from Vera Cruz.

The writer thinks that Sierra Madra is their ultimate place of destination. It is expected that 20,000 men will rendezvous at a point near Vera Cruz, from different seaports in the United States.

The universal definition of a mile by the Arabs is "the distance at which you can no longer distinguish a man from a woman."

The Island of Cuba.

The Island is 624 miles in extreme length with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population at the present time, of 1,400,000: of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were $32,389,119. of which $7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were $27,998,119, of which $7,049,-975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were $27,998,770, of which $12,394,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals, at its ports, was 3740, and the number of clearances 3346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of american tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the Island, diversified with mountains. Only two fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial, that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials of manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.—*Scientific American.*

THE GRAND JURY of this county concluded their business on Friday and were accordingly discharged. They found 114 bills, a large number of which are for selling liquor without a license and also on Sundays, and most of the others are minor offences. Centre Market in Newark was presented as a nuisance.

We hear that there were six deaths by Cholera at New Haven last Sunday.— Three of the victims were Irishmen, two were colored persons, and one a sea-captain an American. Dysentery is quite prevalent there, as also at Hartford, Springfield and various other places along the coast and in the interior.

THE BIGOTRY OF PARTY.—The editor of the *New Yorh Trtbune*, considering his liberal tendencies and affinities for Reform generally, is peculiarly under the control of the bigotry of party. The Catholic is scarcely more blindly devoted to his church than he is to the Whig party; and, where his prejudices are aroused, it seems almost impossible for him to do justice to opponents.—*National Era.*

☞ Advice from Texas to the 16th of August have been received. Sufficient election returns have come to hand to indicate the elections of Bell as governor of the state.

OLD TIMES.—Umbrellas were introduced by British officers into this country about the time of the revolutionary war. Parasols were then unknown. As a defence from rain, men then wore 'rain coats,' and women 'camblets.' Gloves were introduced about the year 1755. There were very few carpets before the revolution on the floors; when first introduced, they covered the floor outside of the chairs around the rooms.

No religion is calculated to promote happiness among men, but a religion of love; and this, whether it be found among Mahometans, Pagans, or Christians is from above, an emanation from the Deity.

☞ PRETTY GOOD.—A story is going the rounds, of a politicial aspirant in Indiana, who, mounting the stand to make a politicial speech, commenced with, 'Fellow-citizens, notwithstanding my youthful appearance, *I am the father of two children!*'

☞ Mankind are very odd creatures. One half censure what they practice, the other half practice what they censure. The rest say and do as they ought.

☞ A little child being at a sermon and observing the minister very vehement in his words and bodily gesture, cried out —'Mother, why don't the people let the man out of the box?'

☞ Is that a † that I C B 4 me? Come, let me clutch it.—*Exchange.*

MARRIED.

In this place, on Saturday evening, Sept. 1st, by E. Kirkpatrick, Esq. William R. Moore to Harriet, widow of Nathan Manning, both of Plainfield.

DIED.

In this place, on the 30th of August, Tempe, widow of Gershom Manning, aged near 80 years.

In Plainfield, Aug. 30. Edwin Hicks, infant son of Wm. A. and Maria F. Beecher.

HELP.

☞ THE time of a colored girl of industrious habits, and in good health, who has nine years to serve, (being now twelve years of age) is offered for sale. For particulars enquire at this office.

Aug 28. 1849.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon. L. Arnold, Ex-Govornor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon T J Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon J S Simmons, Senator from R I; Hon S S Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon Wm Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon S Foot, Senator from Vermont, Hon H D Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon W S Martin, Wisconsin, Gen A C Dodge, Iowa, C C Trowbridge, Esq, Detroit, S H Holmes, Esq, Ct. G W Jones, Esq, Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property on the *bitters* is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The **Empire Company,** to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Cortland st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medicial preparation by the name of *Pain Killer*, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in New York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better descriped than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear Ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. EMPIRE COMPANY, No. 53 Courtland st. N. Y.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to *hear* in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the *Ear* is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The *Acoustic Oil* sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics, muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuine has the stamp of the Empire company, No. 53 Courtlaud st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the *Children!* as well as the *worms*, and the only safe article that kills, the *worms*, and not the *children*, is the one made an sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the Trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own Stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Heudache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the EMPIRE COMPANY! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the *ne plus ultra* of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the EMPIRE COMPANY, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side Lungs, &c It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED PERSONS may read and test, and have the head covered with a find, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2 They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

GET UP A CLUB!
And Secure a Free Copy!

ROBERT F. GREELEY'S
Splendid New Romance, Entitled the
CHILD OF THE ISLANDS!
Or the Ship-Wrecked Gold Seekers!
Will appear immediately in successive numbers of the New York

LITERARY AMERICAN.

It is founded on the wild adventures of a party of California Gold seekers, who were wrecked on a desert island in the Pacific Ocean, and went through strange and thrilling scenes. It is believed that this is one of the most vivid and able works that has lately appeared. It will be COPYRIGHTED. The Literary American is well known throughout the country as a moral and entertaining FAMILY NEWSPAPER, got up in the best style for binding, and forming every year two large volumes of more than 1000 pages!

☞ Back numbers furnished to order.

TERMS.—Served in cities, 6 cents a week. To mail subscribers,

One copy in advance,	$3 00
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Clubs of Ten, "	20 00

and a free coy to the person getting up a club.

The best and cheapest way to subscribe is to get up a club.

☞ Send in your names and money at once, by mail, at our risk, to

G. P. QUACKENBOS,
105 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, consisting in **Dry Goods,** of Ladies and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of **Groceries,** such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849. [69.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3 The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6 The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye: or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
" " Thresher	$28
" Separator and fixtures,	$7
" Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power, thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

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Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

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Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

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Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

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If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

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Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.
LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.
April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FROM THE INFANCY OF MANKIND TO THE PRESENT TIME. By G. C. Hebbe, L. L. D. Now ready 1st volume bound in cloth.—Price $1.75 and to be continued in monthly parts, until finished, five numbers forming a volume 25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in constant view the celebrated treaties of Lucian—"How a history ought to be written." Truth in its severity, and reason in its manly state are the chief Muses and graces to which he has done obedience. What a different view has been presented to us by other historians. No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and have been hailed by frequent laudatory notices of the press, of which abridged extracts are here subjoined.

[From the Democratic Review.]

This beautiful octavo--the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the initial volume of a new and greatly improved work, devoted to the history of the Universe, based not merely upon the usually received data of former historians but derived from the best authorities, attested by revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in archœelogy by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records, have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, that the wonder has been not that such a work as the present should make its appearance but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we find no cause to regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious press of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure of more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since, when completed, it will form a compendious library of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 23.]

In regard to the literary execution of this work we have spoken as the numbers appeared but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any single work of universal history in the English language.

[From Graham's Magazine]

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by twenty years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with all the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events, and tracked the source of politicial convulsions by a thousand pulses, back to the hidden heart of some great principle.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Dr. Hebbe by availing himself of the light of which the Egyptian hierologists and other investigators of antiquity, have shed on the earliest history of man, by means of his vast erudition enabling him to avoid the errors of compilers, and to draw from the original and most undoubted sources of authority, and by his acute judgment, his liberal philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, while the author rejects the supersition of the ancient priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.

[From the N. Y. True Sun.]

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though writing in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes picturesque and sometimes even eloquent and sublime.

This work appears in monthly numbers —seven numbers now ready.

A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to to any part of the country.

Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, Nassau-street New-York.

☞ Papers inserting the above three times, including this notice and noticing the nos. as they appear, will have the back nos. sent to them by forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK.—A Book every Lady should possess—containing clear and practical instructions in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework; with 67 engravings, illustrative of the various stiches in those useful and fashionable employments, making one fine volume of one hundred and sixty-eight pages, printed on the finest white paper, neatly done up in beautiful paper covers —price 50 cents; or three copies for $1. This book will be sent to any person ordering it, by mail, free of postage.

"This is one of the most useful and instructive books for a lady ever published, and one that should be in the hands of every family in the land. Send, by all means, and get it at once."—*From a review of the Work.*

Any person in this country can have a copy of the above work sent them by mail, on remitting the amount for it to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by T.B. Peterson., No. 98 Chesnut st. Philadelphia

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD, OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat$1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa, MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS we the undersigned, having been much damaged and inconvenienced by persons trespassing on our lands, with dogs and guns: Therefore we do hereby forbid all persons crossing or hunting on our lands, with dog or gun; or cattle, or in search of nuts, or fruit, without special permission; under the penalty of the law.

THOMAS A. MORTON,
ABRAHAM A. KING.
WILLIAM I. MOOR.
MAHLON SMALLEY,
ISAAC I. SMALLEY,
Stony Hill, June 19. 1849.
SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JEPTHA CLAWSON,
THEODORE VERMULE,
DAVID SHOTWELL,
A. BERRY,
JAMES F. ROCHE,
RICHARD MANNING,
CORNELIUS CADMUS,
JAMES VERDON,
CYRUS TOWNSEND,
IRA CORIELL,
Plainfield, March 28. 1849.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office ☜

CARRIAGE MAKING, AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

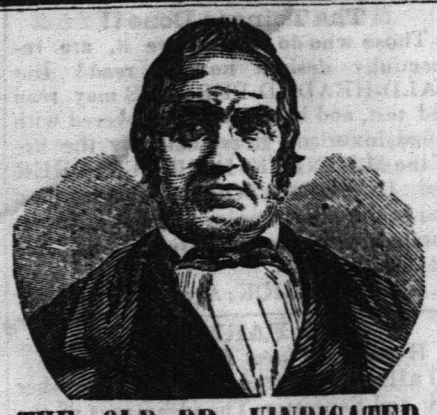
Mrs. A. M Sanford,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D, and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.



THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following Card of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M-D.	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape-M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

Dr. S. A. Pearson: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S A. Pearson, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

SEARS'

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pict. Family Bible, (Large Quarto,) Sears' new Pict. description of the United States, (Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other Interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. &c. of each State in the Union. *Illustrated with* 200 *Engravings* of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c. One of the most useful and saleable works published.)

Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe,
Pic. Description of Great Britain and Ireland,
Pict. Family Annual for 1849 (212 Eng.)
The History of Palestine,
View of New-York in 1849. (This engraving is printed on a mammouth sheet of 47 by 19 inches,
Information for the People,
New Pictorial Family Library,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Pictorial Sunday Book,
Bible Biography,
Wonders of the World, (Second Series,)
New and complete History of the Bible,
New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine,

Any of the above named works can be had by applying at this office, as we are authorized to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Publications, and for Sears' New Pictorial Monthly Illustrated Family Magazine.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1849. NO. 39.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ If you have goods or property of any description to dispose of, remember it will cost but a trifle to advertise it in the GAZETTE, (a paper read and admired by every man, woman and child in this part of the country) ☞ We charge nothing for this advice. ☜

[By Request.

THE PEARL.

The Pearl that worldlings covet, is not the pearl for me,
Its beauty fades as quickly, as sunshine on the sea,
But there's a pearl sought by the wise,
It's called the pearl of greatest price,
Though few its value see.
O that's the pearl for me,
O that's the pearl for me,
O that's the pearl for me.

The crown that decks the monarch, is not the crown for me,
It dazzles but a moment, it's brightness soon will flee,
But there's a crown prepared above,
For all who walk in humble love,
For ever bright 'twill be.
O that's the crown for me. &c.

The road that many travel, is not the road for me,
It leads to death and sorrow, in it I would not be,
But there's a road that leads to God,
It's marked by Christs most precious blood
The passage here is free.
O that's the road for me. &c.

The hope that sinners cherish, is not the hope for me,
Most surely will they perish, unless from sin set free,
But there's a hope which rests in God,
And leads the soul to keep its word,
And sinful pleasures flee.
O that's the hope for me,
O that's the hope for me,
O that's the hope for me.

THE MURDERED TINMAN.

BY WILLIAM L. STONE, ESQ.

Soon after the close of the war which terminated in the establishment of the North American Republic, one of those itinerant gentlemen from Connecticut who deal in tinware and other vendibles—a class of our fellow republicans long since known in every portion of the Union where a 'York sixpence' can be obtained in exchange for a tin Skimmer or a pepper-box—found his way through the 'Nine Partners' and Poughkeepsie into the county of Ulster, in the State of New York. He was a good-looking man, of a free and jovial disposition, glib with the tonge, keen at a bargain, smart at a joke, and 'cute at a swap. As he travelled up and down among the river towns from Saugerties and Æsopus, through New Paltz and Plattskill, to New Windsor and the Highlands, and occasionally back towards the wilderness as far as Minisink, year after year, he became very generally known throughout out all that region. Three or four times a year he was wont to return to Connecticut to replenish his stock in trade and rid himself of the old pewter and other 'notions,' for which he had bartered his goods, when he could not exchange them for a less cumbersome and more valuable metal.

But these absences were short; and far the larger portion of his time was spent among his honest Dutch customers, to whom he was sure to bring something new and still more inviting at each successive visit. So much of his time was passed among these Dutch settlements, that he soon acquired enough of their language to enable him to crack jokes with the old ladies in their mother-tongue, and banter with their plump, simple-mined daughters-from whom he now and then stole a kiss—not much to the dissatisfaction of either themselves or their mothers, for he was a general favorite At the quiltings and other merry-makings in the settlements through which he leisurely passed, he was ever a welcome guest; and he could always dance the double-shuffle with the prettiest girl of them all, not excepting 'Squire Vanderspeigle's Katrina. Nay, scandal, in after years, went so far as to say, that there were a number of little flaxen-haired children along-shore, who, unluckily having no fathers to resemble, looked very like the Tinman. But that is neither here nor there.

Eight or ten years rolled away, and the Tinman continued to make his rounds, seated on the box of his cart, and, when alone, whistling Yankee Doodle, or some other grave melody 'for want of thought,' and extending his circuits, as the settlements were pushed further into the interior. He extended his business, moreover, in process of time, as the taste for finery increased with the march of civilization—the march of mind not having then commenced—so that in addition to tin pans, cups, graters and mousetraps, he had a chest constructed within the body of his cart, in which he carried pins, needles, coarse muslins and calicoes, pink and black silk for bonnets, and yellow and flame-colored ribands Alas, the frailty of woman! From the moment the pedlar began to sell flame-colored ribands, his influence was irresistable; and the balance of trade was in a short time so much against the people of Orange and Ulster, that they must have all failed, had not their wheat, butter, and fat turkeys, continued to bring full prices in the city of New York. It is certain that the specie, as well as old pewter and rags—not bank-notes, gentle reader, as that species of rags was unknown in the halcyon days of which I am writing—was very rapidly leaving the country, and had it not poured in from other sources of supply, it must have diminished with each quarterly journey of the pedlar to Connecticut. But happily there were few newspapers and no political economists in those days, so that the worthy burghers never found out that they were ruined because the balance of trade was against them, and because, also, they could not keep their dollars lying idle and without interest, in their lockers.

Whenever the Tinman sojourned for a day or two in the rocky and romantic town of New Paltz, he put up at the inn kept by old Mr. Nicholas Van Hoesen, upon whose sign hung the effigy, rather clumsily executed, as the historian must in candor admit, of the patron saint of the Niew Niederlandts, indulging in the luxury of a pipe. The house was of only one story, and the heavy beams, thickly laid across from wall to wall, were not covered by a ceiling. But these beams, with the massive, well-plastered walls, where as white and clean as quick-lime could make them; while the bedrooms beneath the high, sharp-pointed roof, and the beautiful white homespun linen sheets were as sweet and wholesome as need be desired for a bridal chamber. Here it was that the weary traveller could find the luxury of repose, after sitting, if he choose, of a winter's evening around the noble fire that crackled and blazed upon the broad hearth, to hear the simple village chroniclers talking, over their mugs of cider, of the news from 'Sopus, or of Sheneral Vashington and King Shorge, while the vapor of the Indian weed was ascending in little misty wreaths from their pipes, or pouring forth in more dense and ample volume from their clouded and capacious mouths. Here, too, he might learn, from their own lips, their chivalrous deeds in arms, as they fought their revolutionary battles over again, in the relation of the massacre of Minisinks, or the burning of 'Sopus by the red-coats, who, to quote their own glowing language, though poured forth in a rather oddly-constructed climax had come there 'to punrn up dare houshish, murder dare sons, ravish dare wives and daughters, and trow down dare fences pesides!'

Such were the comfortable quarters of the Tinnman during his quarterly visits to New Paltz. But, *temporo mutantur*: old Mr. Van Hoesen died one day, and that too, most unfortunately, before the pedlar had ceased furnishing the people in that region with tin milk-pans, dutch ovens and flamecolored ribands. The widow of the defunct innkeeper returned to reside with her daughter, who was married to the Rev. Mr. Rip Van Valzer of Tappan The old tavern stand was rented to a man by the name of Fowler, who had been a tory sutler in the British army while in New York. Soon after these changes, the good old sign of St. Nicholas was taken down, and another erected in its place having a square and compasses on one side, and a strange mark of five lines, terminating in five acute angels, surrounding a large letter G, on the other. The house was not half so clean as it used to be; 'the cider had not half enough apples in it;' and, in short, nothing went on as before. For a time the mysterious characters on the sign were not understood, but, as soon as the honest burghers were told that good St. Nicholas had been compelled to give way to the emblems of freemasonry, they shook their heads, knocked the ashes out of their pipes, and went away, one by one, to visit their old favorite haunt no more. Mr. Fowler, the new landlord, was not so well-favored a man as some; but that was not his fault. His eyes were large and prominent, of a light grey, and lustreless. His words were few; and he did not care to look an honest man in the face. His wife had red hair and a sharp. slender nose, just reddening into bloom at its tip; she was not neat in her person or household; and, having a touch of the snapping-turtle in her temper, it was said that their domestic felicity was not altogether uninterrupted. After the neighboring burghers ceased repairing thither to smoke their pipes and drink their pennyworth of cider, it was gravely concluded that the new host would never be able to pay his rent, unless——and it was soon whispered about that a well dressed gentleman, who put up at the inn, one snow-storm y night, had never been seen afterwards.

Not many months subsequent to the events which I have just related, the tinman came along, once more to gladden the hearts and lighten the pockets of his friends in New Paltz. He had gone forth on his present excursion with a much more ample supply of wares and gewgas than usual, and had taken a much wider circuit—having swept up along the western margin of the Hudson, beyond Albany, to Half Moon and Schenectady—and was now returning with a cart nearly, empty naturally supposed, with well filled pockets. He drove his horse and cart directly to the same spot, and put them under the same shed. He had 'passed the time of day' with many of his old customers that morning on the road, and have given Christina Dieffendorff the remanant of a broad flame-colored riband that very afternoon, for the privilege, as he called it, of cutting it off on her sweet,

[*Concluded next week.*]

From the Quaker City.

Perpetual Motion.

Labor turns the Crank..—'Will it ever be discovered!' This question has occupied the world for at least five hundred years. Here is a Legend which may throw some light on the subj ct:

About fifty years ago, an announcement was made in a town in Germany, that an obscure mechanic had discovered the secret of 'perpetual motion.' In a little time his room was crowded with professors of science, rich burghers, and curious people of all sorts and classes, from a circle of one hundred miles. On a table in the centre of the room, appeared 'the perpetual motion,' in the shape of a wheel, which without any visible agency, went round and round again' all day long Everybody was astonished: the Professors put on their spectacles; the burghers looked about them with eyes as big as saucers, and the curious folks swore incessantly, in high German, that the like of this had never been heard of before—no, never! Not even from the time of Appolonious of Tryana down to Cornelius Agrippa. But all the while the wheel stood on the table—stood alone—and continued to go around, in spite of the Professor's spectacles and burgher's oath's. The great secret was discovered. The world had advanced at least an hundred years. The self-motive power which propelled the solitary wheel, could be applied to all forms of machinery. Hereafter papermills, saw mills (not mentioning cotton mills,) would go, not by water, or by steam, but by perpetual motion. Such, at least, was the impression of the crowd until a little incident put an entire new face upon the matter:

One of the burghers a little more curious than the rest, noticed a square pillar, which stood about four feet from the table. He tapped it with a stick: it returned a hollow sound. He tore one of the boards away and discovered that these boards concealed a rope, which passed under the floor, and up one of the legs of the table into the machinery of the wheel. The rope turned the wheel. That was certain! But what was at the other end of the rope?—This soon became the question. While the inventor manifested the greatest agitation, a search was made, the rope was followed to its 'tother end' And that end was discovered in an obscure garret, where amid rags and straw was streched an emaciated fo m, whose skeleton hands where occupied in turning a crank, which set the rope in motion, and with the rope the wheel. This living skeleton was the brother of the inventor. He had been in fact buried alive that his brother might reap the reward of a great d scovery, from his very misery?

Of course 'perpetual motion' was at once explained, and the inventor was sent to prison, while his sick brother was put to bed and fed on nutrious food.

Such is the story; let us take a peep at its moral. How many perpetual motions in this world depend upon the bony hands of some living skeleton, who turns the crank in an obscure garret, while the successful speculator reaps his money and his honors in proud day!

Perpetual Motion! You will find it everywhere. It builds house, charter's banks rears churches, grades railroads, makes shirts, boots, and shoes, plants cities, tills farms, prints books, overspreads the desert with the living harvest, and from the dark caverns of the mine brings coal, which lights the fires of a million homes. Yes, you will find it everywhere, this perpetual motion. But who turns the crank? It is the Capitalist's 'Sick Brother,' confined in the caverns of society and working away in darknes with bony hands, while his rich brother reaps the fruit of his labor, about the ground, and in sunny air.

Here is a rich Publisher. How well he dresses, how glibly his carriage wheels go round, how copiously the dollars twinkle in his well filled till! But who turns the crank? Oh, there is yonder in some obscure garret, an author working away with tremulous hands, and eyes filled with fever He turns the crank. He writes books at midnight, which the Publisher turns into gold by day. Gold for the Publisher's pocket, of course.

Here is a window along Chestnut st. anorned with the most exquisite needle work. Vests, shirts, bosoms and collars—all elegantly done, and worth a score of dollars to the store keeper. But who turns the crank? Some poor woman, in a basement story—away out in the surburbs—who works for 12 1-2 cents a day, in order that her employer may 'realize' one hundred per cent, on her labor. She turns the crank. This time it is not the Capitalist's sick brother—only his 'sick sister.

Here again is a huge building, where all kinds of tracts, moral books and sectarian pamphlets are printed for gratuitous distribution. Hurled by thousands from a power press, they are scattered broad cast through the land, and scattered free. Free! Without a cent of cost to anybody, But—

Who turns the crank? Where does perpetual motion come from? Look into the printing office of the moral establishment. Behold an hundred poor girls working *for half price!* Peep into the *Bindery!* Behold an hundred poor girls working for wages that would not buy varnish for a rich man's carriage harness. Dive lower down—go into the Church. Behold hundreds of poor men and women stripping themselves of their hard earned pennies, in order to help the "Moral Establishment." They turn the crank. They are the Perpetual Motion.

☞ Why is the profession of a parson sooner learned than that of a doctor?

Because it is easier to preach than to practice.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, September 13, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the growing disposition of the masses—"the lower orders"—to think, speak and act for themselves. They are awaking to the importance of assuming their proper position in society, and it requires no prophet to foretell that henceforth their influence will be seen and felt in the affairs of the world. They feel that they have long been the dupes of their leaders both in church and state; and they are rapidly coming to the conclusion that they are as capable of choosing the right path as those who claim "by the grace of God!" to be their only safe guides.

The masses of both political parties are honest and have the welfare of their country at heart; but is it not notorious that large numbers of those who claim to lead are corrupt and only actuated by selfish motives? These men always talk loudly of their services, and all the offices in the state are looked upon by them as their proper reward. If these are gained, it matters but little what becomes of the *best interests of the country.*

These facts are notorious to all—what are the causes that have produced them and what is the remedy? The cause is as plain as the fact is notorious that the interests of the people and of their rulers are not the same—they are not from nor of them—they are a class distinct, their interest is only promoted by the usurpation of the peoples rights--politics is their trade, they have no other means whereby they can live. The time has now come when the mass—those by the sweat of whose brows these "divine right"—these hereditary office holding gentry have been supported—are determined on assuming the responsibility of governing themselves.—There can be no other way whereby they can break up this coalition of office holders and party managers than by choosing men from their own class—"the lower orders," men who are identified with their own interests, the farmers, laborers, mechanics—men who have experienced the worth of a dollar by producing it; these are the men that have too long been neglected—or that have neglected themselves—these men have determined to select men from among themselves identified with their interests, that their interest may be identified with them.

The past history of the legislation of our state is certainly fraught with instruction for the future; the usurpations of the peoples rights through those who have been selected to protect them—by a coalition with railroad and other special priviledged companies—by receiving free tickets, champagne drinks, oyster suppers, with more substantial desserts—have disgusted and aroused the people to action—they now demand a restoration of their usurped rights—a repeal of the charter, or of that clause of the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad company which gives them the exclusive privilege of traversing the state between certain points, and for special purposes, and of all other acts whereby a special privilege or monopoly is created, as being destructive of their equal and just rights, and therefore a violation of the Constitution, and of most serious detriment to the best interests of New Jersey.

☞ The *Newark Daily Advertiser* is a journal with which we would prefer not to differ. Its Editor is so generally right when he says what he thinks that we try to be resigned to his silence on many points where he evidently thinks what he does not deem it expedient to say. His paper is a capital one, though not near so good as it would be if its conductor stood less in awe of titular dignities and local respectabilities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The above is a just rebuke of a paper which has ever been but the mouth piece of a clique, who have tyranized over the People of New Jersey through the columns of that paper, and others of a similar stamp. The upholders of the old Constitution of the State which required a Property qualification for voters &c., the upholders of special corporations, railroad monopolies, the opposers of whatever is calculated to advance the peoples rights, the protectors of the few at the expense of the many. What a humbug. How long will the people continue to be led by the nose by such automatons? "When he says what he thinks!" Will the people continue to be humbugged by those Editors who dare not say what they think, the mere echo of those awful "titular dignities and local respectabilities?" We trust the time has come when Editors will express their convictions of right and wrong boldly and fearlessly on all matters concerning the rights and interests of the People, and that the People will appreciate and uphold a free Press, the true guardians of their rights, without permission of or dictation from any "titular dignities or local respectabilities."

"The Rev. Dr. West made application to the churches to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of "The truth and beauties of the Holy Scriptures," or the existence of God and the authenticity of the Bible, yet strange to say, although coming with the very best reccommendations was denied the use of the churches for such a subject! but finally succeeded in obtaining the basement of one of them by paying for its use!

☞ We have been requested to make the following correction in the above paragraph, "paying for its use," should read, paid for the services of the Sexton and for the light!

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—Not one hundred miles from Plainfield is a village containing several churches; in which place about 3 years since was instituted a lodge of Odd Fellows, which at the time caused some talk, especially by certain churches, which condemned such institutions as being immoral and dangerous to the community; however, time has thus far proved that the conduct of said lodge has been quite as commendable as their sensors; for they have not only visited the sich and afflicted faithfully, but have paid out to the needy several hundred dollars. What has been paid to the poor and sick of said churches I know not, but this much I do know, that some of their poor and needy members have been neglected; and at the present time a poor old man and his wife the latter quite sick, are in want, and would have suffered but for the assistance of some kind neighbors. "Verily by their fruits ye shall know them."

A LOOKER ON.

Hope for Hungary.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore sun, under date of the 8th, mentions the following interesting item:

The disastrous news from Hungary, brought by the Washington, is believhd by the Secretary of State, we understand, to be greatly exaggerated, if, indeed, it is true in any particular. Coming as it does from Austrian sources, it is more than probable tt was manufactured to put an end to the uhiversal sympathy which was being expressed for the gallant Hungarians; and the authentic accounts previously received here, render it almost certain such is the case.

The rumor that the people in some portion of the Island of Cuba—St. Jago, Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Puerto Principe—have risen in revolution is believed to be true; as the Government have had information previously which rendered such an event probable. The conjunction of circumstances cannot fail to be remarked that just at the time when the secret association of armed men were gathering here the revolution in Cuba breaks out, evidently in anticipation of the arrival of the armed force from this country. It is too palpable to admit a doubt that a descent upon Cuba was the aim of the parties against whom the President's proclamation was directed.

It is known that $190,000 has been raised in New York and $250,000, in N. Orleans in aid of the 'cause' Of course, it will be impossible for any of the parties to succeed in reaching Cuba as the whole home squadron is on the look-out to prevent it.

The following cause of death was reported at the interest office: it appears that some days ago a boy, named Joseph Kenedy, six years of age, while sitting in the kitchen at home, received a severe shock, of fright from a cat, which had been shut out, suddenly leaping through a pane of glass into the room, shivering the glass. The boy immediately sickened and died, and as the physician pronounced, solely from the effect of the shock.—*Boston Traveller.*

ANTI--RENT DISTURBANCE.—Deputy Sheriff Wm. Hegeman was assaulted by some eight or ten men in disguise, on the 28th, at Sandlake, and his papers forcibly taken from him while in the act of making a public sale of the personal property of John Snoeck for rent on an excution in favor of W. P. Van Rensselaer.—*Whitehall Chronicle.*

Maria Monk, whose falubous book on convents created so much stir a few years ago, is now dying in an asylum for abandoned women, in this city.—*The Era.*

☞ The President is reported to be in a very feeble state.

Anti-Monopoly Convention.

The following officers were chosen:

FOR PRESIDENT.—Charles Stokes.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—1st Dist. James H. Trenchard, Charles J. Hollis. 2d. Dist. George Hayward, T. W. Ivens. 3d. Dist. David Ryerson, A. C. Davis. 4th. Dist. E. W. Whelpley, J. W. Stout. 5th. Dist. E. C. Mayo, E. S. Van Wageman.

FOR SECRETARIES.—1st Dist. C. D. Hineline. 2d. Dist. Dr. J. T. Clark. 3d Dist. Wm. M. Martin. 4th Dist. C. M. Halstead. 5th. Dist. J. H. Vorhees.

Extracts from the Address and Resolutions.

Fellow Citizens:—The purpose of this convention and the result of its deliberations, will, without doubt, be a subject of inquiry and of much interest to every inhabitant of the State of New Jersey. We therefore deem it proper, in a clear, concise and truthful manner to lay before you the reasons which have brought us together, and the object which we seek to attain, and the advantages which will follow from the course of action which we desire to pursue.

Upwards of seventeen years ago on the 2d of March, 1832, an act was passed by the legislature of New Jersey, depriving the people of a right, which by every rule of common sense and justice, is inalienably theirs, and vesting it in an incorporated company. This, with other kindred acts, dated long previous—some having their origin in priviles granted by the Sovereigns of Great Britain—some by the usurpation of cunning and designing men—is the cause that New Jersey, with all the advantages of location, of climate, of soil, and of the industry and enterprise of its citizens, is far behind its copartners in this great confederation, in all the elements of greatness and prosperity.

The object which we seek to attain is the resumption of the sovereignty of which the people have, in part, been deprived. We wish to have *free* roads, free ferries, free ingress and egress and free transit in, and over the state; we wish to be no longer tramelled and hemmed in by incorporated or associated monopolies; we wish to enjoy in its fullest extent, all the natural and unalienable rights guaranteed to us by our constitution. Our forefathers having obtained for us freedom from royal despotism, we wish to be equally free from the tyranny of railroad kings, ferry kings, and turnpike kings; this is what we aim at, and what we call upon the people of New Jersey to unite in achieving; this is not a matter of sectional or individual interest, it is not one of party aggrandisement, but it is one in which every citizen, whatever might be his occupation, whether a farmer, mechanic, merchant, capitalist or laborer, whether Whig or Democrat, might and ought to unite.

It requires no argument to prove that partial legislation is unjust and contrary to the spirit of governments founded on the great principle of equal rights. To grant to individuals the power of doing that which others with equal advantages are deprived of doing, is certainly wrong, and cannot be justified.

But if partial legislation in the cases refered to, is objected to, even where the legislature retains the power of control by amendment or repeal, how much more objectionable must it be, to legislate for all future time, and to pass acts not only partial in their character, but violative of the natural right of the citizen? Under what pretence can any legislature justify such acts? Who dares to advocate their correctness? Who can tolerate their injustice? Such an act, fellow citizens, disgraces the statute book of New Jersey! Shall it be tolerated or not, is now the question.

On the 4th February, 1830, a charter of incorporation was granted to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. The company was forbid from charging more than at the rate of eight cents per ton per mile 'for the transportation of every species of property'—nor more than ten cents per mile for the carrying of each passenger. The state was authorized to take the road at the expiration of thirty years at its appraised value.

On the 15th February, 1831, an act was passed to consolidate the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal with that of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. One of the provisions of this act is 'that it shall not be lawful for the said companies to charge more than $3 for the transportation of passengers from and to the cities of New York and Philadelphia.'

On the 2d March, 1832, a supplement to the foregoing act was passed, by virtue of which one thousand shares of the stock of the joint companies, was transferred to the state. It was also provided as follows: 'That it shall not be lawful at any time during the said railroad charter, to construct any other railroad or railroads in this state without the consent of the said companies, which shall be intended or used for the transpartation of passengers or merchandise between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, or to compete in business with the railroad authorized by the act to which this supplement is relative.

It will be observed that if this monopoly privilege is worth any thing, it is conditioned to last '*during the railroad charter.*' Now the charter provides for no termination, except by the purchasers of the works by the state at the end of 30 years. Will it not then be perpetual? Are the people of New Jersey prepared to submit and to suffer this evil themselves; and also to bequeath it to their children? If not then the question arises, how shall it be disposed of? And here it is that you are called upon fellow citizens to act deliberately, wisely, and with a proper respect to your honor and to your true interests. The management of your public affairs is necessarily committed to the care of representatives chosen by your suffriges. In the selection of these representatives lies your power; the responsibility therefore rests with you. This is no trifling matter—the reputation, happiness, and prosperity of yourselves and succeeding generations depend upon your decision. New Jersey is not what she ought to be if this monopoly and its appendages are not destroyed. The creation of this monopoly has generated, its existence has perpetrated, the spirit of monopoly in the state. Its example and its influence support and maintain the numerous vampires that feed on your life's blood. In shaking off its fond but fatal embrace, you will free yourselves from a bond which is not endured and would not be endured by any state in this Union.

We will say nothing of the fraudulent practices charged upon this monopoly—they are in the course of examination. and we will not pre-judge the decision. But that it has violated its charter in more instances than one is a notorious and unquestionable fact. The violations have been committed with premeditation, wilfully and designedly; so it is always with ill gotten power. Will you then with the means of ridding yourselves of an enemy, put in your hand by the enemy himself, still permit him to harass, injure and destroy you? If you will, then we have no more to say. Our duty is in advising you of your injuries, and in showing how they may be redressed.

Resolved, That we, the people of New-Jersey, in general convention assembled will labor for the abolition of these monopolies, so injurious to our best interests; and for the accomplishment of that object do hereby pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to secure the return to the next legislature of honest, intelligent and independent men, who understand our rights, as here declared and will mantain them.

Resolved, That the passage of a general railroad law is essential to the promotion of the interest of the people of the state.

Resolved, That while the covention does not desire to interfere with the political combinations of the respective parties of the state, we earnestly reccommend to the several country conventions to select no candidates for the legislature but such as are known to be friendly to the priciples declared in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and who will pledge themselves to use their influence and votes to carry them out.

Resolved, that the giving of free tickets to members of the legislature, judges and other public functionaries, is an indirect bribe, corrupting in its tendancy, and that the accepting of the same is derogatory to the character of an upright and independant man; and that the sanctioning of it by legal enactment, as was done by the legislature at its last session, is destructive of equal rights and practically establishes a 'privileged class' at the expense of the many, and ought to be abolished.

A resolution condemning the practice of giving free tickets to members of the legislatures and other politicial functionaries, was read to the convention, but decided negatived.

Mr. H. Carey was here called upon to state the origin and cause of the difficulty between himself and the railroad company. When he concluded the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Henry C. Carey, 'A Citizen of Burlington,' for the zeal and ability which he has manifested in calling the attention of the people of New-Jersey to the misconduct and extortions of these monopolies.

On motion it was

Resolved, That Mr. Carey be requested to furnish a copy of his speech for publication.

A resolution that the different counties be requested to appoint corresponding committees was adopted. After which the proceedings of the convention were ordered to bo printed.

A committee was appointed to receive contributions to defray the expenses of publishing the proceedings of the convention and distributing them among the people, $68 was contributed. The business having been concluded the convention adjourned.

CIDER.—Here is a receipt worth to farmers the price of our paper for a year;—'Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it into a small cotton bag, then put it in a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment, never contain any intoxicating quality and the longer it is kept the more palatable it becomes.'—*Middletown Banner.*

☞ It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HUNGARY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

La Presse of Paris states that it is generally believed in Paris that the surrender of the Hungarians is to be attributed to the result of negotiation, rather than through any corrupt motive of Gorgey or of despair on the part of his army.

It is said that the arrangement for the surrender was made by Prince Schwartzenburg during his last visit at Warsaw, and honorable terms were obtained.

La Presse gives Great Britain the credit of effecting the negotiation, who acted from desire to terminate the contest in which Hungary was engaged and to prevent Russia from making any further incursions on the Hungarian territory.

ITALY.—Letters had reached Paris which state that the Pope had conferred on Gen. Oudinot the title of Duke of Pinerazio, and granted him a pension of 6,000 crowns for his valuable services in the cause of the Holy See.

RUSSIA.—The Berlin Correspondent of Jerrold's News says:—'In the first interview between Lamoriciere, Schwarzenberg, and the Russian Czar, a plan was broached for an alliance between France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, and the Pope. The condition was to keep in view, as an ultimate aim, a war with England. The immediate object was to be the extinction of all the revolutionary element. Turkey, Italy, the Rhenish Provinces, and Belgium, which is no longer to be tolerated, furnish materials for indemnification. Prussia is to have North Germany to the Maine; Austria, Bosnia and South Germany, except Bavaria. Bavaria, is to have Wirtemberg in exchange for the Rhenish Province, which is to go to France with Cologne. Wirtemberg, Baden, Resse, and other princes, are to be mediatized Switzerland also is to be divided. Chimerical as this may sound, still it formed the matter of discussion. Withdrawing definite conclusions from this statement, it allows one to see with what kind of plans dimplomatic heads are busied. The Czar took up Alexander's journal, and read out of it the conversation of that Emperor with Napoleon. Respecting Constantinople, nothing could be agreed upon. It was the Emperor's notion that Byzantium might one day be left as a free city, with some territory It was assumed that France, Russia, and Austria with the help of Naples, would be able to produce a fleet able to cope with that of England.

Arrival of the Steamship Falcon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 7. 1849.

Ths steamship Falcon arrived last evening from Chagres, having touched at Havana on Monday, the 3d inst.

Private letters from Cuba state that the Island is in the greatest commotion, but make not the slightest mention of insurrectionary movements there, except in a single instance, in which the Colonel and several officers of one of the regiments were murdered.

The Captain General was using the most energetic measures to suppress any attempt at rebellion that might occur in any part of the island,

By an order of the Captain-General the Falcon was prohibited from receiving any passengers at Havana; and no United States newspapers were allowed to pass the post-office.

The commander of the sloop-of-war Albany, now at Round Island, has been requested by the Consul at Havana, to proceed there immediately.

The Steamer Autocrat, arrived to-day from St Louis, brought down 160 United States troops, destined to the everglades of Florida.

The blockade of Round Island, which has been rigidly enforced for some time, is now discontinued, the United States vessels stationed there allowing provisions and other necessaries to be landed without the slightest molestation.

Postponement of the National Common School Convention.

At the suggestion of Several State Superintendents and other influential friends of the cause of popular education in different sections of the Union, the meeting of the National Convention of the friends of Common Schools, which was to have taken place in this city on the 22d inst, has been postponed to the 17 of October, on account of the prevalence of the Cholera throughout the country

☞ Officers of Conventions or Associations which have appointed delegates, will please forward to the Corresponding Secretary the names of persons appointed as delegates.

By order of Local Committee of Arrangement,

JOS. R. CHANDLER, *Chairman.*
ALFRED E. WRIGHT, *Cor. Sec.*
Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1849.

Notice.

☞ *Delegates to the National Common School Convention.* In order that every section of the country may be represented at the approaching National Convention, I would suggest that the officers of the various State, County and town Conventions, forward without delay, the names of the delegates to the National Convention appointed by their several Conventions. Circulars of invitation will be addressed to the most prominent friends of the cause in those districts where no delegates have been appointed. Address,

A. E. WRIGHT, *Cor. Sec.*
Local Com. of Arrangements.

Cure for Rheumatism.

We recommend, the following recipe, which will be found, upon trial, to be a simple, still an invaluable remedy for rheumatism.

RECIPE.—Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Flannel should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never failing of success. We can vouch for its efficacy in rheumatic affections.—*Wrights Casket.*

ODD.—Salt Creek, Jackson Co. Indianna, does not contain one Whig voter, but it happened to have more citizens in the State Prison than any other four towns in the State. This circumstance reduces the Loco-Foco majority considerably, but it is still heavy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

QUERY.—Are all the whigs in the State Prison?

It is not piety but hypocrisy, the world despises and contemns.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Sept. 12.

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 25
RYE FLOUR	3 00
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 20
CORN	57 a 62
OATS	36 a —

PLAINFIELD

Pricees current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt.	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 00 a 1 10
CORN " do	60 a 62
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	16 a 18
HAMS do new	—
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

MARRIED.

On Sept. 9th. by Rev. Stephen Haff, MR. HENDERSON RYNO, to MISS. REBECCA HILL, all of Plainfield.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

$1250 Upon unincumbered Real Estate, in the vicinity of Plainfield, in the county of Essex, worth four times that amount. Apply to

Sept. 12. 1849. J. ANNIN.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield, where he can be found on Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

HELP.

☞ THE time of a colored girl of industrious habits, and in good health, who has nine years to serve, (being now twelve years of age) is offered for sale. For particulars enquire at this office.

Aug 28. 1849.

GET UP A CLUB! And Secure a Free Copy!

ROBERT F. GREELEY'S

Splendid New Romance, Entitled the

CHILD OF THE ISLANDS!

Or the Ship-Wrecked Gold Seekers!

Will appear immediately in successive numbers of the New York

LITERARY AMERICAN.

It is founded on the wild adventures of a party of California Gold seekers, who were wrecked on a desert island in the Pacific Ocean, and went through strange and thrilling scenes. It is believed that this is one of the most vivid and able works that has lately appeared. It will be COPYRIGHTED. The Literary American is well known throughout the country as a moral and entertaining FAMILY NEWSPAPER, got up in the best style for binding, and forming every year two large volumes of more than 1000 pages!

☞ *Back numbers furnished to order.*

TERMS.—Served in cities, 6 cents a week. To mail subscribers,

One copy in advance,	$3 00
Two copies, "	5 00
Clubs of Ten, "	20 00

and a free coy to the person getting up a club.

The best and cheapest way to subscribe is to get up a club.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

All persons who forward us Three Dollars for a years subscrition, to commence with the 1st Number of Vol. III. (July 7th 1849,) will be furnished with all the back numbers, containig Mayne Reid's Great Romance of "WAR LIFE," gratis.

☞ Send in your names and money at once, by mail, at our risk, to

G. P. QUACKENBOS,

105 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on STEPHEN VAIL.

March 1. 1849. 1y

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon. L. Arnold, Ex-Govornor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon T J Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon J S Simmons, Senator from R I; Hon S S Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon Wm Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon S Foot, Senator from Vermont, Hon H D Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon W S Martin, Wisconsin, Gen A C Dodge, Iowa, C C Trowbridge, Esq, Detroit, S H Holmes, Esq, Ct. G W Jones, Esq, Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property on the *bitters* is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The **Empire Company,** to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Cortland st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medicial preparation by the name of *Pain Killer*, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in New York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better descriped than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear Ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. EMPIRE COMPANY, No. 53 Courtland st. N. Y.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to *hear* in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the *Ear* is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The *Acoustic Oil* sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics, muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuine has the stamp of the Empire company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the *Children!* as well as the *worms*, and the only safe article that kills, the *worms*, and not the *children*, is the one made an sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the Trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own Stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Heudache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the EMPIRE COMPANY! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the *ne plus ultra* of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the EMPIRE COMPANY, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED PERSONS may read and test, and have the head covered with a find, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable **Railroad Horse-Power,** Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848."—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.

195 Front-st. N. Y.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

☞ If you have anything to dispose of, or any matter to make known to the public, there is no more efficient or economical plan than to advertise in the Gazette.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, consisting in **Dry Goods,** of Ladies and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of **Groceries,** such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,

FREDERICK H. BRYAN,

Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849. [69.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FROM THE INFANCY OF MANKIND TO THE PRESENT TIME. By G. C. Hebbe, L. L. D. Now ready 1st volume bound in cloth.—Price $1.75 and to be continued in monthly parts, until finished, five numbers forming a volume 25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in constant view the celebrated treaties of Lucian—"How a history ought to be written." Truth in its severity, and reason in its manly state are the chief Muses and graces to which he has done obedience. What a different view has been presented to us by other historians. No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and have been hailed by frequent laudatory notices of the press, of which abridged extracts are here subjoined.

[From the Democratic Review.]

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the initial volume of a new and greatly improved work, devoted to the history of the Universe, based not merely upon the usually received data of former historians but derived from the best authorities, attested by revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in archœelogy by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records, have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, that the wonder has been not that such a work as the present should make its appearance but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we find no cause to regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious press of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure of more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since, when completed, it will form a compendious library of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 23.]

In regard to the literary execution of this work we have spoken as the numbers appeared but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any single work of universal history in the English language.

[From Graham's Magazine]

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by twenty years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with all the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events, and tracked the source of politicial convulsions by a thousand pulses, back to the hidden heart of some great principle.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Dr. Hebbe by availing himself of the light of which the Egyptian hierologists and other investigators of antiquity, have shed on the earliest history of man, by means of his vast erudition enabling him to avoid the errors of compilers, and to draw from the original and most undoubted sources of authority, and by his acute judgment, his liberal philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, while the author rejects the supersition of the ancient priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.

[From the N. Y. True Sun.]

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though writing in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes picturesque and sometimes even eloquent and sublime.

This work appears in monthly numbers—seven numbers now ready.

A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to to any part of the country.

Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, Nassau-street New-York.

☞ Papers inserting the above three times, including this notice and noticing the nos. as they appear, will have the back nos sent to them by forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

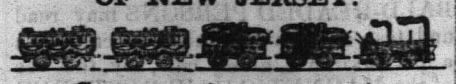
☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.



Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

Mrs. A. M Sanford,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D, and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.

THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following Card of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be trunsted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly*, that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are—1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3 The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6 The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye: or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
' ' Thresher	$28
' Separator and fixtures,	$7
' Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power, thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B ALLEN & CO.

188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

Dr. S. A. Pearson: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,

AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S A. Pearson, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849. | NO. 40.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SWALLOW, 123 Fulton st. New York, is authorized to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st.opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

☞ If you have anything to dispose of, or any matter to make known to the public, there is no more efficient or economical plan than to advertise in the Gazette.

THE MURDERED TINMAN.

BY WILLIAM L. STONE, ESQ.

[*Concluded.*]

cherry lips. But that was the last time Christiana had the opportunity of purchasing such a beautiful riband of the Tinman at so cheap a rate; for he was never seen coporeally in New Paltz again. Early the next morning, Fowler alarmed the neighborhood by a story that the Tinman had fled during the night, leaving his horse in the stable, and his cart under the shed. On forcing the locks of the cart box, it was found empty of everything save a bundle of cast-off clothes. His overcoat that had shielded him from the peltings of many a pitiless storm, was left in his bed-room, and his hat was found behind the old stone barn. All enquiries for the Tinman proved fruitless, the horse and cart were advertised by written notices that nobody could read; and the result was, that Fowler took both, to pay for the feeding of one. His rent soon afterwards became due, and he paid it without difficulty; nay, he shortly made some repairs of the premises, and even talked of purchasing! From that time forth, moreover, ne had money enough, and small sums to lend at usury.

For several weeks after the Tinman's disappearance, there was much excitement upon the subject, and many unwelcome remarks could not fail of reaching the ears of the inkeeper. But in process of time it died away, as all excitements do; nevertheless, there were those in the immediate vicinity of the inn who did not believe in the story of the honest Tinman's running off after that sort in the nigh, leaving his horse, cart, overcoat, and hat which, though rather the worse for wear, were all worth something still The more the circumstances were pondered over by those who had laid them up in their hearts, and the longer the Tinman had been absent, the graver were the looks of the elder neighbors, and the more dubious and solemn the shakes of the head when he was mentioned, and the girls sighed over their fading ribands

Finally, an event occurred which determined what had been the fate of the poor Tinman, beyond doubt or contradiction. It was proved that he had been most foully dealt with, by testimony much stronger than has ever been brought into a court of justice—probably because subpœnas from human tribunals will not be obeyed by such witnesses. The development was after this sort. It happened that, rather late one night, at the dread hour of deepest darkness 'when churchyards yawn,' as Conrad Van Vranken was passing Fowler's premises, on his return from a visit he had been making to the fair Christina Dieffendorff, during which the Tinman and the flame-colored riband, the last present he had ever made, were subjects of conversation, he beheld a sight in the road beside him, which froze his young blood and chained him to the spot with affright. It was the shade of the Tinman which he saw, and it was 'confirmation strong as proof from Holy Writ' that had been murdered! There he was, travelling close by his side, seated on the box of the identical cart he had for so many years driven the country, and drawn, too, by the same horse, with three white feet, although Conrad well knew that both cart and horse had been sold by Fowler to the first family moving on their way from New England to Ohio. Though appalled, and for the moment struck motionless, Conrad watched the apparition as it passed slowly by him. It was indeed the pedlar, looking as in life, only that his cheek was deadly pale, and he could not endure the cold, setglare of his eye! In a moment afterwards, to Conrad's further surprise, the Tinnman turned his spectre horse and vehicle short off to the right, and, without the slightest impedient from a stout six-railed fence, drove over it, and across a small field, and entered directly into a ledge of high, precipitous rocks, by which the field was bounded on tee western side, and disappeared! Conrad thereupon hurried home, as fast as his legs could carry him, and crept shivering into his bed, just in the grey of the morning. But slumber was most effectually driven from his eyelids—not by waking visions of blis with the fair Christiana Dieffendorff in his warm embrance, but by the Tinman, whose cold, dull eye seemed to glare on him still, and the image of the horse and cart, which their master had driven strait into the ledge of rocks.

The vision of Conrad soon became bruited about, nor was a single pleasantry indulged at his expense, as how he had only been frightened by getting into a doze after he had staid out late, making love in Low Dutch to his sweetheart. Indeed, had any one doubted that he had seen a veritable ghost, such doubt would soon have been dissipated by the testimony of Dr. Vandenhuel, who, having been called up to attend one of those delicate though nameless causes which generally occur in the night, was obliged to pass the fatal place at about the same hour in which honest Conrad had encountered the the apparition. As might have been expected, both the doctor and the messenger with him saw the Tinnman seated, as when of this world, on the box of his cart, his hair queued with an eel-skin, and his horse with three white feet. The vision appered in the road, as at first, but soon turned off across the field, without disturbing the fence or leaving a track, and disappeared in the ledge. From this time forward there was—there could be—no doubt as to the fate of the Tinman, or that his unquiet spirit was a frequent visitor upon earth—for it always happened that those who were compelled to pass the dreadful spot at the witching hour of night were sure of a visit from the Tinman in his spectre cart, who always disappeared by driving into the rocks. Sometimes, indeed, in the eyes of those who possessed more excitable and poetical temperaments, the spectre was invested with more picturesque, if not more terrific, characteristics. The eyes of the steed had been seen to glare like fireballs, while flames and smoke were breathed from his nostrils, and, instead of the Tinman, a skeleton sat upright upon the box—

'Whose loose teeth in their sockets shook,
And grinn'd terrific a sardonic look'—

guiding the reins, and rattling his bony fingers upon the sideboads, as he whistled Yankee Doodle. But, for the most part, in these oft-repeated nightly visitations the Tinman appeared as when a regular and substantial inhabitant of this world, in the same plain attire, seated on the same cart, drawn by the same white-footed horse, and wearing the identical hat that had been found behind the old stone barn. He had, indeed, been seen so many times without injurying anybody, that less dread was in the haunted ledge than for weeks after his first appearrance, although it is believed that Conrad ever afterwards contrived to sit an hour later with Christiana Dieffendorff than had been his custom before, until, by the intervention of Dominie Waughkerhagen, there was no further need for his hurrying himself. But that is neither here nor there.

It may well be imagined that, under these circumstances, the popularity of the inn did not increase, though its character was in some other respects improved. With the growth of the country, travelling had increased, and the village superstitions, whether well or ill founded, were known at great distances abroad. Of course Fowler received a share of business, and continued to improve his premises. Still he was sullen and morose in his disposition his house was avoided as much as possible not only by the immediate neighbors, but by all the people roundabout, in the region of Ulster. Not even the Tinman's cart-box, full of Dutch ducats, could have hired and any one acquainted with its former owner to have passed a nigt under his roof. Fowler, however, purchased and paid for the old homestead of St Nicholas; and the announcement of this fact caused many more dark surmises and doubtful shakes of the head.

It happened, some five or six years after the occurrences above related, when I was one day riding from 'Sopus down to the Limekilns, that I was overtaken by a storm near the premises of Mr. Fowler, and obliged to seek shelter in his house. It rained with great violence, and 'the red artillery of heaven' played tremendously. The storm continued until it was too late for me to proceed by daylight, and I determined to remain where I was for the night. Not that I had forgotten the story of the Tinman; but Fowler knew me, and had no reason to suppose that I could have more than a few dollars of change about me, for the exigencies of a thirty miles' ride. There needed, therefore, be no apprehension of danger in my case, even though the pedlar's strange disappearance was yet a mystery. Besides, I was ashamed to allow, even to myself, that fear could disturb my thoughts, or that the least particle of superstitious dread, now that I had become a grownup man, yet lurked within my bosom. So, ordering my horse to the stable, I seated myself upon the broad stone steps at the door, as the storm broke away, to watch the sun, whose beams pierced through the watery clouds, and revealed that glorious luminary just as he was sinking into a bed of molten gold. I next busied myself awhile in counting the stars, as they successively began to twinkle with silvery radiance in the heavens.

But before the orange glow of the departed orb of day had quite disappeared from the western horizin, a stranger rode up to the tavern, mounted upon a spirited, coal-black charger, who stood pawing the ground, champing the heavy, plated bridle-bits, and snorting away the foam, as his master enquired for lodgings. The stranger was a tall man, of elegant though rather slender proportions. His hair was as black as his steed, and his dark, quick eye was lightened up with a peculiar lustre. A slight curl of the lip denoted a more southern origin; and, as he threw off the oil-cloth cloak which had protected him from the drenching shower just over, his mein was still more graceful and commanding. Like his own attire, the equipage of his horse was nearly new and elegant, and a well filled portmantau contained his luggage. The traveller took the portmanteau from the saddle with his own hands, while the host (our old acquaintaince Fowler) stripped the noble animal of his trappings. When the stranger placed the portmantau upon the stoop, I thought it descended with uncommon momentum; and I also observed that Fowler took occasion, rather dexterously, and, he supposed, without being seen, to try its weight, as he placed the saddle by its side, before he led the impatient animal to the stable.

These matters having been arranged, the stranger partook of some slight refreshments at the same board with myself, and requested to be shown to his apartment for the night.

'I will take my portmanteau to my room,' said the stranger.

'Never mind that, sir,' said the landlord, 'it will be just as safe in the bar, sir.'

'But I choose to have it in my room,' replied the stranger, firmly.

'Very well,' said Fowler, doggedly; 'I will bring it along, sir.'

'I prefer taking it myself,' returned the stranger; and, the light being ready, he was ushered upstairs into his room.

The apartment assigned to me was next to that of the stranger, and my window looked out upon the memorable field, across which the Tinman was reported so often to have made his trackless journey. And there, too, a little further on, was the formidable buttress of rocks, into the solid sides of which the unquiet shadows were wont to enter. The moon having risen, objects were distincly visible to a still greater distance than the haunted ledge. Certain strange, indefinable feeling began to come over me. I strove to quell them. Creeping into bed, I buried my eyes in the clothes, and tried to compose myself to sleep. But the effort was vain. The Tinman and his cart, the stranger and his portmanteau, and the sinister look of Fowler, as he adroitly tried the weight of it, danced through my imagination with a vivid and painful distinctness. I got up, and barricaded my door as silently as possible, and crawled into bed again, only to toss from side to side, with feverish restlessness and excitement—starting now and then from a fitful slumber, as I dreamed of the Tinman and his cart. Thus, hour after hour passed away, though perhaps I was, for a time, more than once, entirely obvious. But my courage and feelings were, in the course of the night, put to the severest trial. I hear noises, as of persons passing and repassing upon the stairway, and a whispering, as of people who wished not to be overheard. I likewise heard the stranger's door gently opened. Soon afterwards a groan, followed by a gurgling noise, as of a death-struggle, mingled with the trickling of some liquid into a wooden vessel. Then all was still as death for a moment; and then again the cautious whispering was heard. I was unarmed, and if I made an alarm, there was no help within call so that I should only be bringing the point of the fatal knife to my own throat. Besides, the fell deed had been done; I therefore lay still suppressing my breath, and shuddering with horror. Again there was passing and repassing upon the stairway, and more whispering. I heard the words—'Are you sure he is asleep? Don't you think he heard us?' And these questions were followed by a—'Hush!' Then I heard a noise, as of persons taking some heavy object down the staircase. I listened with breathless and horrid silence until the door closed after them, when I carefully rose from my bed, and stepped softly to the window. There, truly enough was the dreadful reality. I saw Fowler and his wife by the light of the waning moon, carrying the dead body of the stranger, wrapped in his cloak, directly across the field, in the course always taken by the spectre-Tinman and his horse and cart. At last they arrived at the foot of the rocky steep, into whose granite walls the shadows always appeared to glide. Stopping, breathless from the weight of their burden, both the he and she-villain looked cautiously around, as if to note whether they had been observed. They then lustily applied themselves to the removal of some heavy fragments of rocks, at the base of the precipice, the weight of which, judging from their size, would have required the strengh of thirty men to remove, and I distinctly saw the narrow opening of a cave—the charnel house, no doubt, of the Tinman, and of many others. Into this dark sepulchre the body of the murdered man was thrust, and the cowardly homicides stole back to the house to tell their spoil, and perhaps to retire to sleep, folding each other in their bloody embrace! 'Wretches!' I inwardly exclaimed, 'your hidden crimes have but a little longer to remain 'unwhipt of justice!' Little do you think that the eye of man has beheld your bloody tracks—that the darkest cavern cannot longer hide your guilt—and that you will so soon be sent from an earthly to a yet higher tribunal of justice!' * * * * * Again I heard steps upon the stairway. They approach nearer,—now they are at my door. And * * * * * at this moment I was startled from a very deep, though unquiet sleep, by the shrill and well known voice of Mrs. Fowler, squealing out—'Mr. Doolittle—Mr. Doolittle—ain't you going to get up? Breakfast has been waiting this half hour, and the man with the black horse has been waiting for you. Poor man! he' been desput sick all night, or else he'd have clean got to 'Sopus for't, I know, afore now!"

* * * * * * * *

Perhaps I may as well add, in conclusion, that, being at Washington on the installation of President Jefferson, some years afterwards, I saw among the members of Congress from somewhere beyond the westward—not the Tinman's ghost, gentle reader but—the real Tinman himself—a leading Senator in Congress from one of the new States, of which he was the first Governor, and in which he was a land-holder of some thirty-five thousand acres! As to the thrift of the Fowlers, which was so unintelligible to the lovers of the marvellous, I apprehend that its solution may easily be found in the pregnant meaning of Poor Richard's saw, that a, penny saved is two-pence earned.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, September 20, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Monopolies.

This curse of our State we trust is about to receive its death blow: the interest taken in this question by the people, and its discussion by them at their social gatherings, and through the Press, and its able presentment to the people by the convention guaranties a beneficial result: discussion by the people of all questions bearing on their rights must ever result in good. History proves conclusively, that they cannot be too jealous of their rights, of the encroachments of power—not the exploded doctrine of divine rights—but the more dangerous because more subtil doctrine of special priviliges; this insidious foe is sapping the foundation of our rights, under some plausible pretext to benefit the people; by some railroad project, bank charter, ferry company—some special act to prevent swine running at large, to erect some temperance hall or market; even charity cannot be dispensed without a special act: it is time this pharisaical, farcical protection of charity and propagandism of morality by special act of the legislature were done away with; it is anti republican in principle, destructive of equal rights, and when applied to small matters like the above named it is disgusting to every reflecting mind.

The laws of nature, the common sense and consent of mankind—the charter of our liberties, proclaimed to the world by our forefathers, sealed with their blood—all declare the politicial equality of man's rights, and their inalienableness: these democratic principles are inscribed on the heart of every true republican—and we trust there are a sufficient number incorruptible, who possess these principles, to prevent their violation by interested and designing men--who will veto through known and determined representatives, the monopoly clause of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and to insist strenously on a general Railroad Bill, or what is more to the purpose, of general laws on all matters of legislation. A special act should ever be the detestation of every true republican; as it is the main channel whereby the liberties of the people can be usurped.

Rights of Man.

The Creator has established universal, unerring. and general laws throughout nature, for the government of the universe and all that therein is: there is no special act whereby one individual has a preference over another—all men know what those laws are by intuition, gained by experience, through their sensations, unerringly for all the purposes of life. These laws operate equally upon all; their violation are attended with *certain* punishment, and that in proportion to their violation; every man has an unerring guide in his own bosom—a knowledge of those laws placed there by his own sensations received from experience. The most humble citizen as well as the President of this mighty republic, the most degraded being as well as the King on his throne, are all subject to and controlled by these unalterable laws. These laws unequivocally declare the equality of man's rights; "dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return,"

Thus it is unequivocally declared by the very nature and existence of man, that his rights are equal and unalienable: but man dressed up in a little brief authority, delegated to him by his fellow man for their mutual benefit and protection, cuts "fantastic tricks before high heaven," and declares these delegated powers his own; such was the origin of the present political and social inequalities of man's condition; such is the tenure by which they are at present held, aided by the powerful but fictitious advantages which society gives the tyrant, he thus gloats over the usurpation of the equal and inalienable rights of his fellow man; therefore these usurped rights are stolen goods, and may be justly reclaimed wheresoever found, by whomsoever possessed.

To counteract these fictitious advantages, and to regain these lost rights, is the peculiar province of every true hearted republican; and although an up-hill job, yet from the nature of the materials and the tools he has to work with, with determined perseverance by those interested in their reclamation, success will certainly crown their efforts.

Free discussion of the rights of man by the great mass of the people, is one great lever whereby thrones are overturned and thereby their lost rights are regained.

The great parental protector of man's rights however is EDUCATION, educate the mass—"knowledge is power," without education there will be no free discussion.

Education is the great moral lever, free discussion the fulcrum whereby the usurped rights of man can be overturned and regained. Let us extend the blessings of Education, the foe of tyrants; this will teach man what his rights are; that he is INALIENABLY entitled to LIBERTY, to EQUAL RIGHTS, through EQUAL LAWS; *to a portion of the earth for cultivation, and that none have a right to more than they do cultivate.*

Society, and more especially under a republican government, owe every soul a good EDUCATION, it is called upon by the most powerful of all motives, self interest, and by the sacred obligations of duty to thus arm him against the machinations of tyranny in every form.

A Large New Map of New Jersey.

We were shown last week a copy of the Northern section (being about one third) of the new State map, now nearly completed, by Robert E. Hornor, of Princeton

It is a beautiful specimen, neatly engraved on copper with a perfect vignette of the State Capitol.

The lower section will contain an accurate representation of the Coat of Arms of the State, already beautifully engraved, with a handsome Title, Table of Counties, Population, Representation &c. together with other additions and improvements.

The whole map will be nearly 5 feet by 3, and handsomely colored, separately by townships, (a decided improvement, now adopted for the first time at considerable extra expense) varnished and mounted for the low price of only $5.

The publication of the State Map is intended to be made early this Fall, it having been delayed in consequence of sickness on the part of the Engraver.

Now is the time to subscribe for it, Mr. JACOB L. BROTHERTON, is Agent for this Township.

Daily Standard.

Persons in Plainfield who wish to have the Elizabethtown DAILY STANDARD served at their dwellings, can be accommodaby sending their address to the Gazette office.

Fire at New-Market.

The carriage and wagon manufactory of John Giles, at New-Market, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $2300—insured for only $500. There is reason to believe that some scoundrel caused the conflagration.

☞ For purifying the blood, and thus preventing disease, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is now universally admitted to be inferior to no known medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and should be kept on hand as a family medicine. For sale by M. F. Cushing.

MAINE ELECTION.—From the returns thus far received there is no choice for governor. In the senate the whigs will probably have a majority. The house is democratic by a small majoity.

COMMON CARRIERS—THEIR LIABILITY FOR TRAVELLERS' BAGGAGE.—A case of considerable importance has just been decided in the district Court of Penn. at Phila., to persons traveling with baggage containing money, jewelry, and other valuable articles, the contents not being made known to the carriers. The action was brought to recover of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co., the amount of a sum of money contained in a trunk, the knowledge of which was not communicated to the Company at the time the trunk was placed in the Baggage Car, and the owner having paid extra freight. The Company prove the usual notices to passengers both in the public papers, and on their tickets, and argued that they would be liable for the ordinary contents of a trunk, but they could not be liable for usual and valuable articles, unless they had notice, and is was so proved. The Court decided that the Plaintiff must recover on the ground that the *charging and receiving freight for the extra baggage*, was sufficient evidence of the defendant's knowledge of the contents of the trunk.

The Court in this case were undoubtedly correct. By reference to Jones on bailment, p. 34, appendix; the principal is laid down.—*Newark Daily Mercury.*

The Young Ladies of Plainfield—A few Hints for their Benefit.—Plainfield is justly celebrated for the hundreds of its beautiful and accomplished maidens. Indeed, few villages of the same size can boast of half the number of bright-eyed rosy-cheeked lasses that gladdened our hearts by their kindness, and gratify our sight with their charms. When I state that these virgins are lovely in appearance, and as good as they are fair, I but express the opinion entertained by all who are so happy as to be acquainted with them.

It is because I entertain a profound respect for these virtuous and beautiful damsels, that induces me to offer a few remarks for their consideration. Without further apology I wish to invite their attention to the following brief hints—

1. There are but few of those whom I address that do not, sooner or later, expect to be united to some "nice young man" in marriage. Nay, do not frown, young lady, or declare that such an absurdity never entered *your* mind. I am too good a judge of human nature—or, too speak more properly, *angelic* nature—to be humbugged with "gammon" like this. However, I will not increase your blushes by pressing this point; we will merely *suppose* that at some future time—some happy day, let us hope and pray it may prove—you will give your heart and hand to a beloved one who shall prove himself worthy of one so lovely and deserving.

2. In forming an opinion of the merits of the young men who may seek to win your affections, you may rely on one point, and this is worthy of your most profound attention, viz: that a young man who does not read (and *pay* for) the newspapers, cannot possibly make you happy. I care not what may be his pretentions or professions, if you do not know that he patronises the printer as you hope for happiness in a married state, do not for a moment think of bestowing your hand on him. If there is any doubt on this subject, you do a great wrong to listen to his addresses an instant. If you do not bear this in mind, and make it the rule of your conduct, you are not the intelligent young lady I supposed you to be.

3. I have only time at present to add another word of advice. It is scarcely less important than the point to which I have just alluded. Have nothing to say to a young man who does not love and respect his "maternal parent" more than all the world beside. I generally speak out plainly at all times, and on a subject of such magnitude as this I shall not suppress the truth to gratify any one. It is my deliberate opinion—formed on much reflection and observation—that a young man who does not love his mother is unfit to have a wife. You might as well attempt to extract blood from a turnip, or, or information and entertainment from *The Plainfield Union*, as love or esteem from one so destitute of every noble sentiment as not to love his mother. His mother! what not love her who bore him, and from whose bosom he extracted the nectar which for many months was his whole sustenance! A nice young man, truly, he must be who does not with all his heart love her who guided his infant footsteps that he stumbled not over a grasshopper; and watched with intense emotion least he should choke himself with a hot potato or a "bell-button." Be warned, dear girl, and do not throw yourself away on the ungrateful wretch who does not regard the fond mother who gave him molasses cake when he was hungry, and an application of birch when he soiled his Sunday trowsers. Ah, it makes me sad to think that there is any young man who does not heed the counsel of the parent to whom he is under such great obligations. Such an one is not calculated to make any girl happy, I care not how amiable or intelligent she may be. He would break any heart which might rely on him for happiness.

I am one of the most charitable persons in the world, but I cannot help thinking at times that not only will a young man like this be unhappy through life, but there is little reason to hope that he will be permitted to enter the future abode of the good and wise.

Ponder this matter, fair reader, and recollect that these remarks are intended for your benefit, by one of your most sincere friends.

J. A. C.

Syracuse Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.

The mass union convention of the barnburners and hunkers here, to-day, ratified the nominations made at Syracuse and Utica, and adopted resolutions going the whole hog for the ticket.

Important from Washington.

Trouble with the French Minister.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Journal of Commerce, dated at Washington last evening, announces the virtual dismissal of the French Minister. 'The cause,' says that paper of Tuesday morning, 'was his sending a note to our government, which we may presume to have been highly offensive, but whether in its matter or manner, or both, we cannot at this moment say. It may have related to the recent appointment of Mr. Rives as our Minister to France. The Washington Republic recently remarked that the French Government was not in very good humor towards the United States, or to that effect. That some sort of trouble has arisen between the two governments, is very obviovs.—We trust it will not prove to be of a serious nature.—The despatch is as follaws:'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

The President has directed that the French Minister, Poussin, be informed that his passports are ready for him. An important note from Poussin is the cause.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 14.

Considerable excitement has been created in the city by the sudden disappearance, on Wednesday last, of Mrs. Matton, who is supposed to have been kidnapped, as articles of her clothing were found yesterday near the Medical College.

The excitement was so great that a mob collected around the College, and, on a warrant issued, it was carefully searched, but nothing was found to confirm the suspicions which had been created.

The mob continued, during the most of the night. They were, however, prevented from doing any mischief by the authorities.

A man named Bernard Seller, was arrested in this city yestesterday on a charge of poisoning his wife and child by giving them arsenic Neither of them are expected to live.

Two attempts were made yeseterday to blow up Smith's large flouring mills, but they fortunately failed.

Several acts of incendiarism and one murder occurred last night.

The weather is cool and bracing, and the city generally healthy.

ILLINOIS.—The Governor of this State has published a proclamation conveneing the Legislature on the 22d of October next, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of the United States Senator from the State of Illinois. The Governor also announces, as additional reasons for this extra session various other matters of important domestic interest.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A Convention of Colored People was held at the Mount Zion Church, Trenton, on the 21st ult. for the purpose of obtaining from the Legislature the right of suffrage. Delegates were present from Essex, Burlington Salem, Mercer, Monmouth, Gloucester and Camden Counties. The proceedings, which occupied two days, resulted in the adoption of an address to the people genenerally reminding them that 'we are men like unto yourselves, &c. and appealing to them in view of their 'honesty and love of liberty,' to use their influence in obtaining for them the requisites of liberty in the exercise of the rights of suffrage, &c. &c. The following is the form of their petition, intended for the next Legislature:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, at Trenton assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-Jersey, herehy respectfully petition your Honorable body to take the lawful measures to so amend the Constitution as to leave out the word '*white*' in Article 2d, Right of Suffrage, Section 1st, of the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey, so as to grant the Right of Franchise to all citizens thereof, irrespective of color.

THE PLEDGE.—"Every man has his price"—such was the declaration of Burke, on a certain occasion, in the British House of Commons. We may have an opportunity, possibly, of seeing Burke's doctrine fully tested next winter. A *bid*, and doubtless a *heavy* one, will be made *at* each of our anti-monopoly members, but whether such 'bid' is to prove, in a single instance, the '*price*' of *infamy*, has yet to be demonstrated. We go for the *pledge*. —*Rahway Register.*

MURDER IN BRANFORD, CONN.—A girl aged 12 years, named Emily Cooper, was violated and murdered (her throat being cut from ear to ear) on the 14th inst., by her cousin, a dissipated man, named Leander Foot After committing this crime, Foot drank more rum, and then proceeded to the house of his mother, and commenced beating her with a hammer. Some of the neighbors being attracted to the house, he fled to the cellar, where he attempted suicide by opening a vein in his arm. When found, he was so much exhausted by the loss of blood that he was unable to speak. He was, of course, committed to jail.

Two men on a *raised* scaffold were awaiting the final delicate attention of the hangman; the notice of one was aroused by observing that a bull had got into the crowd of spectators, and was busily employed in tossing one here and another there; whereupon one of the criminals said to the other, 'I say, Bill, how *lucky it is* for *us* that we *are up here.*'

OWE NO MAN ANYTHING.—How practical is this admonitton of Scripture! How much toil of body and anxiety of mind would be saved, were we to follow strictly the admonition, to 'owe no man anything!' There are those who believe the world would stand still or retograde, if it were not in debt—that the credit system is what puts fire to the bodies, and becomes the main-spring of human enterprise; but experience teaches that independence is the great boon. He who owes no man anything is light of heart,—he eats the bread of independence and sleeps at ease. No cares disturb him—no spectres of inexorable creditors disturb his slumbers, or train of numberless duns beset his path. No one can tell the slavery of mind, the sleepless hours, the fearful forebodings, of a debtor, when the times press upon him. If you wish to sleep quietly—if you would not be tempted to dishonor,—owe no man anything.

Cholera at the East.

The cholera continues to rage at Bangor and on Friday last ten deaths occurred. Since the disease first made its appearance, there have been 112 deaths.

At a French settlement near Bradley, Maine, out of 28 persons 7 died in one day. Those who were spared immediately left this place, and the settlement is now broken up.

☞ James Connell and John Caldwell, charged with having been concerned in the murder of Collins, were taken before Judge Cambell of Phila., on Saturday, on a requisition of Gov. Haines. Connell was delivered to the authorities of Burlington County, and Caldwell was remanded to the Philadelphia prison.

SEASONABLE INFORMATION.—As the housewives are now rummaging their closets for their stoves, the following piece of information may prove seasonable:

To Keep a Stove bright by two Applications a year.—Make a weak alum water, and mix your Brittish lustre with it, perhaps two teaspoonfulls to a gill of allum-water; let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush, rub the stove till it is perfectly dry.—Should any part, before polishing, be so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as before said.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A SMART WOMAN.—'Ah!' said old Mrs. Docenbury, learning is a great thing, I've often felt the need of it. Why, would you believe it, I'm now sixty years old, and only know the names of three months in the year, and them's spring, fall, and autumn. I larnt the names of them when I was a little bit of a gal!'

'I feel too lazy to work,' said a loafer, 'and I have no time to play, I think I'll go to bed and split the difference.'

☞ Seventeen out of the 21 Democratic papers in Michigan, have come out in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the free territories by act of Congress.

A WAY TO GET OFF.—'Pray, madam," said a country-Johnithan, in a low tone of voice, at the close of a quilting party, 'shall I see you home?'

'No,' answered the lady sharply.

'Perhaps you did not understand me, said Johnithan aloud.

'I understood you to ask for my company home.'

'Not at all,' said Johnithan laughing, 'I asked you—how's your marm?'

'You want a flogging, that's what you want,' said a parent to an unruly son.

'I know it dad, but I'll try to get along without it,' said the independant brat.

A QUEER VERDICT.—In a liabel suit at the West, the counsel for the plaintiff told the jury that he did not ask for damages from a desire to obtain money, but merely as an indication that his client had been wronged; and if a verdict in his favor, giving damages, was returned, not one cent of the money would he take from the defendant. The jury thereupon returned a 'verdict for the plaintiff of four hundred and fifty dollars, *not to be paid!*'

DIED.

At Scotch Plains on Sunday morning Sept 16th. Hannah Farlee, aged 23 years.

THE MARKETS.

New York Wednesday Sept. 12.

FLOUR	$4 87 a 5 50
MEAL (Jersey)	2 50 a 3 25
RYE FLOUR	3 00
WHEAT per bushel	90 a 1 20
CORN	57 a 62
OATS	35 a —

PLAINFIELD

Prices current; corrected weekly for the Gazette.

FLOUR per cwt.	$3 00 a
WHEAT " bushel	1 00 a 1 10
CORN " do	60 a 62
OATS " do	31 a —
RYE " do	58 a 60
POTATOES do	75
BUTTER per lb.	16 a 18
HAMS do new	—
LARD do	9
EGGS per doz.	12

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

*** Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50.☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞lowest rate.☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

$1250 Upon unincumbered Real Estate, in the vicinity of Plainfield, in the county of Essex, worth four times that amount. Apply to

Sept. 12. 1849. J. ANNIN.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

To Inventors, Mechanics and Artizans.

The Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN in returning their thanks to the community for the liberal support and encouragement which has been extended to them during the past four years, would respectfully give notice that the first number of Volume 5, will be issued on the 22d of September, affording a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe, who may wish to avail themselves of the valuable information always found in its columns. The new volume will be commenced with new type, printed on extra fine paper, manufactured expressly for this publication, and embelished with a chaste and elegant border. It will be published as heretofore in quarto form, thus affording at the end of the year a BEAUTIFUL BOOK of OVER 400 PAGES, containing between 5 and 600 ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS of NEW INVENTIONS, described by letters of reference besides a great amount of reading matter, valuable to every man in the country.

An increased amount of care and expense will be bestowed upon this Volume to render it more fully what it has been termed, 'The best mechanical Paper in the World.' Its columns as usual will be filled with the most reliable and correct information in regard to the progress of SCIENTIFIC and MECHANICAL improvements, CHEMISTRY, ARCHITECTURE, BOTANY, MANUFACTURES, RAIL ROAD intelligence, and the WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS, prepared expressly for this Journal at the Patent Office in Washington.

As an evidence of the estimation in which this publication is held by the Scientific and Mechanical portion of the community, it is only necessary to state, that its circulation has increased within the last three years to upwards of 10,000 copies, already exceeding the united circulation of all the Mechanical and Scientific publications in this country, and the largest of any single one in the world.

TERMS:—Two dollars a years in advance, or if desired, one dollar in advance, and the remainder in six months.

To CLUBS:—5 copies, $8; 10 copies, $15; 20 copies; $28.

All letters must be post-paid and directed to. MUNN & CO.
Publishers of the Scientific American,
New York.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparaleled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained loses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the **mutual and special principle.** Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not hazardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cents. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and riskes termed hazardous will be taken generally on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionable provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the polices of the other companies, are scrupulously excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuary of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may settled by arbitrators, at the opition of either party, Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statements of its business:

Amount of property insured -	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued - - -	2,500
Amount of premiums thereon -	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A C M Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S H Meeker.

OFFICERS:

SAMUEL H GARDNER, President.
CHARLES A SHERMAN, Secretary.
ALEX. C M PENNINGTON, Treasurer.
ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent. [54.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon. L. Arnold, Ex-Govornor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon T J Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon J S Simmons, Senator from R I; Hon S S Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon Wm Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon S Foot, Senator from Vermont, Hon H D Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon W S Martin, Wisconsin, Gen A C Dodge, Iowa, C C Trowbridge, Esq, Detroit, S H Holmes, Esq, Ct. G W Jones, Esq, Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property on the *bitters* is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The **Empire Company,** to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Cortland st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medicial preparation by the name of *Pain Killer*, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in New York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better descriped than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear Ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. EMPIRE COMPANY, No. 53 Courtland st. N. Y.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to *hear* in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the *Ear* is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The *Acoustic Oil* sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics, muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuine has the stamp of the Empire company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the *Children!* as well as the *worms*, and the only safe article that kills, the *worms*, and not the *children*, is the one made an sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the Trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own Stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Heudache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the EMPIRE COMPANY! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the *ne plus ultra* of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the EMPIRE COMPANY, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side Lungs, &c It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED PERSONS may read and test, and have the head covered with a find, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield, where he can be found on Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

HELP.

☞ THE time of a colored girl of industrious habits, and in good health, who has nine years to serve, (being now twelve years of age) is offered for sale. For particulars enquire at this office.

Aug 28. 1849.

FIRE AND WATER

PROOF PAINT.

THE subscriber having the agency for Plainfield for the sale of this

VALUABLE PAINT

offers it to the public at the New York prices; it comes highly recommended from all parts of the Union wherever its virtue has been tested, it is suitable for all kind of Wood, Tin, Brick &c. said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, April 4. 1849. [67.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa,

MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

EVERYBODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.
LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable **Railroad Horse-Power,** Thresher and Seperator–The advantages of the above horse-powers, are : 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding ; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power ; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye ; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city ; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE, **The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.**

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods ; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.
Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps ; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight ; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat$1—by N. J. R R. $1 121-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and
Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, consisting in **Dry Goods,** of Ladies and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of **Groceries,** such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family ; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849. [69.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms.

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.
Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy ; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession ; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

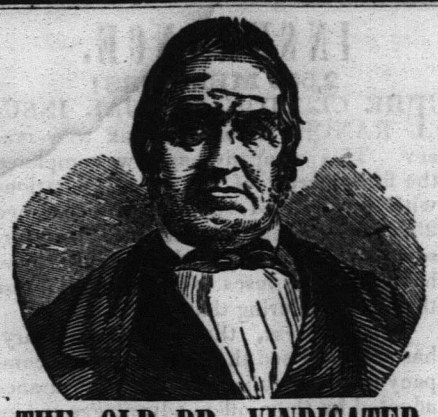
MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising ; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it ; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.



THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following CARD of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr. S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not hesitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly,* that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3: The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6 The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power ; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye : or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
' ' Thresher	$28
' Separator and fixtures,	$7
' Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power, thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON : Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses,* to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia ; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st.opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

☞ ECONOMY.—How can persons expect to succeed in business without advertising? they may have the most desirable goods at the cheapest possible prices, but without making their names known and where they may be found, it is impossible they can succeed: 'a word to the wise &c.'

A Parody.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pockets, John,
Which now I know there ain't,
I spent it all treating, John,
Because I loved you so;
But mark me how you've treated me?
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
We've been to long together,
So you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other;
For we may tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have the bill to foot,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

The Ventriloquist and the Cats.

BY SPASM.

A ventriloquist traveling, put up over night at a country hotel, and getting in a room with a fidgety old fellow, he bethought he'd get up a little fun, by treating old gent to a cat serenade. Valentine, the ventriloquist, on having his bed pointed out to him, darted between the sheets in the space of a minute; for as Mr. Jones Beagle facetiously observed, he had but to shake himself and everything came off. He then turned the thing seriously over in his mind, while Mr. Beagle was quietly undressing, being anxious for that gentleman to extinguish the light before he commenced operations.

'Now for a good night's rest, observed Mr Jones Beagle to himself, as he put out the light with a tranquil mind, and turned in with a great degree of comfort.

'Mew—mew!' cried valentine softly, throwing his voice under the bed of Mr. Beagle.

'Hish! confound that cat! cried Mr Beagle—'we must have you out at all events, my lady? And Mr. Beagle at once slipped out of bed, and having opened the door cried 'hish' again, emphatically, and threw his breeches towards the spot, as an additional inducement for the cat not to 'stand the order of her doing, when Mr. Valentine repeated the cry, and made it appear to proceed from the stairs. Mr. Beagle thanked Heaven she was gone, closed the door, and very carefully groped his way into bed.

'Mew!—mew!—mew!' cried Valentine, just as Mr. Beagle had again comfortably composed himself.

'What! are you still here, madam? inquired that gentleman, in a high and sarcastic tone. 'I thought you had been turned out, madam. Do you hear this witch of a cat?' he continued, addressing Dr. Valentine—but Valentine replied with deep, heavy snore and began to mew again with additional emphasis.

'Well, I don't have a treat every day, it is true, but if this isn't one why I am out of my reconing that's all,' observed Mr. Jones Beagle, slipping out of bed. 'I don't like to handle you, but if I do, I'll of course give you physic!' and he 'hished' again with consummate violence, and continued to 'hish' until Valentine scratched the bed post sharply, a feat which inspired Mr. Beagle with the conviction of its being the disturbed of his peace in the the act of decamping, then he threw the pillow very energetically towards the door which he closed, and returned to his bed in triumph. The moment, however, he had comfortably tucked himself up again he missed the pillow he had converted into an instrument of vengeance, and as that was an article without which he could not even hope to go asleep, he had of course to turn out again and fetch it.

'How many more times, I wonder,' he observed to himself, 'shall I have to get out of this blessed bed to night? Exercise is certainly a comfort, and very conducive to healt; but such exercise as this—why, where have you got?' he added, addressing the pillow, which, for all the sweeping actions of his feet, he was for some time unable to find—'Oh here you are, sir, are you?' and he picked up the object of his search, and gave it several severe blows, when, having reinstated himself between the sheets he exclaimed in a subdued tone, 'Well, let's try it again.'

Now Mr. Jones Beagle was a man who prided himself especially upon the evenness of his temper. His boast was that nothing could put him in a passion.

He did, however, feel when he violently smote the pillow that the little ebullition partook somewhat of the nature of passion and just commenced reproaching himself for having indulged in that ebulition when Valentine cried 'meyow! meyow!'

'Hallow!' exclaimed Mr. Jones Beagle, 'here again?'

'Mew!' cried Valentine in a somewhat higher key.

'What another come to contribute to the harmony of the evening?'

'Meyow!—meyow! cried valentine, in a key still higher.

'Well, how many more of you?' enquired Mr. B. 'You will be able to get up a second concert, by and by;' and Valentine began to spit and swear with great felicity.

'Swear away, you beauties!' cried Mr Beagle, as he listened to this volley of feline oaths; 'I only wish I was not much afraid of you, for your sakes. At it again! Well, this is a blessing. Dont you hear those cats?' he cried, anxious not to have all the fun himself; but Valentine continued snoring very loud.

'Well, this is particularly pleasant,' he continued, as he sat up in bed. 'Dont you hear? What a comfort it is to be able to sleep soundly!' which remarkable observation was doubtless provoked by the no less remarkable fact that the spitting and swearing became more and more desperate. 'What's to be done? My breeches are right in the midst of them all. I can't get out now; they'd tear the very flesh off my legs—and that fellow there sleeps like a top. Halloo! Do you mean to say that you don't hear these cats, how they are going it?'

Valentine certainly ment to say no such thing, for the whole time he was not mewing and spitting, he was diligently occupied in snoring, which has a very good affect, and serves to fill up the intervals exceedingly well.

At length the patience of Mr Jones Beagle began to evaporate for the hostile animals continued to battle, apparently with great desperation. He therefore threw a pillow with great violence into the bed of his companion, and shouted so loudly, that Valentine feeling it would be perfect nonsense for to pretend to sleep any longer, began to yawn very naturally, and cried—'who's there?'

'Tis I?' shouted Jones Beagle, 'more like two and twenty. I've turned out a dozen myself. There's a swarm, a whole colony of them here, and I know no more about striking a light than a fool.'

'Oh, never mind,' said Valentine, 'let's go to sleep, they'll be quiet by and by.'

'It's all very fine to say let's go to sleep, who's to do it? cried Beagle, emphatically; 'Blast the cats! I wish there warn't a cat under heaven—I do, with all my soul. They're such a spiteful vermin too, when they happen to be put out, and one of them is in a passion, I knew from her spitting confound her! I wish from the bottom of my hear it was the last spit in her.'

'Who's there? what's the matter?' cried Valentine at length, in the coolest manner imaginable, although his exertions made him sweat like a tinker.

'For Heaven's sake my dear young friend,' said Mr. Beagle, 'do assist me in turning out these cats.'

'Cats! where are they?' 'Hish!' cried Valentine.

'Oh, that's of no use whatever, I have tried the hissing business myself. All the hissing in the world won't do. They must be beaten out; your afraid of them, are you?'

'Afraid of a few Cats?' exclaimed Valentine with an assumption of some considerable magnanimity, 'where are they?'

'Under my bed,' replied Beagle. 'That's a brave fellow. Break their necks!' and Valentine leaping out of bed, and after striking at the imaginary animals very furiously with the bolster, he hissed with violence and scratched across the grain on the boards in humble imitation of those domestic creatures scampering out of a room, when he rushed to the door and proceeded to make a very forlorn mewing die gradually away at the bottom of the stairs.

'Thank Heaven they are all gone at last,' cried Beagle, 'we shall be able to get a little rest now I suppose,' and after minutely surveying every corner in the room in which it was possible for one of them to have lingered, he bade Valentine good night.

Valentine assisted Beagle to remake his bed; and when they had accomplished this important business with the skill and dexterity of two thorough bred chambermaids, the light was soon extinguished, and Mr. Beagle very naturally made up his mind to have six hours uninterrupted sleep. He had, however, scarcely closed his eyes, when the mewing was renewed, and as he had not the slightest disposition to listen to sounds so familiar to his ear, he started up and exclaimed, 'I wish I may die if there out now. Here's one of them left,' added he, addressing Valentine; but Valentine having taken a deep inspiration, answered only by respiring with a prolonged gurgling sound.

'He's off again!' continued Beagle. 'I never heard of one sleeping so sound. Hollo, my good fellow, ho! Fast as a four year only? Won't you be quiet, you witch? Are you determined not to let me have a wink of sleep to-night? She must be in the cupboard; I must have overlooked her; and I dont see how I could. Oh keep the thing up, my dear! Don't let me rest,' and he fumbled about for his box, and having taken a heavy pinch of snuff began to turn the thing seriously in his mind, and to make a second person of himself, by way of having, under circumstances, a companion with whom he could advise and if necessary remonstrate.

'What is to be done now?' inquired he of the second person thus established—'What's to be the next step, Jones? It's of no use to go to sleep; we may just as well try to get a kick at the moon nor must we again disturb—Hush you——; Jones, Jones, keep your temper. Don't let a contemptible cat put you out—and Mr. Beagle took another pinch of snuff, from which he apparently derived a great degree of consolation: 'Ah at it again!' he continued. 'I wish I had the wringing of your neck off, madam! You want to put me in a passion; but you won't you can't do it! therefore, don't lay the flattering unction to your soul! Well, Jones how are we to act? shall we sit here all night, or take up our bed and walk Jones, eh?'

Jones was so much struck with the expediency of the latter course, that he apparently urged its immediate adoption, for Mr. Beagle in the first place, half dressed himself in bed, and in the next threw the counterpane, a blanket and a sheet over his shoulder; when, tucking a pillow and a bolster under his arm, he said, 'we'll leave you and your conscience, madam; good night,' and left the room, with a view of seeking repose elsewhere.

Growth of our Cities.

The growth of our American cities is unparalelled in the history of the world. Already half a million are embraced within the limits and suburbs of New York; and nearly four hundred thousand in that of Philadelphia—New Orleans contains about one hundred and fifty, Boston, one hundred and thirty, and Baltimore, one hundred and five thousand inhabitants. The second child born in cincinnati, it is said is still living, and has not reached the middle age of life. The city has a population of more than one hundred thousand. The population of St. Louis was one thousand six hundred in 1810; sixteen thousand in 1840; forty thousand in 1845; and is now probably not less than sixty thousand. Buffalo contained two thousand four hundred and twelve in 1825; in 1849. twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three; and now contains about forty-five thousand. In 1828, the population of Lowell was three thousand five hundred and thirty-two; it is now more than thirty thousand. Chicago, a place scarcely known on the latest maps, has already reached a population of eighteen thousand; and Milwaukie, of still more recent origen, is rivaling it in its growth and population.—*Scientific American.*

GRATIFYING RESULT OF AN INTERESTING OPERATION.—The New Albany (Ind.) Bulletin, has an interesting account of an operation performed by Dr. Sloan, of New Albany upon the eyes of Rev. N. Hoskings, of Crawford County, Ind. who had been blind from birth. The bulletin says:

Mr Hopkings was taken home to Crawford County before the bandages were removed, and when this was done, we are informed by a gentleman residing in that neighborhood, the operation was found to have been eminently successful. He describes the emotions of the patient when suddenly possessed of a scene so novel to him, to be of the most enthusiastic description. Things which he had long been acquainted with through the medium of the other senses became possessed of a new and surpassing beauty, and roads which he had been used to travel fearlessly when blind, had to be again learned. His wife and children, *whom he had never seen*, his friends, his parishioners, his home, everything endeared to him became an unending source of delight and new-born gratification. He had the same confused notions of distance which we see the smallest children manifest, and took the liveliest pleasure in beholding the great variety of colors. In short he was compelled to learn to see, in precisely the same manner that the smallest child does, and to him it was an occupation of the most gratifying nature.

Foreign Railroad Iron.

English Railroad iron which has been bought for some of the Pensylvania roads has been found to be very poor stuff—dearer than ours at $50 per ton, although purchased for $40. It is not the lowest priced article, that is the cheapest. Some people purchase iron, as if its value was in its name—that iron is iron, no one doubts, but an egg is an egg, be it fresh or rotten, and many of our companies, may find out that their cheap railroad iron, like eggs, has the qualities with the price of their *far-fetched profits.*—*Sci. American.*

A REGULAR TOPER called for a glass of old Jamaica, the price was 12 1-2 cts. He took the decanter, filled the tumbler to the brim, and emptied it at one mouthful; he then took out a shilling, handed it to the barkeeper who returned him a sixpence. 'I thought the price was 12 1-2cents.,' said the toper. 'It is,' said the barkeeper, 'when we sell it at retail, but when we sell it at *wholesale* we only charge half price.'

A writer of a modern book of travels, relating the particulars of his being cast away, thus concludes: "After having walked eleven hours without having tracked the print of human foot, to my great comfort and delight, I saw a man hanging upon a gibbet: my pleasure at the cheering prospect was inexpressible, for it convinced me that I was in a civilized country."

TRADE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—We have a leter from a Newburyport ship-master, dated on the 12th of July, at San Francisco. He writes that he has obtained a freight of lumber from Oregon for San Francisco at $125 per thousand feet. He has twenty passengers from San Francisco to Oregon at about $125 each. The total proceeds of the trip from Oregon will be about $14,000; estimated expenses $5,000; net profit of the trip down of about 25 days, $9,000. The Captain writes that he has been obliged to increase the wages of a *boy* who shipped here for *six* dollars to $125 per month. He says that if he wishes to be put ashore at San Francisco, he is obliged to pay six dollars, and not grumble at that. In looking at the town of San Francisco from his ship, he is reminded of the passage of Scripture—'How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob.'—*Boston Traveller.*

Iron Cottages.

An iron cottage weighing 1500 lbs. 16 1-2 by 18 feet in two compartments—a kitchen and sitting room, with five plate glass windows, two beds, one, table, one chest of drawers, two chairs, a fountain wash-stand, and complete, apparatus for cooking, can be bought in liverpool for $150.

If one could be built in this city, for double that amount, our mechanics would soon lower the rents, by occupying their own dwellings.—*Scientific American.*

It is said, that hemlock makes excellent hedges, if planted young in rows, and kept properly trimmed for some years.

KNOWLEDGE OF IGNORANCE.—It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it, and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.—*Bishop Taylor.*

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, September 27, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Fire!—Insure Immediately.

The attention of the public generally, and of all those not insured, particularly, is requested to the advertisment of the CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The advantages there offered should induce all who are not already insured to do so immediately. Fire is a treacherous element, tomorrow it is too late. For the public convenience in this section of the country we are appointed Agent to the Company. All necessary information and surveys can be had by application at this office.

☞ It will be perceived by a reference to the advertisement of Mr. Reuben Titsworth that he is prepared to supply the public generally, and the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity particularly, with that indispensible article of comfort, a good Stove. He has a great variety of the various kinds, which can be purchased as low as elsewhere—by purchasing at home the risk of transportation is avoided.

☞ The attention of the public is requested to the advertisement of Mr. Lutz in another column. Persons wishing to purchase ready made clothing would do well to give him a call, he has always on hand, a general assortment suitable to the season, which for durability and neatness of make, or low prices, cannot be surpassed at any other establishment. ☞Don't forget the place, Collet Hall near the Railroad depot, Elizabethtown, N. J.

☞ We would commend to the attention of those wishing to purchase Harness the establishment of T. Benedict & Co. No. 364 A Broad-st. Newark wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of Harness, Collars, Whips, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. The quality, quantity, variety, and price, together with their desire to give satisfaction to their customers should induce purchasers to give them a call; their card will be found in another column.

The decision displayed by Gen. Taylor in the dismisal of the French Minister has our most hearty approval, his promptness in the matter recals to our mind the decisive measures of the firm patriot Andrew Jackson with the same government—may the crowned heads of Europe refer to this as a precedent of what is to follow all insults offered to our government—may it ever do what is right and never submit to what is wrong

In the neighborhood of Trenton, the people seem to be cutting out work for the Legislature with free Scissors. In addition to the Anti-Monopoly fever, they are agitating in favor of exempting the Homestead from sale by execution—in favor of restricting the working day to ten hours—and opposed to the freehold qualifications for jurors.—*Somerset Messenger.*

The above named measures are certainly important subjects of public interest, and we are glad to perceive that the people have taken the matter in hand. We hope to see all these remnants of kingcraft and priestcraft—these handmaids of tyranny and oppression—these superstitious attachments to the absurd laws of the kings of Europe abolished, or amended until they are more in accordance with the true spirit of liberty in which our government was founded. Certainly the people have had enough of monopolies—of special privileges—they now ask for general laws on all subjects of legislation, that all may enjoy equal rights, which under a special act they cannot do—a special privilege gives to one man, what it denies to another the right to do, and therefore is unconstitutional, null and void. That the people ever should have been humbuged by such absurd and tyranical laws has ever been our surprise; we trust that Common Schools and a free Press are preparing the rising and adult generation for full and free enfranchisement.

That the Homestead should be exempt from sale by execution we beleive all who will seriously think on the subject will admit—it is but a part of the barbarous and tyranical law of imprisonment for debt, which utterly deprived the debtor from paying a bebt—deprive him of a home, disperse his family, and you put it out of his power nearly equally to imprisonment, to pay a debt, by depriving him of the means whereby he can do so. But there is another and a more noble object and one which will better secure the payment of a debt than all the executions that ever were invented, and that is probity—while the old system constantly holds out temptations to get in debt, and to dishonesty, its exemption makes debts of a certain amount debts of honor, and therefore there is an inducement held out to honesty, to punctuality—which is the life and soul of business—and those only could obtain credit whose characters for honesty entitle them to it—misfortune then as it should would have an opportunity to live, to retrieve itself--we therefore not only go for exemption of the Homestead from execution, but for the total abolition af all laws for the collection of debt, for the reasons above given.

Ten hours of faithful babor are sufficient—when monopolies are abolished—to give every man the necessaries and comforts of life, and is as much as his physical nature can profitably to the constitution undergo—relaxation and cultivation of the mind are of more importance than the swelling of the coffers of those who have already more than their due share, more than they can rationally enjoy—this all important reform we take it for granted will succeed.

The freehold qualification for jurors is of a piece with many other absurdities conected with the law—with the property qualification under the old constitution for voters—the one is as absurd as the other. How the ownership of a quarter of an acre of bog land, or the same quantity of sprouts on the mountain, or ten thousand acres of the best land in the world can qualify an ignorant biped, any more than it would a quadruped, to act as juror is more than we are capable of perceiving; why not say he shall have red hair, or that he shall be six feet high, the one qualification is as necessary and as reasonable as the other—to name it in the presence of a lamp-post would excite its risibilities, the thing is too absurd to longer disgrace our statute book—we count on its repeal.

We would commend to the serious consideration of every candid mind the following important views on the present unfavorable and evil tendencies of Taxation on the producing clases. The wealth of the world, and the luxuries and enjoyments of life, are produced by labor; surely those whom favorable circumstances have placed beyond the necessity to labor, should willingly renumerate those whom unfavorable circumstances have placed at the foot of the ladder. The subject is worthy the serious consideration of all classes of society.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Wealth--Poverty-Monopoly--Duty of the State.

Hitherto the policy of Governments has been to encourage the accumulation of Wealth. What has been the fruit of this policy? It has stimulated Avarice, made the few rich and the many poor, robbed Labor of its fair reward, enabled those of superior tact, talent and dishonesty to subjugate Weakness and Honesty to their will, and is filling even our Republic with gross inequalities, in spite of her freedom from primogeniture and entailments. The The ranks of Poverty are constantly enlarging in this country—and that in a far greater ratio than the increase of population. There was a time in our early history when there was no poverty, when the wants of all were supplied from the products of their labor. With this happy condition of things immigration made no difference, because there was no Monopoly to deprive them of a place for a house, neither was there a class of heavy capitalists to control the pursuits of the people, amass their wealth, fill up the ranks of competitive labor, and force the people to toil for such wages as might please their employers.

Now, how stands the case in the 'Old Thirteen?' Is it possible for a poor young man to obtain a farm anywhere in their consecrated territory short of ten to twenty years of toil for a master? Compute the wages of common labor at as high a rate as you can, and then estimate the price of fair land anywhere within a hundred miles of any battle-ground of American freedom at as low a rate as possile, and the question is submitted to you, if every young man who is heirless and homeless is not compelled to toil at the despotic bidding of another during the best part of his life before he can have a house in which to live as an independent freeman? Is this the condition for which his father fought? Is this the fruit of the policy that was cosecrated on the altar of Liberty in 1776?

We need not confine ourselves to the 'Old Thirteen,' for this species of slavery has extended North, and South, and West, far towards the Great River, and a few years more, under the same policy will find the fate of the Poor and of Freedom Sealed between the Antlantic and the Mississippi. A few years more, and no one from the ranks of the poor of this vast region, except those endowed by their God with superior power, will be able to obtain a comfortable home until the best portion of his days have been spent in servitude; and these few will owe their gratitude to their God instead of their country. A few years more, and the ranks of Poverty will swell at an alarming rate, and for every poor yonng man who becomes independent, many of the sons of rich parents will sink into the serfdom of the poor.

This cannot be denied. As a country grows older the difficulty of obtaining a competency by labor increases This is proved by facts that every one can observe for himself.

What are the causes?

I. *Land Monopoly.*—A few individuals are permitted to posess the land, and the many, who need it to till, cannot obtain it except at a high rental, and without any certainty of holding it more than a year. *No one has a right to more land than he wishes to till for himself, and every one has a fair right to this amount.* If this be true, how great is the wrong done to the landless, by those who hold the soil and 'toil not nor spin.' How can we calculate the depth of the wickedness of holding tracts of land which our wants do not require, and for which many are suffering! What epithet in the English Language is severe enough to properly characterise the policy that permits this state of things?

II. *The Disposition of Capital.*—All Capital invested must be paid a per centage for its use. The law of New-York allows 7 per cent, and sanctions and enforces the right of Capital to take this amount. Every one, therefore, who holds property, whether money, land or anything else, deems himself entitled to 7 per cent. increase without any labor of his own,—this is the absolute legal right of Capital. See, now, how this principal operates. The aggregate amount of Capital in the united States is estimated at $8,000,000,000, and 7 per cent. on this amount to $560,000,000.—Now the annual product of the United States is largely estimated at $1,500,000,000 from which we must deduct the amount paid to Capital, and there remains $940,000,000 as the reward of the Labor of the People. *Thus all the Labor of the whole People does not command two thirds of the aunual production!* This is the way Capital operates. Some investments make far more than 7 per cent; thus, the Utica and Schenectady Railroad made a dividend of 16 per cent. last year.

It is thought right by all the approved Moralists, Political Economists, Statesmen Clergy and Philosophers of the world, for Capitalists to make as much with their capital as possible. One makes 7 per cent. by lending, another, 8 per cent by investing it in manufactures, and another from 8 to 16 per cent. in in Railroad Stock. Hence there is a constant strife among Capitalists to make the largest profits.—This strife frequently waged to the prejudice of Labor, for it is sought at the lowest possible rate. If 'times are hard,' Capital is loth to relent, and its holders will not accept of less than ordinary profits if Labor can possibly be made to contribute the usual gain. No respect is had to the condition of the laborer, whether he can live or not,—the only question with Capital is, can Labor be obtained at a certain rate, and the question of starvation rests entirely with the laborer.

The competition of Capital is never so great as the competition of Labor; and hence, Labor cannot maintain its rights in the contest. The latter must always bear the burden of the times; if there be any depression it must be the first object depressed.

III. *The Accumulation of Wealth.*—This is another cause of the increase of Poverty in our country. Want is the measure of Wealth, and whereever the latter is amassed, there we find evidence that some of our fellow-men are suffering for lack of a full supply of all their wants. It cannot be otherwise; for were the wants of all amply supplied, there would be no surplus Wealth in the world. Anything that is not needed to supply some want is not Wealth, because it possesses no value. Hence, all accumulations beyond the supply of all the true wants of an individual, are made at the expense of the people; and the greater these accumulations are, the poorer do the people become, and the stronger grows the arm of Capital to make further exactions from the already impoverished.

But must this policy continue? Is there no remedy? There is ample remedy, and we will indicate it as briefly as we have stated the wrong to be remedied:

I. *Education.*—The people must be so instructed that they will respect the equal right of any one to a free use of the elements of Nature, and to a full supply of every want from the products of his own toil. The truth on this subject must be pressed home, until every individual will scorn accumulations at expense of the mass, and until no one will dare to use superior talent, which is the free gift of God, in exacting from the weak and the poor more than half their earnings. To the end that the truth may be known on this subject and all become so educated against Averice that the mass shall not suffer for its gratification, do we write these things, and not to denounce the Rich. We desire that Morality on this subject may be elevated, Political Economy, Theology and Philosophy reformed, and *Partial Legislation* abolished. This done, and there is some hope for the extinction of Crime and Poverty.

II. *The Repeal of Unjust Laws.*—That is an unjust law which permits one to monopolize the earth—to hold from the use of others more than he needs for his own cultivation. This monopoly is at the basis not only of slavery at the South but of all poverty at the North. Break up the plantations at the South by 'Land Limitation,' and every slave will go free and have land enough of his own to cultivate. Break up Land Monopoly at the North and the Labor Market will cease to be so crowded as to enable Capital to fatten on the impoverishment of the People. We want not only the Public Domain free in limited quantities to the actual settler alone, but we want provision made against the accumulation of large landed estates herafter in the old States, and for the breaking up of those already posessed by their legal division among the heirs. No one can say that Land Monopoly is right, for then any one would have the right, if he could obtain the power. to possess a whole State and exclude all others from the cultivation of its soil. If it be wrong for the law to assist individuals in obtaining and keeping large landed estates, as it has done and still does in Europe, it is wrong for any one individual to do the same thing by his own power. Whatever is wrong for the State to do is wrong also for an individual. If it be wrong for the law of Britain to confirm unto the Duke of Sutherland a tract of land containing more than 3,000,000 of acres, it is wrong for the law of this country to confirm unto any one of our citizens ten, twenty, thirty or forty thousand acres. If it is wrong for the law to secure ten thousand acres to one, it is also wrong for it to secure to any one more than an independent home.

III. *Taxation.*—The State should favor equality among the people instead of promoting that gross inequality which we now behold through all Society. If the object of Government be to benefit the greatest possible number without injuring any it should discourage Avarice and the extensive accumulation of Wealth. We would have Taxation levied with discrimination in favor of small estates and against large ones, to the end that the lust of gain shall be diminished, and the people at large have a more equal chance of obtaining a full supply of their wants from the reward of moderate labor. The objeet of any Government should be to promote the equitable distribution of Wealth, for all statistics show that happiness depends upon this and not upon the amount of the aggregate Wealth of a nation. Britain has Wealth amounting to $4,000 to each family, while our Wealth will not give over $2,000 to each family; and who will say there is more general happiness in Britain than in the the United States of America?

Another reason for adopting a discriminating system of Taxation is that the money which is needed to suitably educate the People may be obtained in a larger ratio from the great fortunes which have been accumulated at the expense of the people's ignorance. Wealth is bound for the support of Education, and enough should be raised to give every child a thorough physical and mental discipline. As large estates have been the means of keeping the Poor in their present condition, it is but just that they should contribute largely to repair the wrong they have done.

The system of Taxation we would recommend to effect this object would be something like the following: Exempt all properties of less valuation than $500; levy 3 mills on the dollar for the first $500 of every propety, as also on every estate, between this and some other value, say $1,000; levy 4 mills per dollar on the first $1,000 of every property, deducting the first $500 that has been taxed 3 mills, as also 4 mills on all estates valued between this amount and, say, $2,000; levy 5 mills per dollar on the next $1,000, 6 mills on the next $2,000, 7 mills on the next $4,000, 8 mills on the next $8,000, 9 mills on the next $16,000, and so on.

If it be objected that we take away one of the great incentives to activity, in striking at the gratification of Avarice, we reply that it is time the attention of our talented men and women were turned from Avarice to that which is nobler—to Mental Development, Virtue and Happiness. The pursuit of Knowledge and Goodness has charms of eternal endurance, and the public mind should be diverted from the Perishable to that which shall never fade. Let us begin –raise Money and Educate the People.

L. A. H.

Serious Riot.

ST LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 24.

We have received an account of a serious riot at Yellsville, Ark. which arose from the Sheriff's attempting to arrest some desperate characters who where charged with murder and other crimes. A fight ensued, which resulted in the death of eight persons, and several others were wounded. At the last accounts a large party had fortified themselves, determined to resist the authorities.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The Young Ladies of Plainfield.

In an article published in *The Gazette* last week, I advised you not to encourage the addresses of any young gentlemen—

1. Who did not read (and *pay* for) the newspapers; and

2. Who do not love their maternal parents.

Let me now invite your attention to a few additional thoughts.

Do not cultivate the acquaintance of any young man who considers it disgraceful or dishonorable to labor. No matter what may be his station in life; depend upon it you are not wise to fall in love with him. He may be intelligent, goodlooking, well behaved, and "adore you to distraction."

But, if he is lazy, or is disposed to live by his wits—which generally means being dishonest—depend upon it you will have "a hard row to hoe" if you choose such an one for a husband. I would not for the world advise you to marry for the sake of having some one to support you in idleness; because I believe every woman should perform her part. While the man earns the flour and meat to make the dumplings, the woman should not be idle But if you marry a man who has not a disposition to labor and earn a support for himself and family, you might better have remained in a state of single-blessedness all your days. How many maidens leave a happy home to lead a wretched life with idle husbands! I know of no more contemptible object than a man who squanders his time in idleness, while his wife is compelled to toil early and late to earn his bread and butter! While I wish evil to none living, I can hardly refrain from expressing the opinion that every lazy, thriftless husband should be ridden on a rail or sent to the state prison as a person unworthy to live in an industrious community. I care not whether a young man owns houses or lands, or has money at interest—this should not occupy your attention for a moment. But if he wishes to get through life without working and paying his way like an honest man, you should avoid him as you would a leper. A man may be as poor as a printer—or, if you do not understand how poor that means, I will admit that he may be as poor as Job's turkey—and yet if he is of industrious habits he will make his companion comfortable and happy. He may labor under great disadvantages for a season—he may eat his potatoes without salt and have no cradle or caps for his first-born—but if his wife is faithful and industrious also, he will soon live in clover, and the hearts of all who are dependent on him will have cause to rejoice. No lady who is courted by a worthy man of this class, should for a moment let thoughts of coming hardships and trials cause her to hesitate one moment on their account, for if she really loves him she will strive to banish the fancied evils from his hearth, or if they *must come*, her kindness and firmness will encourage him to encounter them with fortitude, and they must indeed be of a most formidable nature if they are not wholly overcome.

I will tell you, fair lady, how you may be certain whether a man is lazy or otherwise. If you see a young man let his mother bring a pail of water, or an armful of wood, or a basket of potatoes from the store or cellar, while he walks about, gazing at his new boots and trowserloons—perhaps neither of them paid for—and smoking a vile "soger," you might better be wrapped in your winding sheet than be decked in bridal robes to meet him at the altar!

J. A. C.

The importance of correct Time.

The young ladies of Plainfield (our junior says God bless them) were induced to aid in furnishig one of our churches with a good 'Town Clock' that they might have notice of the proper hour at which their beaux 'marm's might expect them home. Two or three weddings (in anticipation) have already been broken up in consequence of its irregularities. Ebenezer contending that he was at home as the Clock struck one, while his 'marm' declares it was after daylight! He can go no more! Katrina's 'marm' declares that she will have no such excuses for keeping 'Jeems' all night; he can come no more! To prevent suicides this matter should be attended to immediately.

Burning of the Steamer Jamaica at Newark---Loss of Life!

The steamer Jamaica, lying at Scribner's coal dock, at Newark, was consumed on Saturday morning, and, melancholy to relate, a man named John Hastings perished in the flames. The fire commenced at 1 o'clock, A. M. and lasted until 5 o'clock. Its origin is unknown. The steamer was a tow-boat, belonging to New-York.

DIED.

In this place, on the 19th inst. an infant daughter of Mr. Clark Johnson, aged 1 year and 10 months.

In Lower Rahway, on the 16th inst. of Cholera, Miss Lucretia Brokaw, aged 51 years.

In Lower Rahway, the same week of Cholera, Miss Mary Jane Brokaw, sister to the above, aged about 23 years.

MILLERISM REVIVED.

The world may come to an end when no man knoweth.

THE Subscriber having done what never was before done in the same time, viz: Raised a New Saw Mill from the foundation with Mill Saw, Circular and Scroll Saws, and all the necessary machinery to work them with, in six days; would now respectfully inform the public that he is prepared for sawing all kinds of timber in the same double quick time in which the aforesaid mill was built, viz: Stage, Wagon, and Cart Felleys. Window Blinds, Brush Blocks, and Small Veneering. A good assortment of the above constantly on hand.

All kinds Lathe Turning done to order.

☞ As this Mill is expected to tend itself, competition in price and quality of work is defied.

☞ All kinds of Timber wanted for which the highest market price in cash will be paid.

Thanks for past patronage, a continuance provided for by punctuality, justice, and despatch.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield Sept. 26. 1849. [66.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

He invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attention to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuahce of the same.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.—Give us a call. ☜ [54.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public fof past favors and notifiies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c	1,50 to 3,00
Black & Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following: Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not. SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield, where he can be found on Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description. Also a large assortment of Fashionable **Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings,** of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparaleled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained loses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the **mutual and special principle.** Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not hazardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cents. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and riskes termed hazardous will be taken generally on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionable provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the polices of the other companies, are scrupulously excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuary of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may settled by arbitrators, at the opition of either party, Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statements of its business:

Amount of property insured -	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued - - -	2,500
Amount of premiums thereon -	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A C M Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S H Meeker.

OFFICERS:

SAMUEL H GARDNER, President.
CHARLES A SHERMAN, Secretary.
ALEX. C M PENNINGTON, Treasurer.
ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent. [54.
WILLIAM M. DRAKE, Agent at Plainfield.

Advertise.

If you have an article to sell or one to purchase, the most economical and public notice you can give is to advertise in the Gazette.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon. L. Arnold, Ex-Govornor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon T J Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon J S Simmons, Senator from R I; Hon S S Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon Wm Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon S Foot, Senator from Vermont, Hon H D Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon W S Martin, Wisconsin, Gen A C Dodge, Iowa, C C Trowbridge, Esq, Detroit, S H Holmes, Esq, Ct. G W Jones, Esq, Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property on the *bitters* is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The **Empire Company,** to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Cortland st N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medicial preparation by the name of *Pain Killer*, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in New York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better descriped than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear Ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. EMPIRE COMPANY, No. 53 Courtland st. N. Y.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to *hear* in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the *Ear* is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The *Acoustic Oil* sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes.. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics, muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuine has the stamp of the Empire company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the *Children!* as well as the *worms*, and the only safe article that kills, the *worms*, and not the *children*, is the one made an sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the Trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own Stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Heudache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the EMPIRE COMPANY! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the *ne plus ultra* of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the EMPIRE COMPANY, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side Lungs, &c It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED PERSONS may read and test, and have the head covered with a find, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources; and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

*** Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

UNDERTAKING IN GENERAL.

IT is an old maxim "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," *ie.* an advantage, to the Public to have Coffins ready made, of all sizes and descriptions, trimmed and polished in the latest styles. The undersigned having been connected with the undertaking and furnishing business for five years, (having furnished five hundred Coffins in that time,) We would refer to our former patrons that the public may be satisfied we have given entire satisfaction in every case; also having had private instruction from the most experienced undertaker in the city of New York in his styles of making and trimming; We now flatter ourselves, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction to the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

We have been to considerable expense in fitting up, that none may be disappointed we would respectfully solicil the Public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

Also, Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa, MANUFACTORY.

We would inform the Citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that we have from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars worth of ready made Furniture on hand, consisting of Black Walnut, Maple, and Mahogony, to suit the taste, and pocket.

Our motto is Cheap for the "Chemicals."

Thankful for the encouragement we have already received; having had a perfect rush ever since we refused that proposal which was directly opposed to the peoples interests: We are going through the world on our own hook, without any incumbrance.

☞ General jobbing in Furniture and Chairs, at the shortest notice.

J. W. S. MARTIN.

Jan. 11. 1849. 1 y.4.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable **Railroad Horse-Power,** Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7 The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE, **The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.**

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50. Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

WHO WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, consisting in **Dry Goods,** of Ladies and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of **Groceries,** such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849. [69.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.
Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed"

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Many persons have made large fortunes from small profits by extending their business by a judicious system of advertising; a very trifling expense for the benefits derived from it; a single customer thus gained will pay ten times the cost of advertising perhaps at a single bill.

THE OLD DR. VINDICATED.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the following CARD of nearly all the principal Druggists and Apothecaries of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, respecting Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla Here are

SIXTY NAMES,

among whom are

Sixteen Educated Physicians,

who testify to the public of the superiority of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, over that made by S. P. Townsend. Let it be remembered that these men are experienced Druggists and Physicians, fully acquainted with all kinds of medicines, the manner of compounding them, and are probably more capable of giving an opinion of the value of any medical compound than other class of persons in the world. From the fact that they are putting up prescriptions of all the physicians from morning till night, the year round, continually mixing drugs, also close observers of the effects of different preparations upon patients, enables them most fully to judge when a medicine is good and when bad.

These are the men whom Mr S P Townsend shamefully abused and libelled, calling them 'Swindlers,' and 'willing to commit any fraud for money,' simply because they felt it their duty to sell the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla, instead of S P's article, believing it to be far better medicine. In vindicating themselves from these foul charges it became necessary to speak out frankly and fully, their views of the two Townsend's Sarsaparillas. This they have done in the following Card to which we now invite the readers attention

"CARD TO THE PUBLIC."

'We the undersigned Physicians and Druggist of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg having seen an advertisement addressed to us, and others who sell Sarsaparilla by S. P. Townsend, which is calculated to bring us and our business into reproach, feel called upon to state our personal views of the real merits of the two Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Of the claims preferred by the parties to the original Sarsaparilla, we have nothing to do and leave them to settle that matter between themselves. But since we are called 'Swindlers' and branded with the declaration of being willing 'to commit any fraud for money' and as 'men having no honor, and should not be truusted,' we feel that we ought to give the reasons why we prefer to use and sell Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, to Mr S. P. Townsends, and leave the public to judge whether we are 'deceivers and swindlers, and not to be trusted' by so doing.

1 Our experience and observatio have satisfied us that the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla possesses more medical power and virtue than S. P. Townsend's, and the testimony of the public would seem to be the same and we always make it a matter of conscience and duty when two articles bearing the same name and purporting to cure the same disease are in market, to sell that which we consider the best.

The fact that S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has greatly soured, fermented and exploded the bottles, thereby giving great dissatisfaction to our customers, has influenced us in our preference of the Old Dr's preparation. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide the true merits of either article as standard preparations; but when asked by our customers for our opinions which we believe under all circumstances to be the best, we should not besitate in giving our preference in favor of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's. With these views we leave the public to decide if we are not justified in giving the Old Dr's preparation that preference which it seems to deserve as a medicinal compound, as well as the choice of the people so universally manifested in its favor.

Henry L Parsons, M D	James Newman,
Phillip Merkle, M D	James Boyce,
C Marsh, M D	J W Troutman,
Geo A Newman, M D	H C Predham,
D D Belknap, M D	John Hinton,
H D Wynans, M D	Francis Wm. Day
J Witherell, M D	W P Smith,
R S Carpenter M D,	Abel Priest,
C R Case, M D	John Mills,
D Francis, M D,	Gabriel D Ayres,
F X Payfer, M D,	Stephen P Leeds,
Wm N Gilchrist, M D,	A Hotchkiss, Jr,
Dr Pape M D,	C M Wright,
E L De Grandvel, MD,	J Haywood,
Chas S Belding, M D,	James Prescott,
J W Sleight, M D,	Paul Mead,
Lucas Parsons,	Charles C Smith,
Charles H Clark,	J Badeau,
H V Bush,	H Parker,
Wm B Mann,	James D Nowill,
Charles P Fay,	Benj Dean,
Henry Trimmer,	Joseph Leggett,
Alan M Davinson,	Albert W Gobble,
Chilion Ashmead, Jr,	Alexander P Boyd,
Reuben E Moss,	Alfred Marsh,
E H Payton,	Samuel Taylor,
J H Watt,	D D Tallman,
Miles L Cook,	Joshua Green,
C G Norguest,	Morillo & Robbins,

We hope the public will bear in mind the fact that all these men state *explicitly,* that S. P. Townsend's article has "GREATYY SOURED, FERMENTED AND BURST THE BOTTLES," thereby giving 'great *dissatisfaction* to their customers.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3 The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6 The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye: or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
' ' Thresher	$28
' Separator and fixtures,	$7
' Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power, thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, gails, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses,* to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

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Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

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William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

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Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

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One month,	$1 00
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Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
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December 21, 1848.

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FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

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THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
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PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

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STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

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NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

☞ ECONOMY.—How can persons expect to succeed in business without advertising? they may have the most desirable goods at the cheapest possible prices, but without making their names known and where they may be found, it is impossible they can succeed: 'a word to the wise &c.'

A Lawyer's Bar Room Speech.

Jerry Wilkins, formerly kept a Jersey tavern, and although one of the cleverest fellows in the world, and universally esteemed for his social and convival qualities, was full of vanity and most inordinate conceit, and the main point upon which he plumed himself was the important fact of his claiming the paternity of an interesting little succession of fifteen Wilkinses, who lisping 'called him sire,' and although in those days phrenology and numberless other ologies slumbered in udiscovered non-existence, yet it cannot be doubted that the bump of philoprogenitiveness was developed in Jerry's cranium, to a very remarkable extent, and in fact, after he had entertained an appreciating circle of bar-room listeners with the best jokes he could remember or manufacture for the occasion he would invariably wind up with an eulogium on the various accomplishments of his young progeny in general, and descant, largely on the vast amount of credit 'due, or about to fall due,' to himself in particular, for the paternity of so large and promising a brood especially emphasizing the number of tender pledges.

This little foible, by frequent repetition, became a kind of second nature with Jerry, and he at length become so habituated to bragging of the number and quality of the scions of the house of Wilkins, that his associates, who were well aware of his peculiarity, would invariably leave their coat buttons in Jerry's hand whenever they perceived an approach to the landlord's epilogue, and like Joseph of old, be glad to escape minus the necessary fragment of clothing.

Lawyer S———, in travelling to and from the courts of several of the neighboring counties, invariable stopped with Jerry, and like him the fund of conversational amusement he enjoyed in his society, and withal, was well aware of his besetting sin, having heard the old song sung to the same tune until he was tired of the motonous repetition, and determined, the first good opportunity, to give Jerry a quietus.

On one occasion the bar room was filled with judges and lawyers, returning from Gloucester court, and jokes and stories had circulated until the congregation had attained to a very respectable degree of hilarity. Jerry at last got on his favorite hobby, and bragging battery upon S——, with an apparent determination to spare neither friend nor foe. The lawyer listened with the grave and attentive air of a most learned judge deciding a case involving points of law of the most abstruse and incomprehensible character, and patiently heard Jerry out 'even unto the end.'

He then arose, and with the most impertuable gravity, obsered; 'May it please the Court—You have heard the case of the plaintiff, Jerry Wilkins, who has, somewhat contrary to the usages of courts plead his own cause. The case is an important one, in which Jerry claims of this commonwealth large damages for the important services he has rendered to this country by his paternal exertions in fathering so numerous a progeny of Wilkinses. The nature and multitude of those services, and their important bearing upon the great interests of posterity, if allowed, would command the highest honors a nation could bestow. His statements of the facts of the case are plain and lucid; but gentlemen of the jury, it is but a statement, and assertion is not proof—it needs corroboration, and in all courts of justice in this enlightened and patriotic State, every statement must be sustained by the direct and positive testimony of one or more creditable witnesses; and in order to show to the court, and especially to the plaintiff, the extreme importance of such evidence in cases having a direct bearing upon the great population question, already of increasing interest, I will quote a case in point, which came under my own immediate observation.

My grandmother, gentlemen of the jury had a favorite turkey hen, and a remakable fine hen she was, I assure you, and the entire family of turkeys in the possession of my venerable progentrix, was this hen and her husband and co-mate, a consequential conceited, strutting old gobbler. My grandmother was anxious to raise a large brood of young turkeys from her favorite, but, gentlemen, from some cause not appearing in the evidence, she laid but six eggs during the season, and after the usual delay prescribed by etiquette on such occasions, she evinced a desire to set, and it was deemed inexpedient for the bird to waste her energies on six turkey eggs, and there being none easily procured, a full setting was obtained, consisting of a varitey, some geese, some ducks, and some common hens' eggs, and after the usual period of incubation had elapsed, the turkey hen came of her nest with a fine, large, but motely brood of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. The old gobbler hailed her public re-appearance with the most lively expressions of joy, and with great show of strutting, and swelling and puffing, proudly exclaimed the paternal prerogative over the whole family. Gentlemen of the jury, there was not a shadow of evidence, either in law or equity as you have perceived, to prove his right of paternity to more than six turkeys; but the conceited old fool believed he was father of the whole flock!'

HIGH WORDS.—A fashionable lady in Buflalo once said to a friend, 'My new house now 'directing' is to be 'sublimated' and splendiferous.' There is to be a 'Porto Rico' in front, and a Pizaro in the rear.'' This is the same lady who told Gov. Clinton how remarkably stormy it is apt to be when the sun is passing the 'Penobsscott.'

The Husband's Mistake--Or Going Into Mourning.

A few weeks since, friend Clark was lying sick with the billious fever. The attack was severe and he believed death was near. One morning he awoke from a short sleep to hear a hurried and smothered conversation in the adjoining room in which his wife took part. The first words that Clark caught were uttered by his better half:

'On the ground,' said she, 'I object to mourning!'

'Yes, 'replied another, 'but the world looks for it—it is fashionable, and one might as well be out of the world as to be out of the fashion.'

'Very true.'

'Here, thought Clark, 'is a nice wife. She thinks I am about to die--to be planted, if I may use the expression, in the cold earth, and yet she refuses to go into morning for for me,—Ah me!'

'Now, that I'm here, perhaps I had better take your measure.'

'The unfeeling wretch!' exclaimed Clark, 'to think of sending for a dress maker before I am dead! I'll live in spite!'

'Well,' mused the wife, 'I believe you may measure me. I will let you buy the trimming' and let it be as gay as possible.'

'What heartlessness!' groaned Clark.' —'Woman like, though. One husband is no sooner dead than they set about entrapping another. I can scarcely credit it.'

'Of course you will have a flounce?'

'Two of them, and as the body is to be plain, I wish you to get the wide gimp to trim it.'

'How will you have the sleeves trimmed?'

'With buttons and fringe.'

'Well—well—this beats all,' sighed poor Clark.

'When do you want the dress?' enquired the mantu-maker.

'I must have it in three days. My husband will then be off my hands, and I shall be able to go out!'

'Oh! horrible—horrible!' ejaculated the sick man, 'I am only half dead, but this blow will kill me.'

His wife heard him speak, and flew quikly to his bed side.

'Did you speak, my dear,' said, she with the voice of an an angel.

'I have heard it all, Madam,' replied Clark. 'The mourning gay dresses—fringe —every thing. O? Maria—Maria!'

'You rave!'

'Do you take me for a fool?'

'Certainly not, my dear.'

'You expect me to be out of the way in three days, do you?

Yes, the doctor said you wold be well in that time.'

'What means the dress?'

'It is the one you bought for me before you were taken sick.'

'But you were speaking of mourning?'

'We were talking of Mrs. Taperly.'

'Oh, that is it?'

'Yes love. You know she is poor, and the family is large, and it must inconvenience her very much to find mourning for them all. On this ground alone, I oppose it.'

'So—so that's it, is it? I thought you were speaking of me, and it distressed me. Let me beg you to be more careful for the future.'

Clark was out in three days and he now laughs at the matter, which then appeared so horrible.

No Sabbath.—Business Habits.

I have mentioned the fact of there being no seventh day in China, when the worn-out laborer and jaded scholar may alike rest from their tasks; but the transient visitor also can see no days set apart for amusement in a more worldly point of view. It would seem to the hard working American, just from the land where toil and the search for wealth is the one object from the cradle to the grave, that the spirit of his nation was transcended in the Celestial Empire, and that no such trivial desire as recreation ever entered the mind of one of its inhabitants. He sees the streets thronged with busy cooleys, hurrying with bundles and boxes of merchandise, sees the occupants of the shops as keen on Sundays as on other days, as watchful for customers at sundown as when the morning lights their narrow apartments; and he believes before ten days are over that life in China is one perpetual treadmill motion. There is not a cafe that he can lounge into to play dominoes and read the papers; there is not a gallery of paintings or a public library; and if he stops a native in the street, instead of an acceptable invitation to dine and sail on the river he is questioned as to how many shawls he wants, what ivory carvings he intends to take home, and how long he is going to stay, or rather how soon he is going to be off after making his purchases. If in despair he turns from the natives, and into the factories, he finds no one in the counting-rooms at leisure to talk to him, but master and clerks are all alike engaged immersed in mighty folios, becoming more interested every day. He believes firmly than Canton is a workshop inscribed with "no admittance except on business," and unless he wishes a clerkship, thinks he had better depart and be forgotten.

Anecdote of Washington.

[The following anecdote of Washington we find in the government organ. We do not believe it is true.]—*Literary American.*

"By a vote of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, the speaker, Mr. Robinson, was directed to return thanks to Washington for his distinguished military services in behalf of the colony. Upon his appearance in the House, Mr Robinson discharged that duty with dignity and eloquence. At the conclusion of the Speaker's address, the historian tells us that 'Washington rose to express his acknowledgments for the honor, but such was his trepidation and confusion, that he could not give distinct utterance to a single syllable. He blushed, stammered, and trembled for a second, when th speaker relieved him by a stroke of address, which would have done honor to Louis the Fourteenth, in his proudest and happiest moments:

" 'Sit down, Mr. Washington, (said he, with a conciliatory smile,) your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language that I can express.' "

Paper made by Wasps.

The Tradesman's Journal says that the manufacture of paper, the secret of which was not discovered for centuries, has been carried on by the wasp ever since the creation. They make it in the same way and by the same materials; the insect is peculiarly fastidious and is cautious to take nothing which is not of a filamentous nature, as the pulp of linen rags. It consequently rejects sawdust and everything of that kind, and resorts to the filaments of wood and decayed vegetables, which have rotted in the rain. These are worked up by means of a glutinous secretion, converted into paste and rolled into a ball, which is easily conveyed to the spot where it is required. The substance of this ball is then rolled off into threads, and these by constant passing and repassing of the animal over them, are consolidated into sheets of sufficient thickness to resist the rain.' With all the aids, therefore, of chemistry and machinery, men are now manufacturing paper in substantially the same way this insignificant insect has done for thousands of years.

Enoch says he once knew a man who sat up all night, because he couldn't decide which to take off first his coat or his boots.

A MAXIM OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.—"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, *conscience*," was one of a series of maxims which Washington framed, or copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid adherence to principle, his steadfast discharge of duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved devotion to whatever interests were committed to his care, attest the more than vestal vigilance with which he obeyed that maxim. He kept alive that spark. He made it shine before men. He kindled it into a flame which illuminated his whole life.

The fact that every barrel of flour which bore the brand of "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was exempted from the otherwise uniform inspection in the West India ports—that name being regarded as an ample guaranty of the quality and quantity—supplies a not less striking proof that his exactness was everywhere understood.—*Winthrops Address.*

PERFECTION OF NATURE.—Upon examining the edge of the sharpest razor or lancet with a microscope, it will appear fully as broad as the back of a knife—rough, uneven, and full of notches and furrows. an exceedingly small needle resembles an iron bar; but the sting of a bee seen through the same instrument exhibits every where the most beautiful polish, without the least flaw, blemish or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn seem coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silk worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and every where equal. The smallest dot that is made with a pen appears irregular and uneven. But the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be the most accurately circular. How magnificent is the system of Nature!

Nearly all the suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely make way with themselves—for nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President, and at any rate, his curiosity prompts him to live on, just to see what he will come to.

Gutta Percha Solutions.

Gutta Percha readily desolves in a solution of chloroform without the aid of heat. The solution thus formed makes a capital varnish, for if it is brushed on any object, the chloroform evaporates with great rapidity and leaves a thin skin of the gutta percha, which thus acts as a preservative against the influence of water and air. It is therefore excellent as a plaster for cuts. This solution is excellent to preserve fruit in a collection of natural history. Heretofore wax has been used for this purpose, but it is not so good as this, for this solution prevents the fruit from drying. This solution is the best and most delicate varnish for paintings and drawings on paper.--*Scientific American.*

FENCE POSTS.—Apractical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence that had been set 14 years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause he found that those posts that were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they, grew were sound. Those that were set as they grew were rotted off. The fact is worthy the attention of the farmers. The reason is said to be that no moisture will run towards the butt end of a post, the pores favoring a movement from the butt to the small end, but not the contrary.

OH SAW MY LEG OFF—A traveller on the eastern railroad, recently, had his leg broken by imprudently putting it between two cars. The 'snap' was distinctly heard by the passengers around, but, to the surprise of some, he walked into the ferry-boat, with the aid of a cane. He obstinately refused to have a surgeon, who was in the cars, examine his injured limb, asserting as a reason that no professional man could do it any good, *as it was made of white ash.*

He who is always enquiring, 'what will people say?' will never give them an opportunity, to say any great things about him.

A GENTLE HINT.

Men brandy drink, and never think,
That girls at all can tell it;
They don't suppose a woman's nose,
Was ever made to smell it.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, October 4, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

☞ Those whose advertisments have been crowded out will please bear with us a short time, we are making arrangements to accommodate them all. For the constantly increasing patronage we are receiving, both in our subscription and advertising list, we return our thanks, and trust by continued exertions to deserve still further success.

☞ We would invite the attention of the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country to the very extensive assortment of New and Fashionable Dry Goods advertised in another column by W. L. & W. H. Bassett 182 Broad-st. opposite the Park, Newark N. J. We are acquainted with no place where a more splendid and extensive assortment can be found, the moderate prices and polite attention offer- to customers will always induce them to call again.

☞ All those wishing to purchase a good Hat—one in which they could expect to make a respectable appearance—constructed on the best scientific principles, with Gutta Percha sizing for the bodies, which makes them more pliable and at the same time impervious to *water*, (an important consideration at this season of the year) are informed that they can find such an article together with every other variety of Hats and Caps at Agens & Co. 244 Broad-st. Newark, 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

TELEGRAPH POLES.—By what authority is our streets encumbered with these unsightly poles? Is there not room sufficient along the banks of Green Brook, or some other route as direct, to pass the village, without thus tresspassing on the rights of our citizens by their erection through our principal streets? Will our citizens who at the cost of much labor, time, and money, in beautifying and adorning our Village by setting out shade trees, keeping their buildings neatly painted &c. thus suffer it to be disfigured? Certainly it will be the duty of the overseer of the highway if placed in the street to have them removed, and if placed on private property the owner can appropriate them for oven wood. There is no authority which can thus deprive us of our rights, and we trust all will see the propriety of not thus marring what they have been at so much trouble and expense to adorn.

THE CROPS.—New Jersey certainly never in our recollection was blessed with more abundant crops. The grass was most abundant, with most delightful weater for making it into hay; the oats, wheat, and rye were also abundant and of most superior quality; the potatoes, and corn which it was feared in July and August would suffer from the drouth have exceeded all expectations, and especially the corn will be much beyond an average crop; while the buckwheat which is now ripe. if secured without loss from the equinoixial storm, will also be a large crop. Although, like the old lady we buy our bread, yet we feel we have abundant cause for thankfulness; may the poor widow and the orphan be not fogotten, but partake of the plenty which nature has bestowed upon us, that they also may have cause to rejoice.

NEWARK EAGLE.—'Competition is the life of trade.' The appearance of the Eagle in a new dress verifies the above trite saying; may its improved appearance be rewarded by a large accession of cash subscribers. The 'Union' has been made quite a respectable paper, 'for which it was full time.'

Great Fire and Loss of Life.

A great fire took place on Fridy night at the corner of Tenth-avenune and Fifteenth-street, New-York. In spite of all the exertions of the firemen, 150 cows and 15 horses were burned. We regret to say that two persons, a man and a woman, whose names we have been unable to learn, perished in the flames.

The Fair of the American Institute.

This Fair, the 22nd of the Institute, opens on next Tuesday at Castle Garden. The anniversary address will be delivired on the 11th by the Hon, Levi Woodbury. It will ho doubt be an able one.

Publication of the Laws.

Certainly if there is one thing more than another which the people should possess a knowledge of, it is of the laws by which they are governed. Every person is expected to know and obey the laws whether they have seen them or not; but how unreasonable are such requirements when they cannot know what they are, and especially when they are so contrary to common sense, so partial and exclusive in their operation? True, the laws are published, but when, how, and where? They are published by authority of the legislature, some six months after they are passed, and distributed to the officers of the government, judges, justices, postmasters &c., whose duty it is to see that they are obeyed. How rarely do the people, those for whom they are made, and who must obey them, ever see them? If they wish to know what they are they must go to them or to a lawyer for the information!

It is thus that laws so partial and exclusive in their character defy public opinion; as but a few, and those in whose especial favor they are made, are from the manner in which they are published ever able to see them. It is thus that laws so repugnant in their character to the spirit of republicanism are enacted. How long will the people be the dupes of designing men? What matters it which party was in the ascendency when the Camden and Amboy monopoly was chartered, was not the clause in its charter giving it its present monopolizing character passed at a subsequent legislature? Is this the only exclusive priqilege, the only monopoly? Has not every legislature from the passage of that act until and including the last legislature passed laws granting exclusive privileges, to the few at the expense of the many? What can be more degrading to the honor of man and the stability of republican institutions, than the conditions annexed to charters granted at its last session? This recrimination of parties is all idle, a mere evasion of the question, which the people will not permit. The question is shall the monopoly clause of the Camden and Amboy Company, (they having forfeited it by violating its express conditions) be done away?—This is the question, and that party or those persons alone who are opposed by their *acts* to its continuance are in favor of equal rights. As all acts containing an exclusive privilege, or one which all cannot enjoy upon the same conditions, are a violation of the Constitution, and therefore null and void, no matter from what party emanating we shall ever oppose all such, as is the duty of every true republican.—This digression we were drawn into to illustrate the importance of having the laws published in every newspaper in the State, that all those who are affected by, and whose duty it is to obey them can know what they are. What can be more despotic and anti republican than to require men to obey laws that they have no knowledge of? Will the Legislature at its next session pass an act to publish the laws in the newspapers, that the people may have knowledge of what most concerns them to know?

Dreadful Fires.

Two Persons, 15 Horses, 200 Cows Burned!—Johnson's extensive stables, corner of 15th st. and 10th Avenue, and extending into 16th st., N. Y., were burnt late on Friday night. Two persons were burnt—Jas. Keegan, who went into the burning building to rescue his cows, and was suffocated and burned to a cinder, being found by the side of one of them, (identified by his knife,) and the reputed wife of Ed. Gainer, a poor creature who was asleep in the loft. There were some 400 cows in the stables belonging to milkmen in the neighborhood, of which some 200 were burnt, together with 15 horses. Mr. Mint lost 54 cows and 2 horses. The total loss of animals is estimated at $1,000—no one being insured An adjoining house, occupied by five families, was partially burned. The owner, Johnson, is wealthy, and his loss is small.

CONFLAGRATION IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The N. Y. firemen were taken across the East river on Saturday evening by a destructive fire, which destroyed Perrine, Paterson & Stack's ship-yard and stables with all their valuable contents, including 3 horses, Keith and Lockwood's lumber yard, a stable and two houses of Mr, Lake, with two horses. He kept an aviary, in which were 800 canaries, and these being let losse, hovered over the fire during the night. Many of them dropped into it. Total loss $200,000—insurace $40,000.

The Middlesex County Democratic Convention will be held at New Brunswick on Saturday, Oct. 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a County Ticket.

The Desire of Office.

If there is one thing more than another which tends to demoralize political action, and render public services discreditable, it is that continnal thirst of office and station with which the minds of our people are imbued' It is wonderful how this one ambition controls the action and governs the desire of the masses, how men of refined intellect moved by these impulses lower their proper aspirations and enter into the lists with low cunning and bar-room patriots. It has become proverbial to look upon all the efforts of men as simply exertions to blind the community to their real purposes, by affecting some object of public good, when they are entirely wrapped in their selfish designs. That high patriotism which would sacrifice personal interest to the good of the commonwealth which looks upon the prosperity of the State as conected with wise principal and honest purposes, is becoming so exceeding rare that scarcely any expect it can be found. In its place, however, we have the strongest *professions*, and the greatest apparent *anxiety* for the public good, but while railing at the base betrayals of trust and confidence which have characterized others, they are executing privately these gyrations of the thumb which denote the gullability of the people.

This desire of office in this country infects every class of the community; no station is so high, no hovel so wretched as not to be moved by its impulses, and we present in our often repeated elections the picture of a people engaged in one continual scramble for office. Men of business ability, engaged in reputable employments, will leave the certainty of success in those pursuits, for some golden shadow which leads on in a never ending and unsatisfactory pursuit. All plans of usefulness and honor, the higher pursuits that dignify and adorn our nature must yield precedence to this absorbing desire for the spoils of office. Private friendship must be sacrificed, political principlas betrayed in this disgraceful pursuit, and in its general effect we are all made in some degree responsible. Allusions to this morbid state of the public mind will not of course correct the error, yet if Tully may be believed, '*Cujusvis hominis est errare; nullius nisi insipientis in errore persenerare.*' Here in our own community how many have been disappointed in the bestowal of office by the General Government, and how many more are doomed to feel it a misfortune that others reach the local stations within the gift of the people. Reached but by few, and the majority of those ruined by it, it seems strange that madly and blindly others crowd on in this struggle of passion and hope.

We are far, however, from discouraging that honerable ambition which honesty seeks the prosperity of the State through the development of its political action with designs full of advantage to the community. There are men whose promptings are for the honor of the land, whose public zeal and patriotism are sure guarantees that in their hands power would subserve the ends of justice and not of personal gain.

Let us then in the selection pass by the greedy mass, that are dogging the steps of all whom they imagine possessed of influence, and single out for officers of trust and honer those men in whom ability and integrity are combined. Thus we shall do our part to restore public opinion to a healthy condition upon this subject.—*Newark Daily Mercury.*

Mr. Printer man, I was reeding your nice paper tother day, and I seed you took notice that our big clock in the meetin house steple, dident act verry nice, And no more it dont, And I think it is hardly fare, for when the good minister come to our house to git scribers to pay for it, he sed it wud be so nice when the Boys come a cortin, to no when it was time for them to go home. So our oldest gal, Clementine Dilaphilette, sed she wud giv foure shilin to help the thing along. Wel for a while it dun verry wel. But at last it got strikin tu times to littel, And so when Natty Standfast cum to se our bigist gal, thay Both got mistaken by the rottin thing, and sot up tu hul ours to late, That you no made Clementine Dilaphilette, very slepy next mornin and wen she got up she had to hurre so to milk, that she forgot to woter the milk before the fokes cum to by it, so we lost foreteen pense by that operashun. I never noed much good to cum of Boys and gals settin up late, and if that clock aint a goin to be fixed, thay had better take it doun, so that onest fokes wunt be deceved, And if thay dont du one or tuther you wil here more about it from ant SOOKEY.

☞ Georgia to-day opens the October elections, choosing a governor, senate and house of representatives. The candidates for governor, are Edward Y. Hill, whig, and George W. Towns, the loco-foco incumbent. We have but little doubt the latter will be re-elected by the force of peculiar considerations.—*Tribune October* 1.

☞ The Somerset county Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Hints to "Nice Young Men."

There are few young men that do not seek to cultivate the acquaintance of beautiful and accomplished women. They do this from various motives; some wish to pass now and then a pleasant evening; others seek an introduction into female society that they may win the heart of some fair one, and after trifling with her affections for months and even years, then cruelly disappoint the fond hopes they have raised, and abandon the lovely creature that they had vowed to love as long as memory was faithful to its office, and their hearts should continue their pulsations. Of this class of triflers I will say nothing farther, than to express my firm conviction that they deserve the hearty contempt of all honorable minds.

My present object is to present a few thonghts for the consideration of those who seek the company of young ladies in order that they may find a "help-meet." "It is not good for man to be alone" is a proposition which receives the unequivocal assent of a very large proportion of the "nice young men" through all creation; and no sooner are they old enough to venture away from the apron-strings of their maternal parents than they find out where beautiful and affectionate and impressible maidens reside, and with trembling knees and faltering accent they desire to know if their company will be agreeable. Of course, the "pretty dears" are all silks and blushes; and if the youth is good-looking, and is the son of Mr. Moneypenny, who has lots of "tin," he is answered by the lady that sho is very happy to receive a visit from one so worthy and accomplished.

Now, there are some things which the young man in search of a companion will do well to "make a note of," if he wishes to obtain one who will prove to him a blessing and not a curse. And,

I. He will look in vain for an intelligent and amiable young woman in a family where no newspapers are taken. It is my solemn conviction that no young lady is calculated to make a good companion who has not enjoyed the opportunity of reading the papers regularly all her life.

2. If you hope for happiness in the married state, avoid girls who spin street-yarn for a business, as you would the plague. I would not be uncharitable, but I cannot at times help thinking that a woman who can, day after day, pass whole hours in gadding about, and listening to and telling tales of scandal, will, unless she speedily reforms, be despised by the good and wise on earth, and excluded from their society in a future state.

3. Avoid youg ladies who are constantly neglecting the important duties at home and running to every evening meeting they can hear of. Girls who form this habit are of very little value to themselves or anybody else. They will never be contented, when they are married, to spend their evenings at home with their companions, after the labors of the day are completed.

4 Choose a partner who knows how to make good cakes, bake excellent bread, mend stockings, make a good cup of coffee; one who knows how to make home a paradise, by keeping everything in order; and who is capable in every condition in life, to discharge the duties she assumes when she promises to "love, honor and obey" the nice young man who has chosen her to be his guardian angel.

J. A. C.

[*Conclusion in our next.*]

ESSEX COUNTY CONVENTIONS.—The Democrats of Essex will hold their County Convention at Seiple's Hotel, Elizabethtown, Oct. 27th, to nominate a County Ticket, &c.

The Anti-Monopolists will hold their County Convention, for the same purpose, on Saturday, Oct. 13, 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Park House, Orange.

The Quaker and Secret Societies.

At the late session of the New York and Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of the Free Will Baptists, a set of resolutions against secret orders was passed, which are quite stringent in their character. They declare that the tendency of such orders 'is to destroy the peace of Zion;' forbid the licensing of any minister who is known to be a member of any of them; reccommended the churches under their authority to expel members who adhere to secret orders, and interdict fellowship with any church, quarterly or yearly meeting which refuses to comply with the resolutions.

Daily Standard.

Persons in Plainfield who wish to have the Elizabethtown DAILY STANDARD served at their dwellings, can be accommoda- by sending their address to the Gazette office.

Sixteen Days Later from California.

The news from the mines is of a quite glowing character; the yield of gold was steady, and though there was, as a matter of course, much disappointment among individuals, the general result was highly satisfactory. It is estimated that the average product of all the mines together, thus far, since the beginning of the season, has been $2,000,000 per month, and there was thought to be no doubt of its continuance at the same rate of abundance. No change is quoted in the prices either of gold or merchandise.

The health of the population, both at the mines and elsewhere, is generally good, and neither cholera nor any other serious malady is reported as having made its appearance.

The jealous, unfriendly feeling which has so long been in existence between the Americans and South-Americans of Spanish origin, has at last approached a crisis, and by the next arrival we may expect to hear of a grave collision, at least if the party warned off display anything like a manly spirit.

The Americans have determined that the Mexicans and Chilians who are at the mines shall no longer enjoy the privelege of digging out the riches of the earth, and have taken deliberate measures accordingly.

SENTENCES OF THE ASTOR PLACE RIOTERS.—The convicts were sentenced on Saturday morning. The light punishment of 30 days in the city prison was awarded to the three youths; Greene was sentenced to the state prison one month, and Adriance for three months. Ned Buntline was sentenced to pay a fine of $250, to serve a year in the state prison—and Judge Daly, in pronouncing the sentence, expressed the regret of the Court that this was the utmost limit of the law.

HENRY CLAY.—The *Marengo Argas* (Alabama) hoists the flag of Henry Clay for Presidents in 1852.

DIED.

In this place on the 29th of September, of Consumption, which she bore with great meekness, and perfect resignation, Mary Ann, wife of Jacob L. Brotherton, in the 42nd year of her age. She was truly an affectiouate wife, a fond mother, a kind sister, and a firm friend. May her virtues be long cherished by her surviving friends.

At Green Brook, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Ephriam Vail; Prudence, widow of Samuel Vail, in the 80th year of her age. Although her sufferings a part of the time were severe, she bore them with Christian fortitude, and longed for the time of her departure to come, repeating, 'Come Lord Jesus, come, quickly, if it be thy will!'

In South Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 28th, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. B. T. Lane, formerly of this vicinity, in the 28th year of her age. Her remains were brought to Plainfield for interment.

☞ *Published by an act of Congress, in the paper having the Largest circulation.* ☜

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Plainfield, Oct. 1st 1849.

Persons calling for letters, in the following list will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from others.

A	Little Miss Abbey C
Akin J H	M
Arrowsmith Mary E	McClearn Mrs And.
Armstrong Margaret	Manning Randolph
Atridge Isaac	Madden Henry G
Allin Miss Frances	Mahon Baetty
B	Martin Sarah Eliz.
Brister Miss Mary	Manning Isaac
Bradbury Mrs W B	Moore Wm
Barton Charles	P
Beland Colin	Powell Wm
Brocaw David	R
Bishop Mrs Jowana	Reoley Miss Ann 2
C	Reamer Margaret
Clark George B	Reamer Wm
Crabtree W Esq	Runyon John
Cornwell Hannah E	Rowan Thomas
Clinton Miss Ellen	Rino Wm
Comboy Rose	Reider Daniel 2
D	Randolph Christian
Dunn Theodore A 2	S
Dumon Martin	Skoswell Jacob V.
Drake Randolph 3	Smith Capt Benj.
Dare Miss Rebecca	Schmit Nicholas M
F	Simpson Mrs Harriet
Flenn John	Suydam Cornelius
Ferris Ewin R	T
Flatt R	Totten David
G	Tingly Joseph
Gray Robert	Turner Wm
Garratt Mr	Tamarind Catharine
H	U
Halken Abm	Underhill Henry S
Hand Mrs Wm	V
Hatfield Mrs A E	Varity Honour
Hillyer Rachel	Vail Thomas
Hand Wm	Vail Duncan P Esq
Henry Sylvester	Vail A B
J	Vanvaul Renburg S
Jones Mrs	W
Jurish Philip F	Williamson Piatt
L	Wilson J
Laing Able	White Patrick
Lee Frazee	

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M

BASSETTS ! !

BROADWAY BRANCH!!

IS NOW OPEN, WITH AN ENTIRE

New Stock of DRY GOODS, opposite the Park, 182 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

W. L. & W. H. BASSETT,

HAVING taken the store No. 182 Broad street, opposite the Park, has converted it into a spacious and airy **Sales Room,** neatly and handsomely arranged, and is now opening an entire new and the most extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable Styles of Goods in the State; one of the firm will remain in Boston and New York most of his time in the Auction Room selecting such bargains as are offered; and we will offer the greatest inducements ever offered in New Jersey in DRY GOODS, give us a call and examine for yourselves, as all goods will be shown freely, and offered at the lowest possible prices.

W. L. BASSETT, } Late of the firm of
W. H. BASSETT. } A. R. Baldwin & Co.

N. B. Mr. Chas. P. Hall, formerly with Ward & Kitchen, is engaged at this establishment. [oc4.42.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

For Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering. as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of wich is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to *water* and *prespiration*. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

AGENS & CO.

No. 244 Broad st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal. [80.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

REAL ESTATE,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the House and Lot known and occupied as the Village School, on the corner opposite Joseph Webster's residence, and near the Rev. Mr. Mond's, in Second street. The lot contains a quarter of an acre of land, the building is a story and a half, 18 by 48 feet, well built and filled in with brick, and well located for a Dwelling House, School, or a shop for any kind of mechanical business. Title indisputable. It will be sold for $875, and on very easy terms, if application is made soon Apply to Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, or to

W. W. DAVISON.

Plainfield, Oct. 2. 1849.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c	1,50 to 3,00
Black & Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not. SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

VENDUE.

WILL be, sold at Public Vendue on SATURDAY October 6th, near Benjamin Piatts, New Brooklyn, the WOOD and TIMBER standing on about three acres of land, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, at the same time and place, about five acres of corn in the shock.

Conditions and attendance given by

E. L. SHEPPARD.

Oct. 2. 1849.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also, a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkable low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin stile $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense. J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webster & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furnitur, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3 1849. [54.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

He invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attention to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuahce of the same.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.—Give us a call. ☜ [54.

MILLERISM REVIVED.

The world may come to an end when no man knoweth.

THE Subscriber having done what never was before done in the same time, viz: Raised a New Saw Mill from the foundation with Mill Saw, Circular and Scroll Saws, and all the necessary machinery to work them with, in six days; would now respectfully inform the public that he is prepared for sawing all kinds of timber in the same double quick time in which the aforesaid mill was built, viz: Stage, Wagon, and Cart Felleys. Window Blinds, Brush Blocks, and Small Veneering. A good assortment of the above constantly on hand.

All kinds Lathe Turning done to order.

☞ As this Mill is expected to tend itself, competition in price and quality of work is defied.

☞ All kinds of Timber wanted for which the highest market price in cash will be paid.

Window blinds sawed at 12 1-2 cents per hundred, or the stuff found and sawed at 4 shillings per hundred.

Thanks for past patronage, a continuance provided for by punctuality, justice, and despatch.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield Sept. 26. 1849. [66.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

Fire!—Insure Immediately.

The attention of the public generally, and of all those not insured, particularly, is requested to the advertisment of the CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The advantages there offered should induce all who are not already insured to do so immediately. Fire is a treacherous element, tomorrow it is too late. For the public convenience in this section of the country we are appointed Agent to the Company. All necessary information and surveys can be had by application at this office.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparaleled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained loses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the **mutual and special principle.** Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not hazardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cents on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and riskes termed hazardous will be taken generally on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionable provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the polices of the other companies, are scrupulously excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuary of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may settled by arbitrators, at the opition of either party, Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statements of its business:

Amount of property insured -	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued - - -	2,500
Amount of premiums thereon -	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A C M Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S H Meeker.

OFFICERS:

SAMUEL H GARDNER, President.
CHARLES A SHERMAN, Secretary.
ALEX. C M PENNINGTON, Treasurer.
ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent. [54.
WILLIAM M. DRAKE, Agent at Plainfield.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

* * * Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS, &c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [59.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

JOHN LEFORGE,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

Next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield, where he can be found on Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's. Please give him a call.

☞ Razors put in superior order.

Advertise.

If you have an article to sell or one to purchase, the most economical and public notice you can give is to advertise in the Gazette.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries,** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable **Railroad Horse-Power,** Thresher and Seperator–The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table.' There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,
The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.
Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the *old fashioned and*

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

TO LET, 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

WHO WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, consisting in **Dry Goods,** of Ladies and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of **Groceries,** such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849. [69.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S
Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon. L. Arnold, Ex-Govornor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon T J Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon J S Simmons, Senator from R I; Hon S S Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon Wm Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon S Foot, Senator from Vermont, Hon H D Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon W S Martin, Wisconsin, Gen A C Dodge, Iowa, C C Trowbridge, Esq, Detroit, S H Holmes, Esq, Ct. G W Jones, Esq, Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property on the *bitters* is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The **Empire Company,** to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Cortland st N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medicial preparation by the name of *Pain Killer*, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in New York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better descriped than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear Ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. EMPIRE COMPANY, No. 53 Courtland st. N. Y.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to *hear* in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the *Ear* is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The *Acoustic Oil* sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics, muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuine has the stamp of the Empire company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the *Children!* as well as the *worms*, and the only safe article that kills, the *worms*, and not the *children*, is the one made an sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the Trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own Stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Heudache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the EMPIRE COMPANY! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the *ne plus ultra* of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the EMPIRE COMPANY, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side Lungs, &c It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED PERSONS may read and test, and have the head covered with a find, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye: or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
' ' Thresher	$28
' Separator and fixtures,	$7
' Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S
EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1849. | NO. 43.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st.opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

☞ ECONOMY.—How can persons expect to succeed in business without advertising? they may have the most desirable goods at the cheapest possible prices, but without making their names known and where they may be found, it is impossible they can succeed: 'a word to the wise &c.'

A GOOD STORY.

Old Col. W——, formerly a well known character in one of our eastern cities, was remarkable but for one passion out of the ordinary range of humanity, and that was buying any lot of trumpery that came under the head of "miscellaneous," for the reason that it could not be classified.—Though close fisted in general, he was continually throwing away his money in fives and tens on such trash. In this way he had filled all the old corners in his dwelling and out-houses with a collection of non descript articles that would have puzzled a philosopher to tell what they were made for, or to what use they could be put. This, however, was a secondary consideration with the colonel; for he seldom troubled his head about such articles after they were fairly housed. Not so with his wife, however, who was continually remonstrating against these purchases, which served only to clutter up the house, and as food for the mirth of the domestics. But the colonel, though he often submitted to these remonstrances of his better half, could not resist the passion; and so he went on adding from week to week to his miscllanies. One day, while sauntering down the street, he heard the rich, full tones of the auctioneer, and of course stepped in to see what was being sold On the floor he perceived a collection which looked as if it might have been purloined from the garret of some museum, and around which the motly group were assembled, while on the counter stood the portly auctioneer, in the very height of a mock-indignant remonstrance with his audience.

'Nine dollars and ninety cents!' cried the auctioneer. 'Gentlemen, it is a shame; it is barberous to stand by and permit such a sacrifice of property! Nine dollars and ninety—Good morning, colonel! A magnificent lot of—of *antiques*—and all going for nine dollars and ninety cents—Gentlemen, you'll never see another such lot; and all going—going—going for nine dollars and ninety cents. Col. W——, can you permit such a sacrifice?' The colonel glanced his eyes over the lot, and then with a nod and a wink assured him he could not. The next instant the hammer came down, and the purchase was his at ten dollars. As the articles were to be paid for and removed immediately, the colonel lost no time in getting a cart, and having seen every thing packed up and on their way to his house, he proceeded to his own store, chuckling within himself that *now*, at least, he had made a bargain at which even his wife couldn't grumble.

In due time the colonel was sitting at the dinner table, when lifting his eyes he observed a cloud on his wife's brow.—'Well, my dear?' said he, inquiringly.—'well' repeated his wife: 'it is *not* well, Mr. W; I am vexed beyond endurance. You know G——, the auctioneer?'—'Certainly,' replied the colonel, 'and a very gentlemanly person he is, too.' 'You may think so,' rejoined the wife. 'but I don't, and will tell you why. A few days ago I gathered all the trumpery with which you have been cluttering the house for the last twelve months, and sent it to him with orders to sell the lot immediately to the highest bidder, for cash. He assured me he would do so in all this week at farthest and pay over the proceeds to my order. And here I have been congratulating myself on two things: first, on having got rid of a most intolerable nuisance; and secondly, on receiving money enough therefor to purchase that new velvet hat you promised me so long ago. And now, what do you think? This morning, about an hour ago, *the whole load came back again without a word of explanation!* The colonel looked blank for a moment, and then proceeded to clear up the mystery. But the good woman was pacified only by the promise of a ten dollar note beside that in the hands of the auctioneer, on condition, however, that she should never mention it. Of course she kept her word!

A new race of men has been discovered in the interior of Africa by a French scientific explorer, *with tails*. They are called Ghilanes.

Where the bad Niggers go.

A Long Island Quaker, who had a very unruly negro boy living with him, and whose disposition he had tried for a long time to bring under the control of the peaceful inflences of Quakerism, in vain, tried a new species of punishment, that he related thus:

Tired of moral suasion, the old Quaker was about giving up in despair, when a thought struck him. 'I will punish the lad.' said Aminadab to himself, 'I will not strike him, for he is one of God's creatures, on which men should not lay their unworthy hands. Josiah,' said he, addressing the boy, 'come here.' Josh, whose keen eye discerned, in the look and manner of the old Quaker, signs of some mysterious movement, came doggedly up to his master, and hung down his head in token of humble submission. 'Josiah,' continued the old man, 'thee has been a bad boy, and thy master has lost all patience with thee. Dost thou know, Josiah, where the wicked and unruly lads, like thee, go to?'

'No,' whined the negro.

'No! boy, has thee never heard of the bad place?'

'Yes,' was the reply; 'I have heard that bad boys go to——, down, down, down, to dat dark dungeon where they get their brimstone from.'

'That is the place, boy,' continued the Quaker, in a solemn tone, 'and there I must take thee, Josiah.'

'Me, massa! or lora or lora, I—I—I—O lora massa.'

'Get thy hat and come with me; I can hear no words from thee.' The boy got his hat followed the Quaker to the rail-road depot, where they took the cars for Brooklyn. On flew the cars at the rate the boy never had rode before—the engine snorting and puffing not unlike what his imagination had pictured the chief of the infernal regions.

Trees, houses and fences seemed to fly, as if on wings, and before the cars reached Brooklyn, the poor lad's head was fairly bewildered, and he scarcely knew whether he was going up or 'down, down, down.' Furious as the wind, came the train down Atlantic street; horses snorted and dashed away from the track in firight; the boys hooted and screamed and poor Josh looked as if he thought he was on his way to the world of spirits. Presently the engineer gave one of those terrible whistles that echoed throughout the whole city, and the engine plunged into the tunnel. 'Good bye, Josiah,' said Aminadab, and he suddenly stepped from his seat to the platform out side the cars. A screech, a groan, and then a stifled moan, were heard where the negro sat, and then all was dark and still, save the puffing and whistling of the engine and the rattling of the cars, as they whistled on through the narrow passage. Once or twice, a noise like a struggle or catching for breath was faintly heard coming from the negroe's seat, but nothing was known of the horrors of that 'middle passage' until the train emerged from the tunnel on the west side. The passengers were then horrified at a sight which they supposed was a case of cholera in their midst. A 'dead nigger,' sure, was right among them. The old Quaker had poor Josh by the collar, shaking and scolding him, and trying to make him stand upon his feet. But Josh was a 'gone nigger,' to all appearances, and it was an hour before the pasengers and 'Josiah' could understand that he had passed through the infernal regions. For a few minutes, the old Quaker was as frightened as anybody, and thought that his punishment had terminated in manslaughter. Josh finally 'came out right,' and is hoped that he will hereafter be a better boy, and long remember his visit to the 'bad place.'—*N. Y. Spirit of he Times.*

THE RIGHT WAY.—'I see,' said a young lady, acording to one of the funny papers, 'that some booksellers advertise blank declarations for sale. I wish I could get one.' 'Why?' asked her mother. 'Because Mr. E. is too modest to ask me to marry him; and perphaps, if I could fill a blank declaration with the questions, he would sign it.'

Kindness the Best Punishment.

A Quaker, of exemplary character, was disturbed at night by footsteps around his dwelling; and he arose from his bed, and cautiously opened a back door to reconnoitre. Close by was an out house, and under it a cellar, near a window of which was a man busily engaged in receiving the contents of his pork barrel from another within the cellar. The old man approached, and the man outside fled. He stepped to the cellar window and received the pieces of pork from the thief within, who, after a while, asked his supposed accomplice, in a whisper, 'Shall we take it all?' The owner of the pork said softly, 'Yes, take it all'—and the thief industriously handed up the remainder through the window, and then came up himself. Imagine his consternation when, instead of greeting his companion in crime, he was confronted by the quaker. Both were astonished; for the thief proved to be a near neighbor, whom none would have suspected of such conduct. He pleaded for mercy, begged the old man not to expose him, spoke of the necessities of poverty, and promised faithfully never to steal again.

'If thou hadst asked me for meat,' said the old man, 'it would have been given thee. I pity thy poverty and thy weakness, and esteem thy family. Thou art forgiven.'

The thief was greatly rejoiced, and was about to depart, when the old man said, 'Take the pork, neighbor.'

'No, no,' said the thief, 'I dont want pork.'

'Thy necessity was so great that it led thee to steal. One half of the pork thou must take with thee.'

The thief insisted he could never eat a morsel of it.—The thoughts of the crime would make it choke him. He begged the privilege of letting it alone. But the old man was inexorable, and furnishing the thief with a bag, had half the pork put therein and laying it on his back, sent him home with it. He met his neighbor daily, for many years afterwards; and their families visited together, but the matter was kept a secret; and though in after time the circumstances was mentioned, the name of the delinquent was never known. The punishment was severe and effectual. It was probably the first, it was certainly the last attempt made by him to steal.

Had the man been arraigned before a court of justice and imprisoned for the petty theft, how different might have been the result! His family disgraced, their peace destroyed, the man's character ruined, and his spirits broken. Revenge, not penitence, would have swayed his heart, the scorn of the world would have darkened his future; and in all probability he would have entered upon a course of crime at which, when the first offense was committed, his soul would have shuddered. And what would the owner of the pork have gained? Absolutely notning. Kindness was the best punishment, for it saved while it punished.

Science Turned Criminal.

Perhaps one of the most original and marked signs of the times, says the London Patent Journal, is an application of science to crime—whether it be for the commission or the detection of it. The anæthetic properties of chloroform have been already adapted to the art of burglary—house breakers having recently availed themselves of it as a means of stupifying an old lady into whose house they had entered. The precipitation of metals by the electrotype has been used to coat leaden cast of pennies with a pellicle of copper, while the ingenious process of anastatic printing, or of producing one engraved impression from another, has, within the last, month, been applied to the indefinite multiplication of bank notes—and that with such consummate success, it is said that the ink of the signature alone enables the bank authorities themselves to distinguish the forgery from the original.

☞ 'I shall soon die, Cuffy—I must soon set out upon a long journey.'

'Berry well,' replied Cuffy—I guess hab good going, bekase it's all the way down hill.'

A GENTLE REPROOF. The following, though not new, will bear reading at least once in every seven years.

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home.—But she resolved to please him once if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in different ways. She also, with some litttle difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In the meantime her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:

'Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?'

'Yes, my dear.'

cooked it, I will bet anything you have

'I should like to know how you have spoiled it for my eating, (taking off the cover,) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it?—I would as lief eat a boiled frog.'

'Why my dear, I thought you loved it best fried.'

'You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it.'

'My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also.'

So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo the shoulders of a cod nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, the sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice but which only added to the ill nature of her husband.

'A pretty dish, this!' exlaimed he—'Boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of woman-kind, you would have made it into a chowder.

His wife, with a smile immediately placed before him a tureen containing an excellent chowder.

'My dear,' said she, 'I was reoslved to please you. There is your favorite dish!'

'Favorite dish, indeed,' grumbled the discomfitted husband, 'I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it.

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a bull-frog of protentious dimensions, and pugnacions aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprang from his chair at the sight of the unexpected apparation.

'My dear,' said his wife, in a kind entreating tone, 'I hope you will at length be able to make your dinner.'

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was overcome, and he burst into a heartly laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and he was wrong; and declared that she should never again have occasion to give him another lesson.

The Difficulty of Navigating the Air.

No body can float in the air unless it be eight hundred times lighter than water; such a body therefore, must of course cary 800 times less power than might be used in a steamboat.—But the utmost power that a steamboat can carry will not enable it to make the least headway against wind blowing 200 miles an hour. How then is it possible for a body of 800 times less power to make any headway against even a gentle wind blowing three miles an hour?

In navigating the air we can obtain no fulcrum but the air itself, and that is yielding, and but a small portion of even the power which can be carried could prove effective.

If a body, so comparitively solid as water, causes a loss of power, the loss must be vastly greater in a body eight hundred times lighter and exceedingly elastic. When to all this we add eight hundred times less power than a steamboat, and at the same time bear in mind the further fact that a steamboat cannot make the least headway against wind blowing two hundred miles an hour. It is no go.—*Scientific American.*

A Hoosier editor gives a very good reason for want of editorial matter thus:—'A little 'circumstance' in our domestic affairs, which is not likely to occur oftener than once in a year or two, must apologize for any deficiency in the editorial department.'

☞ A late English paper says:—'It is a remarkable and significant fact, that all the later improvements in cotton weaving machinery have come from the United States.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, October 11, 1849.

☞ All communications must bear the name and address of the writer; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Essex County Conventions.

The Anti-Monopolists will hold their County Convention at the Park House, Orange, on Saturday, Oct 13. at 2 o'clock.

The Democrats of Essex will hold their County Convention at Seiple's Hotel, Elizabethtown, Oct. 27.

The Whig Convention meets at the Park House Orange, on the 31st. of October.

Georgia Elections.

All the counties in this state have been heard from but three, from which it appears the legislature will stand as follows:

In the senate the democrats will have 25 members, and the whigs 24.

In the house the democrats will have 67 members, and the whigs 63.

Towns, the democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of 3,300 votes.

Maryland Elections.

Well, the contest is over, the smoke has cleared away, and the Whigs have been most gloriously defeated. We have lost two Congressmen that we should have elected, but for some unaccountable apathy which seemed to prevail in the Whig ranks.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Oct 6th.

The 'Union' states the number of Whig member-elect of the next House to be 112 and of the Democrats 110. Of the eight members to be chosen in Mississippi and Lousiana, the Union calculates upon the whole; is pretty sure of seven, and every one concedes six. Thus the Democrats will certainly have 116 members, while the whigs will have 114.--*Journal of Commercé.*

Commodore Stockton publishes a very long address (which our limited space alone prevents us from giving) setting forth the rights of the monopoly. The substance of which is that the People of New Jersey through their Representatives, granted to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, the exclusive privilege to transport passengers and merchandize across New Jersey, for which the State receives certain considerations.

The Kings of the earth claim that they hold their power and authority by the grace of God—the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company by authority of the Legislature of New Jersey.

Our forefathers declared that the People are the source of all political power, that ALL men's rights are EQUAL and INALIENABLE.

This principle they so ably set forth and so nobly defended, they made the FUNDAMENTAL principle of our government, both general and particular. Thus the foundation of our government upon the *inalienability* of man's rights forever secures their certain protection. If any person chooses to usurp these rights they do so at their peril.

If this doctrine upon which our government is founded is correct,(and we trust no republican will dispute it)then the pretext set up by the Camden and Amboy (or any other) Company to the exclusive right of way across New Jersey, although claiming under the authority of the Legislature of New Jersey, is null and void, as it does not, neither does any other authority on earth possess the power to legislate away the inalienable rights of man.

The plea set up by the Commodore of the obligation or inviolability of contracts will not avail them, as the people declare that the company has repeatedly forfeited its charter by violating its express condititions, by over charges on freight, passengers, &c.,(which since the agitation of the question, the company tacitly admits by putting down the fare to a lower rate) and that through the enormous power and wealth which the company enjoys, it is impossible to get redress. The people have become alarmed at this enormous and growing evil,and are now determined--now that the company have placed it in their power—to annul the monopoly clause of its charter, and to grant a charter to a competitor. This plea therefore it will be seen does not avail them, for not only have the company violated its charter and thus abrogated the contract, but the party granting this privilege did not possess the power. The oyster suppers and wine drinks, with more substantial 'fixens' have therefore been thrown away; as, if this violation of the express conditions of the charter by the company does not amount to its forfeiture, the People fall back upon their reserved rights.

This however, we trust, is not a war on the Camden and Amboy Monopoly alone, but against all exclusive privileges, which the people declare are a usurpation of their inalienable rights; and this brings us back to the question, by what authority did or can the people's representatives legislate away their equal and inalienable rights? If the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and of New Jersey are practical realities and not a dream, if they embody the principles for which our forefathers fought, and which they transmitted to us as our inheritance, then it behooves us to look to it that we do not loose the substance in an attempt to preserve the shadow.—Where is the substance if we permit the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to enjoy the exclusive privilege of the right of way to transport passengers and merchandise across the State? Where is the substance if we permit our representatives to grant charters with exclusive privileges, with the understood conditions annexed securing to themselves and officers of the government, Judges of our Courts &c., the exclusive right to ride free, while the people must pay? Do you call this equal rights?

If Commodore Stockton or any other person chooses to invest their money for the sake of gain or the lust of power, into any and every speculation that offers, in contravention of man's rights, that is their business; it is the people's business to see that the first principles of our government are not violated, and if violated through the treachery and venality of our representatives, it is their duty to bring it back to that only true republican basis, *equal rights.*

The Commodore is very sensitive at the bare mention of the word monopoly, and prefers that of protection; although the words have different significations, practice has made them synonymous, but we are not particular about the word so that the people understand they are made to have the same meaning; 'a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,' and monopoly is no less monopoly although called protection; it is not the first time the word protection has been made to cover a monopoly: he says, 'I was always opposed to the present system.'—What system does he mean? He cannot mean the system of exclusive privileges, for that he is endeavoring to mantain is protection.

The flings of the Commodore at the equal inalienable rights of man, as not being "any thing more or less than the specious idea of socialism,' is in bad taste, coming as it does from one who has boasted that he carries New Jersey in his breeches pocket, and who now insults the people of New Jersey by declaring that the exclusive privileges which he holds of the right of way across the State is superior to the power which created it, superior to the people's inalienable rights.

The Commodore contends that the Company has the exclusive privilege of the right of way across New Jersey, but prefers that it should be called protection instead of monopoly. If the exclusive privilege of the right of way across the State is not a monopoly then we are at a loss as to what constitutes one. If it is, if it confers privileges which all cannot enjoy upon the same conditions then is it unconstitutional, as no power on earth can destroy or legislate away an inalienable right.—These principles were bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and if we wish to transmit them unimpaired to our children and to posterity we should watch them with jealous eye, or the lust of power and of wealth will deprive us of our birthright.

☞ We are sorry to learn that Frazee Cole Esq. of this place, on Saturday, in discharging a pistol which had been loaded for some time, so much injured his left hand by its bursting, that he will probably loose the fore-finger. Fortunate indeed is it that it was no worse.—*Plainfield Union.*

FIRE IN NEWARK.—The new building of Rosendale Lime and Cement Company near the gas works, Newark, was entirely destroyed on Friday evening. The property is fully insured.

The Camden and Amboy Company have reduced their way-fares generally to two and a-half cents per mile, on both their roads, and determined to issue season or commutation tickets between New-Brunswick and Philadelphia.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The following concise expose from the New Jersey Herald is worthy the attention of a monopoly rid people.

We much mistake the signs of the times if the Directors and Managers of the Monopoly do not find occasion for the performance of a much less pleasant duty for the next few years than the counting of the princely revenues out of which they have annually defrauded both the State and the people. They have yet to do what neither Commodore Stockton in his Address as a citizen, or in their capacity as Managers and Directors of the combined Companies, have yet done, given to the people of the State a fair and satisfactory exhibit of their transactions for the past eight years, during which time the Companies have made no report either for the satisfaction of the stockholders or the citizens of the State. The public already anticipating the verdict of the Investigating Committee to whom this important duty has been assigned, and it is to this point that the Commodore devotes much of his Address. He charges that an attempt is making through misrepresentation and falsehood, to forestall public opinion with a view to influence the decision of the courts of last resort in which a great number of cases are now pending between the citizens of the State and the combined Companies. He quite overlooks the very important fact that the decisions in the lower courts in all these cases have been rendered adverse to the Companies, that these suits are appeals to the court of the last resort by the combined Companies, involving judgments to a vast amount, to sustain their unlawful and illegal proceedings. The public, who are quite as much interested in the decision of these cases as the stockholders and directors of the combined Companies are equally as capable of judging of the facts involved in the controversy as the monopoly lords. The public are quite as competent to judge whether it was a fulfilment or evasion of their charter when the companies contracted with the State to build a railroad from New York to Philadelphia, running thro' the State, but instead terminated it at Bordentown, 60 miles from Philadelphia, and charging the same as if the road had actually been built through Burlington, Monmouth, and other Counties, and terminating at Camden, opposite Philadelphia. The $365,000 out of which the companies annually fleeced the public in thus construing their charter, during a period of seventeen years, and which overcharge only terminated upon the assembling of the Anti-Monopoly Convention at Trenton, 5th September, A. D., 1849, we do not doubt has curtailed the dividends upon Commodore Stockton's railroad stock, in exact proportion as it has iucreased tha travel and revenues arising therefrom to the State, and therefore we are not surprised to find the railroad managers thus taking exception to its proceedings. It would, however, have been in better grace had the rail-road companies quietly yielded thus much to public opinion, for it is but a small proportion of the concession asked for by the people of New Jersey. It will be borne in mind that the deduction already made, is a deduction only upon the foreign passengers travel across the State; no deduction or discrimination has yet been made in favor of Jerseymen: the same high charges and tolls are still levied and paid upon the produce of the New Jersey farmer as before, when it seeks a market out of the State, and the same amount of tax or duties levied upon every necessary commodity received in exchange for it. The system of taxing the toil and industry of the people of the State to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, that the empty farce of paying over annually to the State some $30,000 of the pickings and stealings of our rail road masters, is to be still kept up.

Com. Stockton, in his Address, more in derision than in earnest, we should think points to the advantages that the State has derived from its connexion with the combined rail-road and canal Companies. Among the fruits, and they are the only ones, he enumerates the construction of the State Prison and the building of a Lunatic Assylum! Only think of it, a Lunatic Assylum and States Prison, as the only reward of seventeen years of fidelity of the people of New Jersey to the rail-road kings. It is fortunate that the State has something to show, even if it is nothing better than a State Prison, after so long a connection with the rail-road Managers, but unfortunately for the reputation of the State, its greatest rogues never get there, or the Monopoly Managers, or more particularly the swearing man of the concern, who testifies to the truth of the accounts rendered the State, would long since have enjoyed that unenviable position. But it is not true that even these two monuments of rail-road fame were ever built with the earnings of the Companies, but by an annual tax upon the people of the State: the Companies have always paid the least tax in exchange for the greatest benefits, while their immense rail road property has been entirely free from taxation, and while the princely revenues derived from the public works have been annually enriching the stock holders, the people of the State have been made poor and to depend upon the bounty of a soulless corporation.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO hold their State Elections (for Legislature, &c) today, October 9.

From the (Morristown) Democratic Banner.

☞ Capt. Stockton has published an appeal to the people of New Jersey, in which he attempts to prove the validity of the contract between the State and the Monopoly companies, and the unjustness of the present movement by the people to annul it. The Jerseyman calls the movement a *political* excitement, for what reason we cannot tell, unless becase his party is opposed to it, of which we have had pretty strong evidence for two years past in the repeated defeat of the bill for a new road from this town to Elizabethtown, thus sustaining the present Monopoly road through this town. The Anti-Monopoly Journal printed at Trenton shows in the following article, the strong claim the Captain has on the people for sympathy. The monopoly companies have violated most shamefully their contract with the State, charging a third more than their charter allows on every passenger, and in the same proportion on freight. The Jerseyman and other monopoly papers are trying hard to mislead the people, but they try in vain—the imposition and tyranny practised upon them for seventeen years past, has roused them to action, and the next Legislature, if composed of the right men, will make the right of way free to all, and thus at once crush all exclusive privileges with its long train of crying abuses.

'The Cap'n strongly urges upon the people to let them go on a few years longer—trust them but yet a little while, as they have had but *seventeen* years power and not yet satisfied. A few years more and they will have the agricultural portions of the State just as poor as is their desire. We will let the valliant Captain know that there are others in New Jersey who have rights to maintain as well as those who have $400,000 of stock in the monopoly companies. We will let him know that the farmers—the mechanics—the workingmen, and all the citizens of New Jersey have rights as well as the capitalists of the railroad monopoly. We ask not to injure the property of others, neither are we willing to submit, quietly, without raising our voice, whilst others are robbing us of ours. We grant, that by cunningness, craftiness and fraud the railroad and canal companies persuaded an innocent and good hearted legislature to sell to them the '*right of way*' over the free soil of New Jersey. But my valiant Captain, you well know that you held out inducements to the legislature of the great benefit that would accrue to all classes of our citizens from the facilities of communications that would be opened to them with other sections of our great republic. When you obtained this great privilege '*the right of way*, was there a single individual in the whole world who could have been induced to believe, that in the year *eighteen hundred and forty-nine* passengers and merchandise would be carried on their way between the two great cities of America, (New York and Philadelphia,) three hundred miles, along a rough and boisterous coast, cheaper than you would carry them on this your great 'right of way?' Did any one believe that, instead of holding out inducements to the farmer, the mechanic and the whole industrial community, a cheap and speedy conveyance to market of the products of their labor, you would virtually say to them, 'you cant go.' You said to the farmer 'your peaches can't go to market until mine are sold' and then you charged him for freight *nearly as much over what the law allowed* you as his fruit was worth, and yet you have the 'right of way.' Have you, then not been *robbing* him of the products of his hard earned labor by keeping him from market with his produce? Yes, in this way you have robbed the farmers of New Jersey alone, of *millions* of money, and you now come before the people, who you are pleased to call by the refined names of 'socialists, speculators, demogogues,' &c., and humbly ask to be allowed to still continue your 'big gun,' Captain, is enough to sink your boasted '*right of way*' into utter oblivion.

N. Y Working Men's Convention.

This Convention assembled at the Capitol in Albany on Wednesday Oct 3.

The following Platform of Principles was reported, discussed, and finally adopted, viz:

1. We are in favor of an Act to prevent the operatives of this State from being forced to work more than *Ten Hours* in one day for any Company or individual employer.

2. We approve of the General *School Law* passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State.

3. We are in favor of instituting a Law securing to every member of this Commonwealth the *Gratuitous Administration of Justice.*

4. We are in favor of securing to the actual Laborer, who is a citizen, a sufficient quantity of *Land* to subsist himself and family.

5. We are in favor of a *Lien Law* that shall always requite the honest laborer or his toil.

6. We protest against the principle that the extensive Capitalists of Europe, or of our own Country, shall be permitted, either directly or otherwise, to buy up an unlimited quantity of our native land thereby enhancing the price and curtailing the means of the impoverished to provide against destruction.

7. We are in favor of *Homestead Exemption.*

8. We call for the enforcement of the neglected law of 1842 in relation to *State Prison.*

9. We demand the insertion of the personal liability Clause in the existing General *Manufacturing Law*, or a repeal of the same.

After much discussion, the Convention decided to nominate a 'clean ticket of supporters of the above platform, which was done.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Wm. West was discussed and finally adopted, though somewhat opposed. The general sentiment appeared to be favorable to the Pacific Railroad, but opposed to Whitney's plan of building it.

Resolved, That the scheme of Mr. Asa Whitney to build a National Railroad with the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands, of which he demands no less than 30 square miles each side of the proposed road from the Lakes to the Pacific, is a scheme of gigantic robbery, the successful prospection of which would, more than any other cause, corrupt the Legislature of the land, and hasten the downfall of the Republic.

It is estimated that there have been built in the United States, from the year 1824 to the year 1848, 2310 steamboats. The present rate of steamboat building is about 200 per annum.

A Curious Fact.

The whole population of the United States could be compressed into the space of one mile square, and each individual be allowed sufficient room to breathe in. Fifteen inches square would suffice for this. There are 1760 yards in a mile, which multiplied, give 63,360 inches; and this product divided by fifteen, the number of inches of space occupied by each individual would place 4224 of them in a row to extend the length of a mile; and the same number of row to compete a square mile would consequently number 17,842,576. —*Scientific American.*

Persons in Plainfield who wish to have the Elizabethtown DAILY STANDARD served at their dwellings, can be accommoda- by sending their address to the Gazette office.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ŒCONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn. Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITTSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

He invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attention to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuahce of the same.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.—Give us a call. ☜ [54.

☞ *Published by an act of Congress, in the paper having the Largest circulation.* ☜

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Plainfield, Oct. 1st 1849.

Persons calling for letters, in the following list will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from others.

A	Little Miss Abbey C
Akin J H	M
Arrowsmith Mary E	McClearn Mrs And.
Armstrong Margaret	Manning Randolph
Atridge Isaac	Madden Henry G
Allin Miss Frances	Mahon Baetty
B	Martin Sarah Eliz.
Brister Miss Mary	Manning Isaac
Bradbury Mrs W B	Moore Wm
Barton Charles	P
Beland Colin	Powell Wm
Brocaw David	R
Bishop Mrs Jowana	Reoley Miss Ann 2
C	Reamer Margaret
Clark George B	Reamer Wm
Crabtree W Esq	Runyon John
Cornwell Hannah E	Rowan Thomas
Clinton Miss Ellen	Rino Wm
Comboy Rose	Reider Daniel 2
D	Randolph Christian
Dunn Theodore A 2	S
Dumon Martin	Skoswell Jacob V.
Drake Randolph 3	Smith Capt Benj.
Dare Miss Rebecca	Schmit Nicholas M
F	Simpson Mrs Harriet
Flenn John	Suydam Cornelius
Ferris Ewin R	T
Flatt R	Totten David
G	Tingly Joseph
Gray Robert	Turner Wm
Garratt Mr	Tamarind Catharine
H	U
Halken Abm	Underhill Henry S
Hand Mrs Wm	V
Hatfield Mrs A E	Varity Honour
Hillyer Rachel	Vail Thomas
Hand Wm	Vail Duncan P Esq
Henry Sylvester	Vail A B
J	Vanvaul Renburg S
Jones Mrs	W
Jurish Philip F	Williamson Piatt
L	Wilson J
Laing Able	White Patrick
Lee Frazee	

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M

T. BENEDICT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c	1,50 to 3,00
Black & Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not. SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

BASSETTS! !

BROADWAY BRANCH!!

IS NOW OPEN, WITH AN ENTIRE

New Stock of DRY GOODS, opposite the Park, 182 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

W. L. & W. H. BASSETT,

HAVING taken the store No. 182 Broad street, opposite the Park, has converted it into a spacious and airy **Sales Room,** neatly and handsomely arranged, and is now opening an entire new and the most extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable Styles of Goods in the State; one of the firm will remain in Boston and New York most of his time in the Auction Room selecting such bargains as are offered; and we will offer the greatest inducements ever offered in New Jersey in DRY GOODS, give us a call and examine for yourselves, as all goods will be shown freely, and offered at the lowest possible prices.

W. L. BASSETT, } Late of the firm of
W. H. BASSETT. } A. R. Baldwin & Co.

N. B. Mr. Chas. P. Hall, formerly with Ward & Kitchen, is engaged at this establishment. [oc4.42.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerons Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

MILLERISM REVIVED.

The world may come to an end when no man knoweth.

THE Subscriber having done what never was before done in the same time, viz: Raised a New Saw Mill from the foundation with Mill Saw, Circular and Scroll Saws, and all the necessary machinery to work them with, in six days; would now respectfully inform the public that he is prepared for sawing all kinds of timber in the same double quick time in which the aforesaid mill was built, viz: Stage, Wagon, and Cart Felleys. Window Blinds, Brush Blocks, and Small Veneering. A good assortment of the above constantly on hand.

All kinds Lathe Turning done to order.

☞ As this Mill is expected to tend itself, competition in price and quality of work is defied.

☞ All kinds of Timber wanted for which the highest market price in cash will be paid.

Window blinds sawed at 12 1-2 cents per hundred, or the stuff found and sawed at 4 shillings per hundred.

Thanks for past patronage, a continuance provided for by punctuality, justice, and despatch.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield Sept. 26. 1849. [66.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

For Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering. as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of wich is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to *water* and *prespiration.* Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

AGENS & CO.

No. 244 Broad st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal. [80.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparaleled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained loses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the **mutual and special principle.** Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not hazardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cents on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and riskes termed hazardous will be taken generally on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionable provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the polices of the other companies, are scrupulously excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuary of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may settled by arbitrators, at the opition of either party, Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statements of its business:

Amount of property insured -	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued - - -	2,500
Amount of premiums thereon -	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A C M Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S H Meeker.

OFFICERS:

SAMUEL H GARDNER, President.
CHARLES A SHERMAN, Secretary.
ALEX. C M PENNINGTON, Treasurer.
ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent. [54.
WILLIAM M. DRAKE, Agent at Plainfield.

Advertise.

If you have an article to sell or one to purchase, the most economical and public notice you can give is to advertise in the Gazette.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also, a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkable low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin stile $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense. J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webster & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furnitur, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description. Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings,

of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

*** Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonoble terms

J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of **Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.** and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. REED.

Plainfield, June, 6. 1849. [50.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer,

by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries,** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by. MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable **Railroad Horse-Power,** Thresher and Seperator–The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE, The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

TO LE . 4 HOUSES in Plainfield. Also,

FOR SALE on very easy terms several good **Houses and Lots, Farms** of all sizes and various prices, payments easy. All those that have Real Estate to sell would do well to call on STEPHEN VAIL, Real Estate Agent, at Plainfield every day except Saturday's on that day in New York, at No. 5 Courtlandt st. from 10 to 2 o'clock.

P. S. For sale 40 Acres of Chestnut, Oak and Hickory, good size for Posts and Rails.

☞ Wanted, to hire $500 on good security. Call on

STEPHEN VAIL.
March 1. 1849. 1y

WHO WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, consisting in **Dry Goods,** of Ladies and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of **Groceries,** such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849. [69.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the various Qualities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings, &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over shoes, Men's and boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for. TITSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Dec, 20. 1848.

N. B. We would also inform our friends and the public generally that we are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon. L. Arnold, Ex-Govornor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon T J Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon J S Simmons, Senator from R I; Hon S S Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon Wm Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon S Foot, Senator from Vermont, Hon H D Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon W S Martin, Wisconsin, Gen A C Dodge, Iowa, C C Trowbridge, Esq, Detroit, S H Holmes, Esq, Ct. G W Jones, Esq, Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property on the *bitters* is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The **Empire Company,** to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Cortland st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medicial preparation by the name of *Pain Killer,* has been put into the market by the Empire Company in New York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better descriped than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear Ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. EMPIRE COMPANY, No. 53 Courtland st. N. Y.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to *hear* in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the *Ear* is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The *Acoustic Oil* sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics, muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuine has the stamp of the Empire company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the *Children!* as well as the *worms,* and the only safe article that kills, the *worms,* and not the *children,* is the one made an sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the Trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own Stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Heudache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the EMPIRE COMPANY! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the *ne plus ultra* of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the EMPIRE COMPANY, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED PERSONS may read and test, and have the head covered with a find, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
' ' Thresher	$28
' Separator and fixtures,	$7
' Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses,* to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1849. | NO. 44.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st.opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

☞ ECONOMY.—How can persons expect to succeed in business without advertising? they may have the most desirable goods at the cheapest possible prices, but without making their names known and where they may be found, it is impossible they can succeed: 'a word to the wise &c.'

One way to Nullify a bad Lease.

There is a shrewd and wealthy old Yankee landlord away down in Maine, who is noted for driving his 'sharp bargains,'—by which he has amassed a large amount of property. He is the owner of a great number of dwelling-houses, and it is said of him, that he is not overscrupulous in his rental charges, whenever he can find a customer whom he knows to be *responsible*. His object is always to lease his houses for a term of years, to the *best* tenants, and get the utmost farthing in the shape of rent.

A diminutive Frenchmen called on him, last winter, to hire a dwelling he owned in Portland, and which had long remained empty. References were given, and the Yankee landlord ascertaining that his applicant was a man 'after his own heart' for a tenant, immediately commenced to 'jew' him. He found that the tenement appeared to suit the little Frenchmen, and he placed an exorbitant price upon it; but the lease was drawn and duly executed, and the tenant moved into his new quarters.

Upon the kindling of fires in the house, it was found that the chimneys wouldn't 'draw,' and the building was filled with smoke. The window sashes rattled in the wind at night, and the cold air rushed through a hundred crevices about the house, until now unnoticed. The snow melted upon the roof, and the attics were drenched from leaking. The rain pelted, and our Frenchman found a 'natural bath room upon the cellar floor'—but the lease was signed, and the landlord chuckled.

'I have been vat you call 'such in,' vis zis dam *maison*'—muttered our victim to himself, a week afterward—'but *n'importe*—ve *sal* see!'

Next morning he arose bright and early and passing down town, he encountered the landlord.

'A-ha!—*Bon jour, monsieur,*' said he, in his happiest manner.

'Good day, sir. How do you like your house?'

'Ah! Monsieur—elegant, *beautiful*—magnificent! *Eh, bein monsieur;* I have but ze one regret—'

'Ah what is that?'

'Monsieur—I sal live in zat house buttree litel year.'

'How so?'

'I have find, by vot you sal call *ze lease* zat you hav given me ze house for but tree year an' I have ver' mooch sorow for zat.'

'But you cant have it longer, if you wish—'

'Ah, Monsieur—I sal be ver' mooch glad if I can hav zat house *so long as I pleas*—eh, Monsieur?'

'Oh, certainly—certainly, sir.'

'*Tres bien monsienr!* I sal valk rite to your offees—an' you sal give me vot you call ze lease for zat *maison* jes *so long as I sal vant the house.* Eh, Monsieur?'

'Ceartainly, Sir. You shall stay there your life time, if you like.'

'Ah, Monsieur—I hav' ver' mooch tanks for zis accommodation.'

The old lease were destroyed and a new one was delivered in form to the French gentleman, giving him possession of the premises for '*such period as the leesee may desire the same, he paying the rent thereof promptly,*' etc.

The next morning, our crafty landlord was passing the house just as the Frenchmen's last load of furniture was being started from the door; and an hour afterwards, a messenger called on him with a 'legal tender' for the rent eight days, accompanied with a note as follows;

'MONSIEUR,

'I hav bin shmoke, I hav' bin drowned I hav' bin frees to death, in ze house vot I hav' hire ov you, 'for ze period I may desire.' I hav' stay in ze dam hous 'jes so long as I plees,' an' ze bearer of zis vil giv you ze key. *Bon jour, Monsieur.*'

It is needless to add that our Yankee landlord has never been known to giv up 'a bird in the hand for, one in the bush.'—*Boston Times.*

Thruth is the object of Philosophy.

Capping the Climax.

Speaking of perseverance and economy puts us in mind of a 'yarn' that a friend of ours tells in superb style, and which never fails of being received with a hearty laugh. It is something like this. A party of middle-aged men and matrons having assembled at the house of a friend to pass a social evening, the conversation turned upon the subject of perseverance and economy—each one remarking those who had risen from small means to affluence within their acquaintance, and the process by which it had been accomplished. At last one who had not taken so prominent a part in the conversation as many of the others, said he would tell them the adventures of one of his acquaintances who died not many years before, it being a case in point.

'A bachelor acquaintance of mine,' said he, 'who at the age of thirty was not worth a dollar in the world, and of rather an eccentric turn, went into one of the extensive wool growing counties of Vermont, and build himself a little log hut, where he could perform his own culinary operations and sleep o'nights, while in day time he employed himself diligently in scouring the pastures and hills where the sheep grazed, picking up the locks of wool which the sheep rubbed off in going through the brushwood and shrubbery—carrying it to a market when he had collected a sufficient quantity to make it an object, or as his necessities required, which was often, at first, as he had none of the 'ready' to lay in a stock of provisions with. He followed this mode of life until he was upwards of fifty years old. And what should you suppose he was worth when he die?'

'Five thousand dollars,' said one.

'No.'

'Ten thousand dollars,' said another.

'No,'

'Twenty thousand,' said a third.

'No.'

And so it went on through the whole company, some guessing as high as fifty and an hundred thousand dollars.

'And what *was* he worth?' asked they all, addressing him that had told the story who sat the very picture of candor, except an occasional slight roguish look about his eyes that he could not fully suppress. All was quiet for a moment, waiting with intense anxiety the reply.

'Well said he, 'he was worth—not the first red cent.'

The whole company were completely dumbfounded for a moment, and then gave way to a hearty burst of laughter, at the manner in which 'the wool had been pulled over their eyes' so completely.—*Maine Farmer.*

Large Flower and Bird.

In 1818, Dr Arnold discovered in the Island of Sumatra, a flower which he named the Ruffisia Arnold, and which an author has called, with much justice, 'the magnificent Titan of the vegetable kingdom.' The human mind indeed, has never conceived such a flower; its circumference, when expanded, is nine feet; its nectarium is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistils are as large as a cow's horns, and the entire weight of the blossom computed to be about 15 pounds. Temple in his recent travels in Peru, states that he shot a conodor and from notes taken on the spot, give the following dimensions of its size:—When the wings are spread, they measure forty feet in length, and the quill part eight inches in circumferenc. This almost realizes the fabled rock of Sinbad, in the Arabian Nights; but its dimensions, as here given, rest on good and recent authority.

THE APPLE CROP OF WESTERN N. Y.—This year the apple crop is almost an entire failure, both in respect to quantity and quality. Orchards that have born year after year hundreds of bushels of fair, large and sound apples, will this year not produce 50 bushels; and the few there are, are small, wormy and unsound.—*Rochester American.*

French, who was exhibiting some sacred relics, and other curiosities, produced among other things, a sword, which he assured his visitors was 'de sword dat Baalam had when he would kill de ass.' A spectator remarked that Baalam had no sword, but only wished for one. 'Ver well—dis is de one he wished for.'

Cheap Riding.

A tradesman with whom we dealt, and who had a store in Maiden Lane—and a very hard working, careful man he was—having early in life united himself to a prolific fair one, had the happiness of seeing his table sorrounded by what, in figurative language, are termed 'olive branches.' Now we must here declare, by way of parenthesis, that we never heard *real* olive branches squall, even when shaken by the wind, while those which surrounded the table of our friend in Maiden Lane, did most lustily cry out when troubled in a similar, or any other manner. One of these dear little off-shoots was taken seriously ill, and had he been a royal baby, bulletins would have been issued to the effect, that 'the most serious apprehensions were entertained'—'that gloom pervaded fashionable circles,' &c., &c. As it was, Dr. Snooks was called in, a gentleman of limited practice, but boundless attention to any stray patient he fell in with at his boarding-house, *who had means.* He told our friend that his child must have change of air. This was rather a *stunner,* as our friend could not leave his business, nor his wife nor the ballance of the olive branches

'Well,' said Dr Snooks, 'you must take him out for a drive every day.'

Some days after this, we met the careful father in company with his sickly son—said we, 'Well, my friend, how do you get along?

He told us he was going for a drive with his little boy.

'Dear me,' said we, 'don't you find it very expensive?

'Oh! no,' he replied, 'when I go into neighbor Smith's, at the Saracen's Head, every day to take my bitters, I look over the '*Sun,*' and there I sees among the deaths some notice as that the lamented remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. N. B. Carriages in waiting at such and such a place, at quarter past four; so my son and me goes as mourners.'

'Dear me,' said we, 'don't people find out that you are not invited? 'Oh! no, we always gets in one of the last carriages'

'Well,' again we suggested, 'is it not very melancholy for your little boy? does it not affect his spirits?'

'Oh! bless you, no! people are generally merry enough on such occasions, and we jog along pretty brisk too.'

We did not ask the gentleman to take our hat, but we will bestow it on any one who will tell us of a *cheaper* drive.—*Spirit of the Times*

A Legal Anecdote.

Recently, while attending a court held at H—— county, where Judge S. presided, a very plain question was presented for the decision of the court. It was argued elaborately on the wrong side, and when the opposite attorney (a real Paddy, who had just waded through Blackstone and Chitty, so as to enable him to obtain a lisence,) rose to reply, he was stopped by his honor, who informed him that his opinion was made up against him, that he would have no further argument Paddy laid his hand slowly upon a volume of Blackstone, and opened where the leaf was carefully turned down, and commenced reading the law directly in conflict with the opinion of the court.

'Stop sir,' cried the judge, 'I have decided the case, and my mind is no longer open to conviction, nor will I have any futher argument in the case.'

'Oh,' said the lawer, 'I did not intend to argue the point, nor did I expect to convince your honor—I only wanted to show the court what a blasted fool old Blackstone was.'

Such a shout of laughter as went up from every part of the court-house, was beyond the means of the sheriff or the court to control for some minutes, when Paddy was fined a dollar for his slander of Blackstone, and the court then adjourned to liquor.

A mountain is made up of atoms, and friedship of little matters, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

☞ The editor of the Boston Post says: All that is necessary for the enjoyment of sausages at brekfast, is confidence.

☞ To kiss an old lady by mistake for a young one, is defined to be a blunder-buss

TAKING TOLL.—The St. Louis *Reveille* is publising a tale, purporting to give some adventuries in the life of a young physician, from which we take the following extract:

A snow had fallen, the young folks of the village got up a grand sleighing party to a country tavern at some distance; and the interesting Widow Lambkin sat in the same sleigh, under the same buffalo robe with myself.

'Oh, oh—don't!' she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, catching me by the arm, and turning her veiled face towards me, while her little eyes twinkled through the gauze in the moonlight.

'Dont what?' I asked, 'I'm not doing anything.'

'Well, But I thought you were going to take toll,' replied Mrs. Lambkin.

'Toll?' I rejoined, 'what's that?'

'Now, do tell:' exclaimed the widow, her clear laugh ringing above the music of the bells. 'Dr. Mellows pretends that he don't know what toll is!'

'Indeed, I don't then,' I said laughing in turn.

'Don't know that the gentlemen when they go a sleighing, claim a kiss as toll when they cross a bridge! Well, I never!'

But shall I tell it all? The struggle of the widow to hold the veil were not sufficient to tear it, and somehow when the veil was removed, her face was turned directly towards my own, and the snow glistening in the moonlight, and the horse trotting on of himself, the tolls was taken for the first time in the life of Dr. Mellows.

Soon we came to a long bridge, but the widow said it 'was no use to resist,' and she paid up as soon as we reached it.

'But you won't take toll of every span, will you doctor?' she asked, to which the only reply was a practical negative to the question.

Did you ever, reader, sleigh ride with a widow, and take toll at the bridges!

☞ 'What's that air thing?' enquired Ephraim Gould of the conductor of the railroad train in which he came first to Boston.

'It's a snow shovel, to clear off the track in winter.

'Why yu don't mean to say that you shovel all the snow off from yer irons, dew ye? Why don't you put yur lokerrotiv and yur carridges on runners?'

IRISH TWINS.—An old, ragged, red-faced, forlorn-looking. Irish woman accosted us with,—"Plaise, sure, for the love of heaven, give me a fip to buy bread wid. I am a poor lone woman, and have two young twins to support.' 'Why, my good woman,' we replied, 'you seem too old to have twins of your own.' 'They are not mine, sur, I am only raisin' 'em.' 'How old are your twins?' 'One of 'em is seven weeks ould, and t'other is eight months old plaise God!'

INTO HIM.—A conceited colonel in the cavalry lately complained that from the ignorance of his officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. I am' said he, 'my own captain, my own cornet.' 'And your own *trumpeter!*' said a witty lady.

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eye on Heaven. With God's presence and God's promises, a man or a child may be cheerful.

As gold which he cannot spend will make no man rich, so knowledge which he cannot apply will make no man wise.

We have heard of a fellow who was determined to commit suicide, even if he perished in the attempt.

Gen. Taylor is a 'great' man, but a piece of perforated tin you rub nutmegs on, is a 'grater.'

Why are the Anti-Renters like refractory children? Because they won't submit to *pay rents.*

☞ A watchmaker being asked the age of his youngest child, said he wanted just a quarter of three.

☞ Washing shirts wears them out. When they get dirty, rub them over with chalk.

☞ Duelling bullets are now called, 'half an ounce of satisfaction.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, October 18, 1849.

DIED.

In this town, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, of an Apoplectic fit, ABRAHAM LAING, aged 63 years, 7 months and 2 days. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his residence.

[FROM THE ELIZABETHTOWN STANDARD OF OCT. 10.]

Died:

In this town, at half-past five o'clock last evening, of consumption, JAMES M. LLOYD, printer, aged 20 years.

—I cannot be mistaken when I say that the death of Mr. Lloyd will be lamented by all who knew him. An intimate acquaintance of several years' duration, and a very good opportunity of forming a correct opinion, enables me to testify to the uprightness of his character, and to hold up his example as worthy of imitation. For several years he has been the guide of his brothers and sister, and the comfort and hope of his widowed mother. Ah, that mother has great cause to grieve over the loss of one who loved her so well, and who regarded the promotion of her happiness as his most important duty. It is for this I esteemed him most highly, and I shall long remember him as one who loved his mother more than all the world beside.

Few young men of his condition in life were more intelligent, and his knowledge was gained under great disadvantages. He was self-taught; and although not versed in the classics, but few could read, write or speak more elegantly and correctly. As an active member of the Franklin literary association, he was esteemed by his fellow members, and his loss in that body will be deeply felt.

—Young men of Elizabethtown! one of you companions has been struck down in the midst of his usefulness, before his sun had attained its meridian. The hundreds who knew him weep that he was called so soon, and while he had so much to make life desirable. Follow his example as far as it is entitled to your regard; live justly in the fear of God, and a happy death a glorious immortality will also be yours.

[FROM THE STANDARD OF OCT. 15.

THE SABBATH.—Another Sabbath morning beams upon our world, inviting the children of men to praise the Creator for the institution of this holy day. How sweetly everything is hushed to repose; there is nothing stirring to disturb the meditations of the most devout. It is necessary to the well-being of mankind that this day should ever be observed as a period of rest. The sons of toil, in particular, are greatly interested in preserving the Sabbath from desecration.

—A week ago, a dear friend lay on his deathbed, struggling in the grasp of the destroyer. It was a fearful night; the wind howled fiercely as it swept past the dwelling; the rain poured down in torrents; and the storm caused every humane heart to feel for those who might be exposed to its dreadful visitation I thought for some minutess that the period of my friend's departure was close at hand, he had failed greatly since I saw him the preceding evening. He was aware death was snapping asunder his heart-strings, and whispered that the sands of life were almost run out. After remarking that he always felt much for those who were exposed on such dreadful nights, especially for sailors, he suddenly remembered that the next day was the Sabbath, and invited me to call and see him if he survived as long.

I need hardly say that I considered it my duty to spend a part of the next day and the night with him. He knew as well as myself that it was his last Sabbath on earth. A day or two, at most, we both felt would bring him to the close of his pilgrimage.

—It is a great privilege to be with a just man when he approaches the borders of the grave. He has no desire except to glorify his Redeemer, by recommending his friends to put their trust in him. Few young men have a more extensive acquaintance than had the friend of whom I speak; none are listened to with greater attention than he commanded. To all who approached his bedside, he was eloquent in speaking of the necessity of living a holy life. Many a strong man listened to his testimony in favor of the excellency of religion, and with tears, promised the dying man to live in the fear of God. Who shall say that these exhortations, though spoken in great weakness, shall not be the blessed means of causing many to walk in the path of life?

—My friend has passed away from the embrace of those who loved him with all their souls. A widowed mother weeps and will not be comforted, because the son who was the joy of her heart, and whom she trusted would be the comfort and support of her old age, has been deprived of the residue of his years.—God help that mother in her hour of sore trial, and may she look forward with confidence to the enjoyment of that Sabbath which is eternal, where mother and son shall never be separated!

—A few weeks or years at most, and the last Sabbath-day will arrive to both writer and reader. Happy will we be if we can meet death with unfaltering confidence, having lived in such a manner that we may not be ashamed or afraid when the Master calls us to a settlement. If we have dealt justly, lived in peace with all men, ministered to the widow and orphan in their hour of affliction, we may—through the merits of our Redeemer—depend on meeting our departed friends where

Congreations nee'r break up.
And Sabbaths never end.

PLAINFIELD LYCEUM.—The evenings are now of sufficient length to resume the meetings of the Lyceum, will the Secretary, or who ever may be authorised, call a meeting of the members?

ANNEXATION.—The people of Canada seem determined on annexation, having published an address setting forth their reasons signed by some 400 influential names of all parties and creeds.

OHIO.—The new Senate of Ohio will almost certainly stand—

Whig 18. Democrat 17. Disputed 1.

The House will pretty certainly stand:

Whig 30. Democrat 31. Free Soil 5.

This is exclusive of Hamilton County.

The Elections are near at hand. Will the People be honest to their own true interest by selecting men who will truly represent their interest by passing such general laws on all matters requiring legislation—in which their aid is invoked—as are necessary to insure to each and all equal rights?

It is not necessary that men who are chosen to guard our rights should be brawling politicians, but on the contrary men who knowing our rights shall have honesty and independence enough to maintain them. All men, however plain may have been their education, know that our rights are equal and inalienable, and therefore whatever deprives us of these rights by giving to one man or company of men a privilege which all cannot enjoy upon the same conditions, are both unconstitutional and unjust, and should never be submitted to by men who have inherited from their forefathers the birthright of freemen.

We hope to see men by whichever party chosen, who will ask themselves the question upon all matters that may arise for their deliberation, before they cast their votes for or against; is it just, will the people enjoy equal privileges under the proposed bill? If not, then we hope they will have honesty and independence enough to vote against it, without regard to party predilections, or local considerations. The question should be, is it for the best interest of the people, and will all enjoy under it equal rights?

This petty legislation of which we have ever had too much—of granting exclusive privileges to the few at the expense of the many, has ever been a fruitful source of corrupt legislation; there is no excuse for it, and every man who values his country's liberty and his own inalienable rights above the degrading influences which this corrupt system of legislation entails on his country, should use all his influence to discourage and prevent it.

All laws necessary for building railroads, canals, bridges, turnpikes—for creating banks, or for manufacturing purposes, should be general; there is no necssity for a special act—a special act should ever be the detestation of every true republican, as being more dangerous to the liberties of his country than the open attacks of all the kings of Europe combined against our republican institutions, which are founded on man's equal inalienable rights.

This petty legislation which has occupied about nine-tenths of the time heretofore consumed by our representatives, what is it? granting to the inhabitants of one township an act to prevent swine running at large, to another the the right to keep dogs without paying tax for the same! to another the privilege to erect a temperace hall! to another a special act permitting them to be charitable!! Thus the session is lengthened out to the detriment of the people's interest by this species of special legislation, by granting to one township the privilege to vote by ballot which another does not have, or does not wish, simply because that manner of voting may endanger this or that parties predominance is a disgraceful tampering with the people's rights. If voting by ballot deprives no one of an equal right, and is just to all, and as all can attend the polls at their own convenience, within the time, then why not pass a general law to that effect? If on the contrary it does not secure equal rights, why grant it to any?

There is also another very important subject which has had the attention of the people for some length of time, and which we trust will claim the attention of their representatives; and that is the freehold qualification for jurors. This remnant of feudalism in the laws of a people claiming equal rights, and the perpetuity of whose institutions are alone guarantied in the intelligence of her people, is too absurd to longer disgrace our statute book. That the people have too long bowed down to the god of party to the neglect of their own best interest, and to their own disgrace as intelligent freemen, we think all who have given the subject a serious thought will admit. There are certain measures of public policy which are advocated by the parties to which we may severally belong, which we would wish to see predominant; but we think that all parties should hesitate in passing any measure, however much present advantage it may promise the party advocating it—which destroys an inalienable right, and which cannot bear the scrutiny and free discussion of the people--if it violates the first principles of our government, however desirable, or plausible to party views, such an act should never be passed; as the gaining of any undue advantages to any party, or to any company of exclusive privileges is only at the expense of the rights of man.

The Monopoly.

There appears to be in the minds of many persons a misaprehension or wilful misunderstanding of this question. They appear to think the Monopoly can do no wrong; that having got a Charter from the State of New Jersey for the exclusive right of way across the State that they may now do as they please, that all other rights are of minor importance and cannot be brought in contact or competition with this ail powerful corporation, which now defies the power which created it.

In the first place we contend that the act granting this charter is unconstitutional, as there is no power, but direct the contrary, to grant an exclusive privilege, as that destroys an *inalienable* right; which guarantees to all equal rights; upon this ground alone if there were no other we contend it is null and void. But in the second place were the first not all sufficient, this Charter contains express conditions as to the amount to be charged upon freight and passengers, which it is alleged, and which is notoriously true to all persons who have freighted or paid fare over the road have been violated. Is this not sufficient, or shall this violation of the express conditions upon which the Charter was obtained, and this abuse of the peoples rights be suffered by their silent acquiesence to grow into a confirmed right? Doubtless this would suit the Monopoly managers, but are the people prepared to thus tamely submit to the encroachments of a power claiming such enormous priveleges, and which is already too strong for the laws, when they cannot be prevented their violation? If they have thus wantonly and in express contempt of the peoples petitions and remonstrances violated the contract on their part, we can see no violation of the faith of the State in annuling the monopoly clause of the charter, or that clause of the charter which gives them the exclusive right of way: repeal this clause and grant a charter to a competitor, and competition will soon do away with all cause of complaint, and the people will then enjoy what they should never have suffered themselves to be deprived of, equal rights.

☞ The Newark Daily Advertiser and a few kindred prints are endeavoring to evade the question now before the people by a false issue—by endeavoring to prove that the Democrats were the authors of the present unjust monopoly. Now this reminds us of the boy who stole the water melons, seeing the owner coming towards him he cried out, "I did not steal your water melons sir"—the owner although not before aware of the loss wanted no better evidence of who was the thief. The efforts the Daily is making to evade this question is sufficient evidence to convince the people that if not the author, it is nevertheless equally guilty and deserves the same punishment, as being the receiver and upholder of the stolen goods.

☞ The attention of the Ladies of Plainfield and vicinity is requested to the advertisement of Mrs. S. Macknet, to be found in another column. Mrs, M. opens this day a very extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, well worthy the attention and inspection of those wishing to purchase. Consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edging, together with a large assortment of Fancy dress Caps &c. &c. Give her a call at 332 Broad St. Newark opposite the first Presbyterian Church.

☞ The Cout of Errors at Trenton will this week, we believe, give a decision on the celebrated suit against the Rail Road Company for taking illegal toll. We doubt not they will confirm the decision of the Supreme Court which was unanimous against the Company; if so, we trust the Legislature will abolish their boasted "right of way," that free competition may accommodate the people.

DESERET.—A new State by this name situated in the centre of the plains between California and Missouri, will apply at the next session of Congress for admission into the Union, having made all necessary preparation. The people though professing the Mormon faith have adopted in their Constitution free toleration to all religous opinions, which convinces us they have been much misrepresented.

Cheap handbills printed at this office.

Com. Stockton in his address charges that there is a spirit abroad among the people of New Jersey to repudiate the existing contract between the joint companies and the State. He reminds the people of the inviolability of contracts, as if they had been the first to violate the contract entered into between the State and the Incorporated Companies. This is putting the saddle on the wrong horse entirely. The people have not failed in any respect to fulfill the requirements to the companies: the repudiation has been on the part of the Companies, in their refusal to carry out and faithfully fulfil the conditions of their Charter. Falsehood and deception is the natural resort of those who have so long governed the State, nnder a system of bribery and corruption. When men desire to rule their fellow men in an easy way, they prefer to do do so by means of incorporations. We never knew of an incorporated company that did not extend its powers and influences far beyond the intention of its creators, and that did not play the sycophant when it was weak and the tyrant when it was strong. Soulless and reckless, armed with peculiar authority, and supported by legal fictions, it corrupts its own circle first, and then the community that surround it. Like the Leprosy, it spreads from the heart to the extremities of the body, until they finally become a blotch and a pollution upon the body politic. Associations without the power of the State at their command, are beneficial and seldom injure their neighbors; they being too weak to defy public opinion, and too poor to purchase it; but this is not the case with our assocated Railroad Monopolies, and so long as they are permitted to go on and usurp power, the people will remain in a comparitive state of vassalage. We would as soon have the right of suffrage repealed as to have their legal existence acknowledged by the State, after the many repeated and flagrant violations of their Charter. Their vast powers have been continually exerted to defeat the acknowledgement of all general principles in the administration of our State government. hence we have no general banking law; no general Rail Road law; no general incorporation law, no homestead exemption or extension law; no organized system of education; or scarcely a single principle acknowledge as a basis for legislation and good government of our State. Our statute book for the most part is a mere record of restrictions, pains and penalties. Our Rail Road masters have feared the acknowledgement of any leading or humane principles of government, in New Jersey, for fear of being disturbed in the enjoyment of their vested powers. Their studied policy has been to keep the people ignorant of ther rights, to keep them enslaved and poor, and to make them perpetually subservient and obedient to the Rail Road incorporations. The time has now come for putting an end to their legal existence.—*New Jersey Herald.*

At the Anti-Monopoly. Convention for this County held at Orange on Saturday—David Felt, presiding—all but five townships represented, an Address and Resolutions in opposition to the Railroad Monopoly was adopted, and the following ticket placed in nomination:

FOR ASSEMBLY:

D. W. PRICE, Newark; DAVID NAAR, Elizabeth;
W. G. LORD, do. IRA SQUIRE, Livingston;
Jno. H. MEEKER, do. DAN'L NOE, New Providence
WILLIAM M. SANFORD, Belleville.
COUNTY CLERK—WILLIAM A BALDWIN, Newark.
SURROGATE—JOHN R. WEEKS, do.
SHERIFF—JOHN KENNEDY, Belleville.
CORONERS: Elias Darby, M J Lyndo, S O Heaten.

Two thousand copies of the Address and Resolutions were ordered to be printed.

John R. Weeks declines.

Essex County Conventions.

The Democrats of Essex will hold their County Convention at Seiple's Hotel, Elizabethtown, Oct. 27.

The Whig Convention meets at the Park House Orange, on the 31st. of October.

☞ Oregon has chosen S. R. Thurston, Democrat, as a Delegate to Congress.—Goods of all kinds are scarce and consequently very high, prices are not likely to soon diminish. Flour $9 bbl., Wheat $1,-25 bush., Butter 30 cts., Wood $7 cord, Teas $1,50 lb. Dry goods and other things bear proportionate prices.

FORCIBLE CONTRAST.—The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, in a late letter from this city, in speaking of the resources of Pennsylvania, says, nothing gives a better idea of the rapid increase of this country in all the elements of national greatness, than the facts that the present annual revenve of Pennsylvania, is equal to that of the United States during the first term of Washington's administration and that her population in the approaching censur of 1850, will be found also to equal that of the whole Union, at the adoption of the present Constitution. Moreover, it is not doubted that her present wealth is also fully equal to that of thirteen States at the same period. What would our fathers have said sixty years since, if they then had been told that at the expiration of that period, one single State of the confederacy would be as populous, as rich and as powerful as the whole of the thirteen, who had so successfully contended with the gigantic power of Great Britain?"

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Hints to "Nice Young Men."

I was prevented by illness from concluding my remarks in last weeks Gazette, as I had intended.

There are so many who marry wives that are not calculated to make them happy, that you cannot possibly be too careful whom *you* wed. Look around among your acquaintance, and you will find many who have wives who are a curse instead of a blessing. Here is a hard-working young man with a lazy wife; he rises early and late, and eats the bread of carefulness, but he does not prosper. How can he? As long as he lives with her, she will hold his nose to the grindstone, while she wastes the proceeds of his industry in idleness and folly. It is in vain that he endures hunger and thirst, the winter's cold and summers heat, to lay up something for a rainy day; she will consume it like a moth doth a garment.

In seasons of prosperity, and while in the enjoyment of health, the most indifferent house-wife may render her home a comparatively pleasant one. But when storms of aversity come, as come they will to all, then it is that the real character of the person will manifest itself. What signifies beauty of form, or gifts of mind, or fashionable accomplishments, if the wife is not calculated to watch at the bedside of the sick, to encourage the fainting heart, and, in a thousand other ways, prove a blessing to her companion? If she is to be a mere doll, and expects to spend here time in decorating her person or her parlor, she will be about as useful as a mantel ornament, but a thousand times more expensive. Young man! if you get a companion of this stamp, you will curse your marriage day as long as youlive.

I do not mean to say that you should not marry a beauty or a lady who is 'accomplished,' but see to it that she is calculated to make you happy in every condition in life. J. A. C.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening Oct. 10. by the Rev. J. G. smith, Mr. Moses Brown to Miss. Ann M. Pangborn all of Plainfield.

☞ It was the saying of a great divine based on long observation, that he had found more good in bad people, than ever he expected.

BEEF-PACKING IN CLEVELAND.—The *Cleveland Herald* of the 6th instant, says the number of cattle packed in Cleveland this Fall and Winter will probably reach 12,000 head, making 20,000 tierces of beef, of 304 pounds each. Nearly if not quite the the whole quantity is packed for the English market.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

EVENING SCHOOL.

☞ The Subscriber supposes one Free School and one Evening School sufficient for Plainfield, consequently will withdraw his and let Mr. M. F. Cushing have all he can get. Also thinks one church of each denomination sufficient.

W. W. DAVISON.

The Weekly Republic.

THE undersigned will commence the pulication of a new Democratic Weekly Newspaper, bearing this title, on the 14th November, 1849.

It will be of large size; printed on good stout paper, from handsome new type. It will be mailed to subsbribers at the low price of.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—in advance.

In addition to strong, sound Democratic ORIGINAL ARTICLES, it will contain selections from all the best Democratic journals in the country, showing the state of public feeling on every topic of interest that attracts the attention of the pubiic.

All the Local News of the City of New-York will be fully given in the columns of THE WEEKLY REPUCLIC, as well as the General News—both Domestic and Foreign. A writer who wields a powerful pen will furnish us, by every steamer, a letter from london, which will keep the readers of The Republic fully apprised of the state of Europe, and give a truthful account of the progress of liberal opinions in all parts of the Old World; unwarped and unbiased by passing through the tory journals of England or the papers of the Continent; emasculated by the rigors of the censorship.

A full and truthful account of the state of the Produce Market will also be given and the state of the Money Market and Sales of Stocks, will like wise be accurately chronicled in the weekly Republic.

Letters containing subscriptions, or any other business—in all cases post paid—to be addressed to

E. P. WILLIAMS, Republic Office,
82 Nassau street, New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and tiimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. *is the place* where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortmen of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞Large sales, and small profit.☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constanly on had, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash.☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE STATE.

IS NOW OPEN, with the most extensive assortment in the city of Newark, of RICH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, SCOTCH PLAID LONG SHAWLS, with Five "Cartons" of Lyons ("best" all wool) BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, purchast in the Auction Room—about half of the original cost to import. They are the greatest bargains ever offered in New Jersey, with a large stock of

Rich Dress Goods, Merino's, Coburg's and Parramatto's English Prints and Ginghams, Cassimers and Satinets, Flannels and Blankets.

DOMESTICS, the largest stock in New Jersey, selling at New York Wholesale prices, by the Bale, Piece or Yard, as we received them direct from the manufactory and the only agents for the State, of New Jersey at the "BROADWAY BRANCH."

N. B. Auction Goods, opening daily, a large lot of Drapery's from auction this morning, with many other styles of Goods, very cheap, at

BASSETTS, opposite the Park, 182 Broad st.
55] Newark.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,

Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, *Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins,* Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of!

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as *cheap as can be had elsewhere.*

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.

Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N.B.—*One peculiar* property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the *Legislature* of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for *Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has* been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom *use this Balsam, as the only remedy.* Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifies. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, *of French, English, and American manufacture;* GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, *of all qualities, at* Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and *some in* the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, *Plainfield, New-Market,* Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, *other days at Plainfield, New Jersey.*☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50.☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description. Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings,

of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞lowest rate.☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

☞ Published by an act of Congress, in the paper having the Largest circulation.☜

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Plainfield, Oct. 1st 1849.

Persons calling for letters, in the following list will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from others.

A	Little Miss Abbey C
Akin J H	M
Arrowsmith Mary E	McClearn Mrs And.
Armstrong Margaret	Manning Randolph
Atridge Isaac	Madden Henry G
Allin Miss Frances	Mahon Baetty
B	Martin Sarah Eliz.
Brister Miss Mary	Manning Isaac
Bradbury Mrs W B	Moore Wm
Barton Charles	P
Beland Colin	Powell Wm
Brocaw David	R
Bishop Mrs Jowana	Reoley Miss Ann 2
C	Reamer Margaret
Clark George B	Reamer Wm
Crabtree W Esq	Runyon John
Cornwell Hannah E	Rowan Thomas
Clinton Miss Ellen	Rino Wm
Comboy Rose	Reider Daniel 2
D	Randolph Christian
Dunn Theodore A 2	S
Dumon Martin	Skoswell Jacob V.
Drake Randolph 3	Smith Capt Benj.
Dare Miss Rebecca	Schmit Nicholas M
F	Simpson Mrs Harriet
Flenn John	Suydam Cornelius
Ferris Ewin R	T
Flatt R	Totten David
G	Tingly Joseph
Gray Robert	Turner Wm
Garratt Mr	Tamarind Catharine
H	U
Halken Abm	Underhill Henry S
Hand Mrs Wm	V
Hatfield Mrs A E	Varity Honour
Hillyer Rachel	Vail Thomas
Hand Wm	Vail Duncan P Esq
Henry Sylvester	Vail A B
J	Vanvaul Renburg S
Jones Mrs	W
Jurish Philip F	Williamson Piatt
L	Wilson J
Laing Able	White Patrick
Lee Frazee	

LEWIS CRAIG, P. M

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

He invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attention to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuahce of the same.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.—Give us a call. ☜ [54.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c	1,50 to 3,00
Black & Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not. SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

For Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of wich is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to *water* and *prespiration.* Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

AGENS & CO.

No. 244 Broad st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal. [80.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparaleled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained loses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the **mutual and special principle.** Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not hazardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cents. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and riskes termed hazardous will be taken generally on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionable provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the polices of the other companies, are scrupulously excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuary of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may settled by arbitrators, at the opition of either party, Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The *business of the company* is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statements of its business:

Amount of property insured -	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued - - -	2,500
Amount of premiums thereon -	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A C M Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S H Meeker.

OFFICERS:

SAMUEL H GARDNER, President.
CHARLES A SHERMAN, Secretary.
ALEX. C M PENNINGTON, Treasurer.
ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent. [54.
WILLIAM M. DRAKE, Agent at Plainfield.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator–The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

*** Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat$1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

MILLERISM REVIVED.

The world may come to an end when no man knoweth.

THE Subscriber having done what never was before done in the same time, viz: Raised a New Saw Mill from the foundation with Mill Saw, Circular and Scroll Saws, and all the necessary machinery to work them with, in six days; would now respectfully inform the public that he is prepared for sawing all kinds of timber in the same double quick time in which the aforesaid mill was built, viz: Stage, Wagon, and Cart Felleys, Window Blinds, Brush Blocks, and Small Veneering. A good assortment of the above constantly on hand.

All kinds Lathe Turning done to order.

☞ As this Mill is expected to tend itself, competition in price and quality of work is defied.

☞ All kinds of Timber wanted for which the highest market price in cash will be paid.

Window blinds sawed at 12 1-2 cents per hundred, or the stuff found and sawed at 4 shillings per hundred.

Thanks for past patronage, a continuance provided for by punctuality, justice, and despatch.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield Sept. 26. 1849. [66.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also, a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkable low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin stile $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense. J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webster & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furnitur, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye: or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
" " Thresher	$28
" Separator and fixtures,	$7
" Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

Advertise.

If you have an article to sell or one to purchase, the most economical and public notice you can give is to advertise in the Gazette.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1849. NO. 45.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office---in Front st. opposite the Rail-Road Hotel

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of

NOTE & LETTER PAPER, Copy, Blank and Memorandum books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Pen-Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pills, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

☞ ECONOMY.—How can persons expect to succeed in business without advertising? they may have the most desirable goods at the cheapest possible prices, but without making their names known and where they may be found, it is impossible they can succeed: 'a word to the wise &c.'

THE CAPTIVE.

BY W. GILMORE SIMMS.

The Captive couch'd in his dungeon,
On the floor the sunbeam lay;
He crept the length of his fetter,
But the sunbeam flitted away·
"Ah! thus hath the cruel fortune
Still mock'd me," the Captive said;
"She came with her sunshine smiling,
But ere I could clasp her, fled."

The Captive slept in his dungeon,
And a vision of visions spell'd
The sense of sleeping sorrow,
The fairest he ever beheld;
A maid at the door stood smiling,
And she said--"Come hither to me;"
From his wrist his fetters crumbled,
And his soul was free.

But with dawn the maiden vanish'd,
And lo! by the Captive stood,
The form of the savage headsman,
With his axe still dripping blood.
"Ah! now, indeed," said the Captive,
"The sense of the dream I see;
The maid was the angel of Mercy,
And 'tis Mercy that sets me free."

A Fight at Billards.

BY T'OTHER ONE.

I respectfully dedicate the subjoined reminiscence to the junior editor of the Montgomery *Flag and Advertiser*. It burst in upon my memory the other morning, while reading a pungent political article whch emanated, as I suppose, from his pen.

During the exciting presidential campaign of 1844, there were published in a thriving village in this state two political papers, which (as 'twould not be proper to give the real names) We will call them the *Star* and the *Gazette*. The *Star* was a democratic sheet, and of course battled enthusiastically for Mr. Polk.

The *Gazette*, on the other hand, was thoroughly whig, and no more, at the period to which we refer, doubted the election of Henry Clay, than it did the shining of the sun, or any other 'fixed' physical fact.

These two papers were edited by gentlemen of about the same age, and of not dissimilar temperaments. In fact, they had not strong scoial proclivities, and were very good friends, nine-tenths of the time; there being only an occasional interruption of good feelings, when something rather too 'spicy' appeared in the columns of one paper or the other. These disagreeable things, however, became more frequent as the political battle waxed hotter; but even then, at the end of every week, there was a general adjustment of all personal matters; the boys 'Pickwicked,' and—shall I tell it?—generally got gloriously fuddled together. They both, I believe, do better now, but then—ah! the headaches.

One Saturday afternoon, at the end of a particularly spicy week between the papers—the *Star* having spoken of the 'damask cheek' of its neighbor, and the *Gazette* having retorted upon the "Bardolphian nose' of the *Star's* editor—the two gentlemen were seen to enter an establishment where 'sugar and water *with the privilege*' might be obtained in one room, and a game of billiards played in another. They had, perchance, an explanation, in which mutual deblarations of Pickwick had been made. At any rate, they went in lovingly, arm in arm.

Walking up to the bar, 'Wnat shall it be!' asked Star.

'Cocktails,' said Gazette; and cocktails it was.

'Here,' said Star, touching the rim of his companion's glass with the bottom of his own; 'here is to the freedom of the press, whether the same advocate the claims of the exalted patriot James K. Polk, or takes ground for the *embodiment* of all that is—'

'Hold on there! You'll be on my toes directly,' exclaimed the Gazette; 'drink simply to the freedom of the press--though one would think it was sufficiently a free thing already, seeing how many take the papers without paying for them!'

'The freedom of the press, then!'

'The freedom of the press!'

Having deposited their cocktails, our worthies agreed to agame of billiards, and passing into the back room, closed and locked the glass door beeind them, and adjusted the curtain so as to conceal themselves as much as possible. About the time they had done this, Jim Wilkins, a strong whig and one of the Gazette's subscribers, came in to take a stirrup cup. Jim was already quite groggy.

'I'll meet you on fair terms, but you shan't have all the advantage,' said Gazette, in a loud, excited tone.

'Well, let's toss up for choice of ball,' rejoined Star, petulantly, 'one of us must have the broken one.'

'What's that?' asked Wilkins, in the bar-rooom pricking up his ears; 'aint that them eddyturs?'

'It's no business of yours,' replied the barkeeper to Jim, 'they're only settling some private business.'

'It *is* my business,' said Jim, eagerly, and he pressed hurriedly to the door, to hear more distinctly—'it *is* my business! Go it, Gazette! *I'm* wi' ye! Balls or no balls! Sticks or knives! Fight him enny way he wants to!'

Clack-lack went the billiard balls.

'*Then* I took you, you red-mouthed locofoco!' exclaimed Gazette, triumphantly.

'Stand up to him, my little coon! shouted Jim—'them's the licks! Hooraw for Henry Clay *of* Kentucky! Open this door, or I'll bust it down! Fair play!'

'If you'll ever leave me a *cannon*,' said Star, with feeling, 'I'll give you the devil.'

'Cannons or pocket-pistols! Fight him enny way he wants to, my crowin' Claybird!' roared Jim, almost phrenzied—'hoop-a-diddle--dee!

'Keep still, you jackass!' said the barkeeper; 'they don't want your interference.'

'You'll run out your string before I get another lick,' said Star.

'I'll be hanged if he *ever* runs,' shouted the excited Wilkins—'ef he does, I'll cut his throat myself. Stand up, my little ringtail, 'tell I git in to you.' Jim violently shoved the door, and the barkeeper collared him; whereupon there was a considerable scuffle, Jim shouting, 'Stick to him, little one—draw your knife—hash him!'

All this while the cracking of the balls, and the frequent violent exclamations of the players, confirmed Wilkins' illusion that a fight, growing out of politics, was going on. But he could not release himself from the grasp that held him.

At length Gazette exclaimed—

'I give in—whipped!—let's liquor!'

The whole expression of Jim's countenance changed; his struglings ceased.

'What's that?' he asked, in a low, doubting tone.

'Your man's whipped,' was the reply of the bar-keeper, to humor the joke.

Mr. Wilkins walked away from the door, and took a position in the middle of the room with folded arms. Presently the editors came out, and instantly decanters and glasses were in requisition.

As they were about to drink, Wilkins stepped up, and, attracting the attention of Gazette—

'Stop Jim Wilkins' paper,' said he.

'Very good,' was the reply.

Jim then walked to the door, and then walked back.

'Stop my paper—you understand?

'Certainly. But you seem excited. what's to pay?'

'It's well enough,' returned Jim, white with rage and indignation--'it's well enough *after all's said and done*, for you to ax *me* what's to pay. But I can tell you. In the fust and foremost place, you let that feller (pointing to Star) whip you like a sack! In the second place, you hollered like a dog; and then you *treated* to git friends again! I say, *stop my paper!* I won't read arter no sich a cowardly, co-'count, sow-pig of an eddytur!' And Jim took himself off in high dudgeon.

'The freedom of the press for ever!' shouted the Star.

'For ever!' responded Gazette.

And the frolic the boys had that Saturday night, was a regular old-fashioned affair. For a month afterwards, you might have squeezed brandy out of the pores of either, as you do the juice out of the peel of a fresh orange.—*Chambers Ala. Tribune.*

A Plot and Revenge.

M. P., an old soldier of stern and unyielding disposition, decided to marry his son to the daughter of a fellow companion in arms. The young man had conceived other projects, and contracted another engagement. But, through excessive timidity, poor Arthur did not dare openly to resist the commands of his father, whose first words had been so brutally overwhelming, that he passed all the time between the engagement and the wedding, doing nothing but sighing deeply. Mlle. Emma L. took his melancholy for classic symptoms of love, and began to adore him more than ever.—On the morning of the wedding, they repaired to the house of the Magistrate; Arthur was sad, reserved, and seemed to have formed some desperate resolution. Emma was in raptures.

Monsieur, the Mayor of C——, the preliminaries being over, addressed to the bridegroom the customary question:

'Arthur P., yo you consent to take Emma L. for your wife?'

Arthur slowly raised his head, and in a voice choked by emotion, but full and resolute, replied:

'No!'

General excitement, scandal, and scenes of confusion prevailed. They separated in disorder, the indignant parents demanded an explanation from M. P., the father, who seemed struck with apoplexy. As for Arthur, he escaped, and left for Paris.

Some days after, a young lady ascended the stairs of a furnished hotel, Rue Saint Hanore. She had enquired of the porter for M. Arthur P., who had arrived the evening previous. It was Emma, come to Paris with her father and M. P., in search of her affianced who had shamefully insulted her; but she was alone now. She rapped at the door of No. 17, and entered without waiting for an answer. The young man was lying down reading a newspaper. Emma walked directly to the bed, and drawing from under her shawl an enormous horse pistol, which, doubtless, she had stolen from her father.

'Sir,' said she, to Arthur, her eyes flashing fire, 'you have insulted me; I demand satisfaction; that satisfaction I exact, pistol in hand. Let us return to the Mayor of C——, both in wedding attire; he will put you the usual question; you will say 'yes;' I will say 'no.'

Emma brandished her pistol in both hands. It was an argument. But after all it was only her right, or nearly so; at least such was Arthur's opinion. He consented and left the same evening, with his father, who gnashed his teeth all the way. They appeared again before the Mayor—the same Magistrate. Arthur boldly answer-'yes,' and prepared his countenance, always bashful enough, in order to hear the reply of his betrothed.

The Mayor continued, Emma L., do you consent?' Emma answered 'Yes,' in the most natural tone imaginable.

M. P., the father, is delighted, and feels assured that a union commenced under such auspices will end like a fairy tale!—*Literary American.*

Taxation for Free Schools.

The people of Indiana have declared in favor of taxation for the benefit of Common Schools. The Amount of tax is to be ten cents on each hundred dollars' worth of real and personal property. The property of the State being $140,000,000, the tax will be, next year $140,000. In addition to this are the profits of the bank stock; the surplus revenues, and Saline funds; and three dollars on every policy of insurance on property within the State, by companies not chartered by the State.—The scources will yield about $200,000, which added to the sum derived from taxation, will make 340,000. To this are to be added all fines for violations of the penal laws, forfeited recognizances, and the interests of monies derived from the sale of school lands, which will swell the entire yearly fund for Free School purposes, to $500,000. This is a magnificent sum.

Talking with Fingers.

The female operatives in some of the mills 'down east,' being prevented by the unceasieg noise and clatter of the machinery, from indulging in the indispensible amusements of the gentler sex, have resorted to a new mode of telegraphing. Fingers have been substituted for tongues, and through the instrumentality of the alphabet of signs, invented for the use of the deaf and dumb, while away their 'ten hours' with discussions upon matters and things in general The new mode has a great advantage over the old, since the whole party can talk at once without any confusion, a hundred feet being as little interruption to these communications as five. This language of signs is well worth acquiring, as the facilites which it affords are often valuable, especially in the sick room. A distinguished philanthropist in this State, has become so habituated from the force of circumstances to the use of this mode of interchanging thought, that its superiority over the oral system is a theme which he never wearies with discussing. Upon his showing, the tongue is not only an unruly, but very nearly a useless member.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Hard Lot.

A scotch gentleman recently sold 700 shares of the United States Bank, at $2,50 per share the same having been purchased at $127 cash in 1836. His loss was $68,550, besides eight years interest.

NATIONAL DEBT.—An Englishman observed a stone roll down a stair-case. It bumped on every stair till it came to the bottom; there, of course, it rested. 'That stone,' said he, 'resembles the national debt of my country: it has bumped on every grade of the community, but its weight rests on the lowest.'

We have a number of subscribers who always pay for the 'Casket' in advance. They have never had a sick day in their lives—never had any corns or toothache—their potatoes never rot—the wevil never eats their wheat—the frost never kills their buckwheat—their babies never cry in the night—and their wives never scold—Reader, have you paid the printer in advance?—*Mt. Holly Casket.*

Just Missed It.—'Bob,' said a tormenting friend to a bachelor acquaintance, 'why don't you get married?'

'Well, I don't know; I came very near it once, Just missed it.'

'You did? Let's hear it.'

'Why, I asked a girl if I should see her home from a party one evening, and she said No! If she'd said yes, I think I should have courted and married her. That's the nearest I ever came to getting married.'

His friend was satisfied.

ON A STRIKE.—The Knickerbocker says: 'One of our tailors was on 'a strike' yesterday. He struck his wife, then upset his eldest boy into the slop-pail, and finally threw all the tea things out of the third story window.'

More money is expended by the city of Boston for education, than by the English government for the education of its seventeen million of people.

'Bob, is that dog a hunter? 'he's a half-hunter and half-setter; he hunts bones half the time, and sets by the stove when he's satisfiied.'

Dick says about the prettiest thing to behold is an accomplished woman, after she has upset and broken her lamp, gathering up the fragments and wiping up the oil.

A nervis and timid dandy having at length screwed up his courage to submit to a bleading, and having undergone the operation without fainting, said, whilst looking at the blood' 'Docter, I think you are a great butcher.' 'Ay, 'said the docter, 'and I have stuck a calf.'

My dear,' said a printer to his lady-love 'permit me 2 ~ u;' when the termagant immediately made, a——at him, and planted her ☞ between his iis, which put his head into PI. 'This conduct,' said the gallant typo, looking †† at her, 'is without a ‖.'

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer states that in Berks County, Pensylvania, about six thousand gallons of wine are made per annum. In Hamilton County, Ohio, there are two thousand acres of vineyard lands.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, October 25, 1849.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.
POLL OPENED ONE DAY, FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

All citizens are entitled to vote on a year's residence in the State, and five months in the County.

Essex County Conventions.

The Democrats of Essex will hold their County Convention at Seiple's Hotel, Elizabethtown, Oct. 27.

The Whig Convention meets at the Park House Orange, on the 31st. of Oct.

The 6th of November is close at hand—the day that is to decide whether Jerseymen shall or shall not be free. Reader, are you a Jerseyman, and do you feel the importance of a freeman's privilege? If so, we trust you have made up your mind to cast your vote—that inalienable and inestimable right, secured to you by your forefathers on the battle-fields of Trenton and Monmouth—for men who will guard this right as sacred to the manes of those who fell in the cause of freedom—and who will seek the good of the state, of their country alone. It is to such men alone that you should trust the guardianship of your rights—to men who have souls above the tricks of the mere partisan politician. Cast a look around, if not enough, there are many such men, but they are not generally found among the most noisy but among the modest and retiring. Select such men, and the cause of freedom will be found progressing, not retrograding, neither shall we again be cheated out of our birthright. Do not be gulled by pretensions, but let your own best judgment on a proper examination of the qualifications of the several persons who may be presented for your suffrage, decide; from a judgment so made up let no sophistry dissuade you.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

County Offices.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Many of your readers are probably aware that several of the most desirable offices in this County are to be filled on the 6th of next month.—A Clerk and Surrogate will then be elected for five years. Newark and Elizabeth have for a long while furnished these officers and taken at the same time a goodly share of all other appointments. In view of this fact it seems to me eminently proper that for the next term, one or both should be selected from among the other townships. The citizens of Plainfield have an interest in this mattter. Our fellow townsman Cornelius Boice Esq. has been named in other parts of the county for Surrogate. That he is every way qualified to discharge the duties of the station and highly deserving so distinguishing a mark of public confidence must be the conviction of all who know him. The Newark Daily Mercury thus speaks of him in connection with the office referred to.

"Cornelius Boice is a lawyer of good standing in his profession and located in the present township of Plainfield, a flourishing village in the Southern extremity of the County. His residence at a distance of 17 miles from the county town has rendered him less known in this vicinity than his competitors; but he bears at home and abroad a character void of reproach, and a personal integrity that is unquestioned. From the present organization of parties he has been known as a firm consistent Whig aiming to sustain the supremacy of that party, both in its general and State policy. Unpretending in his deportment, with a sound, equitable mind, he would perform its responsible duties in a manner honorable to himself and advantageous to the public."

☞ A spirited revival is now progressing in the Methodist Church, under that zealous pastor, the Rev. Jas. O. Rogers. A large number have been added to the church during the past two weeks.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

CHARLESTON, S. C. Oct 18.

The deaths from the strangers' fever, during the past week, were 21, it being a slight increase on the previous week.

The *Vienna Lloyd's Journal* states that 500 Hungarian refugees are lodged on a vast plain at Widdin, entirely surrounded by Turkish troops KOSSUTH, BEM, and the other chiefs, were lodged in High Fortress.

MAINE ELECTIONS STATISTIC.—We have in type complete returns of votes for governor from all the towns and plantations in the State, showing the election of Dr. Hubbard by a majority of 1254 over all. The House will stand 88 Democrats to 63 opposition—relatively 6 better than last year.—*Augusta Age.*

[Written for the Plainfield Gazette.]

There is something wrong—perhaps some calamity has occurred—at the mansion of my aristocratic neighbor. Horsemen leave the door at break-neck speed, as though life or death hung on their performing their errand in the shortest possible space of time. The very fact that the park gate is left open after they pass out, is conclusive evidence that some untoward event has occurred, for never before do the neighbors remember to have seen the premises exposed to the intrusion of the cattle from the wayside.

A minute or two more and a number of carriages of different descriptions are driven from the stables in the rear, and after halting a moment at the mansion to receive orders, the drivers urge their horses forward so rapidly that the lookers-on hold their breath for fear that the vehicles will be dashed to pieces. One is at first surprised at the rapidity with which every order is executed; there is some great reason doubtless, for the haste–but there is no confusion. The numerous employees attached to the estate all move with the regularity of machinery, and it has required but a very few moments to despatch a dozen messengers in different directions.

In a very brief time the horseman who first left the mansion has performed his duty, and returns almost as swiftly as he went forth. The noble-looking horse is covered with foam, and his exhausted condition is proof of the fearful speed at which he has borne his rider.

—Ah, it must be that disease has seized on some member of the great man's family, for here comes the physician at a rate which none but a well-paid physician can travel. He has little regard for the comfort of his horse, which looks as though he had been attached to that sulky since morning. The doctor would not be unkind to his beast if he could well help it, but when the rich patron calls it will not do to stand upon trifles.

Yes, some one must be serioasly ill, for see with what anxiety the physician is looked for by the door-keeper! At length he gains the portico of the mansion, and throwing the reins to an attendant, leaves the almost breathless horse to be taken caree of, while his master is received by the house-keeper; who, with her finger on her lips as a token of noiseless silence, leads the way to the bedside of the sufferer.

—The other messengers begin to return. Some of them appear to have been sent after friends of the family, for this is the carriage of one who has been an intimate acquaintance for a long period. "The rich have many friends," it is said, and it appears to be true in the present instance. Look at the large number of carriages which roll up the gravelled road, and observe the number of persons who enquire if their services are desired.

There can be no impropiety in *our* walking over, and enquiring of the well-fed servant in attendance at the park gate, What is the matter? "Master——is dangerously ill, and we are afraid he will not recover," is the answer. When you learn that Master —— is the infant heir of one of the wealthiest families in the state, you will no longer be surprised at the anxiety manifested for his welfare. His mother' it is true, has heretofore considered it unlady-like to perform a mothers part by him, and he has been left in the care of a hired nurse by night and day from his earliest moments; but now she is overwhelmed with sorrow at the sufferings of her only child. For forty-eight hours the physician's skill is exerted to save, but all in vain! In vain is Heaven's blessing invoked on the efforts of the medical men; the mother's love and the father's anxiety avail not to save. Infinite Wisdom has decided that the child shall be transplanted to the garden of the skies. Here, the roses fled from its cheeks, its sparkling eye grew dim, its notes of mirth are hushed in death; there, thank God! it will be free from the blight of disease, and will dwell in immortal youth forever.

—The infant's funeral is attended by a large number of the wealthy and aristocratic families of the county. There are many mourners, for when did the rich and mighty perish but hundreds swelled the funeral train? As the procession moved past my dwelling, the thought *would* arise in my mind, Suppose this family had suddenly been deprived of their riches ten days ago, how many of these elegent carriages would have followed the infant to his last resting-place?

—One of these days, if my life is spared, I may have something to say about the death and burial of one of the children of poverty.

A. J.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN NOT LOST.

Interesting and probably Highly Important News from Baffin's Bay.

From the New London Chroniele, 18th.

Capt. Chapel, of the bark McLellan, of this port, from Davis's Straits, whose arrival we announced yesterday morning furnishes information which will at least be read with interest in the United States, and indeed in every part of the world.

About the 1st of August while the McLellan laid in Ponds Bay, lat. 74, lon. 72, the natives of the coast came on board the Chieftain, an English whaleman, and gave information by signs that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and had been there fast in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or alive they replied in the the same way that the crews were not 'asleep,' (that is, not dead,) but were all well.—This information was considered by the Englishman and by Capt. Chapel, as indicating that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant.

The Englishman landed at Cape Hay, Some distance from Pond's Bay a quantity of coal and provisions with which his ship was furnished by the British Government for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England. This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crews are still alive. Heaven send that it may be so!

The McLellan and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by miracle—at any rate have done so under circumstances that entitle them to the highest credit.

On the 12th of June the bark got 'nipped' in the ice, and only escaped destruction by the almost superhuman exertions and good conduct of those who were in charge of her.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Breach with Russia.

By far the most important political news by this arrival is the possible and even probable rupture of Russia and Austria with Turkey. It forms the chief topic of discussion in the English and French journals as well as among all classes, and in its paramount importance, the Roman difficulty as well as all other matters of national importance, appears to have been almost wholly lost sight of. The most recent accounts from Constantinople state that the Emperor of Russia has made a formal demand, through a special envoy to the Porte, for the surrender of Kossuth, Bem, and other patriots who played a prominent part in the late Hungarian struggle, who have sought refuge at Widda, on the Danube, in the territories of the Sultan. The Turkish Government, with a manliness which cannot be too highly commended, refused to be bullied into a compromise of its independence, and Prince Radzivil, after having ineffectively endeavored to urge the Sultan into a compliance with his demands, has taken an abrupt departure from Constantinople, and Count Titoff, the Russian Minister, has closed all diplomatic relations with the Porte. England and France, through their respective representatives, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resuloution. Already in England and France cabinet councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances.—Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of these devoted men, a European war is thought to be inevitable.

The Difficulty with France.

It will be seen that our telegraph despatch from London, in another column, contains the gratifying intelligence that the French government have disavowed the action of M. Poussin in his correspondence with Mr. Secretary Clayton, and that M. Bois Le Compt, the minister to Turin, has been appointed to succeed him at Washington. We have no doubt that, when Mons. Bois Le Compt arrives, all misunderstandings between the two Governments will be speedily and amicably settled. The trifling matter in dispute can be easily arranged to the satisfaction of the French Government.—*Tribune.*

The *Journal des Debats* of Thursday, Oct. 4th, says: We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in their determination to support their Ambassadors in the advice given by them to the Porte, respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, and a note has been drawn up.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Editor:—If the camden and Amboy R. R. Company had the right to charge $4 for passengers between New York and Philadelphia, why have they lowered their price to $3? If they had the right to charge 4 1-2 cents a mile, for way passengers, why have they 1educed the rate to 2 1-2 cents the mile? If they had the right to charge 65 cents for 100lbs. freight between New York and Philadelphia, why do they now charge but 32 cents? Will Mr. Stockton please answer these simple questions, and oblige

FREIGHTERS AND TRAVELERS.

The Mormon City.

In the *Auburn Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday we find a letter from an adventurer who had reached the Mormon city of the salt Lake, on his way to California, and writes as follows of that newly found community:

The settlement at the point from which I am now writing was commenced in the month of July, 1847, the second anniversary of which will be celebrated by them on the 24th of the present month. The valley in which the city is located on the east side of the lake, and is about twenty-five miles wide and completely shut in by high mountains, the Utah and the Bear River ranges being the principal. From the spot where I am now writing I can see the tops of them reaching almost to the clouds, covered with perpetual snow.—The city contains about 9,000 inhabitants, and is laid out in squares, the streets running at right angels with each other. These squares are fenced in by one fence running around the whole; the square are divided into wards, and the wards in blocks into lots—each lot contains one acre and one-fourth of land.

The possession of these was given by drawing lots, in this way: tickets were got up with the numbers on them, and put into a hat together, and then drawn out, each man taking the lot bearing the number of his ticket. The houses are built of *adobes* or sun-burnt brick; they are small but present a neat and cleanly appearance. The entrance to the valley is over a very rough and mountainous road, and the city bursts suddenly upon the view as you emerge from a *canon* or gorge in the mountains, through which the road runs, and at the foot of which the city is situated. The Lake, which is a great curiosity, is 21 miles from the city; the water is a great deal salter than sea-water, and is so buoyant that a man can float on it without any difficulty whatever. Salt is so plentiful about the shore that it is shoveled by wagon loads like sand, and drawn to the city. It is coarse and clear, and is very clean. Fine salt is obtained by boiling springs a few miles from here; also surphur and alkali springs, from which good saleratus is obtained.

The country is settled by farmers for forty miles north and south. They are now engaged in harvesting their wheat, which is yielding an abudant crop. They are very strict in enforcing their penalties—punishing each crime according to its enormity—making the thief return four-fold, and give so much into the public treasury by working on the roads. The Government is composed of a High Council, the President being the head; they enact laws try offenders, and make suggestion for the good of the community, and all such laws and suggestions are declared from the pulpit every Sunday. Their money consists of treasury notes, which are issued for coin and gold dust placed on deposit. Arrangements are now made for coining this dust and establishing a currency of their own. Large quantities of gold dust have been brought into the settlement by discharged soldiers, and those who have gone from there for the purpose of digging, so that all the reports we heard there are confirmed here by those who have been and returned loaded with gold.

The public improvements are carried on by a fund which is raised by every man giving one-tenth of his yearly earnings for that purporse. They are building a council-house of stone—a large, substantial edifice. In that way, they also intend to build a temple soon. They are expending large sums on the roads over the mountains, and are projecting a new road across the desert at the south of the lake to California. They are an industrious hospitable people, and have the means within themselves to become rich and powerful.

A Platform for New Jersey.

Give to the people a General Railroad Law, so that all who choose to construct railroads can do so.

Give the people a General Banking Law—that all who desire to issue bank bills as a circulating medium, may do so, by pledging ample security with the State authorities for their full redemption in case the persons or banks should fail to redeem them, thus securing the innocent bill holder from any loss.

Give to the people a General Insurance Law, for the protection of life and Property so that all who choose to engage in the business can do so, by furnishing security in the same manner as proposed in regard to the banking law,

Give to the people an Equal System of Taxation, so that every man pays for the support of government according to his means—tax bonds and mortgages.

Give to the people a Genearl System of Free Schools and appropriate money enough to support them, so that every child in the State may be equally benefited.

Give to the people a Law making Ten Hours a Day's Labor, so that the body may have time to recruit its physical powers, and the mind be prepared for the intellectual duties and enjoyments of life.

Abolish the Freehold Qualification—let men be elected to the office—not their half acre of bog swamp, or their Jackasses.—*Burlington County Casket.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.

An address against Annexation has been published to-day, with six hundred signatures attached. A few of the signers are respectable names. The rest are unknown or dependent on the Government.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED BLACKWOOD OF AMERICA.

An impartial press has awarded to Sartain the credit of publishing the best Magazine in America. Their decision is founded upon the established fact, that he publishes better and more varied embellishmens than any of his rivals and that pays for original contributions more than all his competitors combined, and hence has secured authors of the highest repute in America and Europe.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COMING VOLUME
JANUARY, 1850.

The publishers of SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART, announce to the reading public, that whilst their Magazine for 1849 is acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other published in this country, they have made arrangements whereby the Magazine for the next year will EXCEL ALL ITS FORMER ISSUES.

The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will remain under the control of its present able Editors.

Prof. JOHN S. HART, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, of New York, who, besides articles from their own pens every month, have secured contributions from the

BEST AUTHORS
In Europe and America.

These contributions, including some of the most brilliant Magazine articles any where to be found, are entirely original, being WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR OUR MAGAZINE, and not selected from other publications.

If we cannot attract distinguished names to our list of contributors by the liberality of our prices, or the respectability of our Magazine, we assuredly shall not try to gain the appearance of it, by taking extracts from authors of great name, and so mixing them up in our table of contents, that they shall seem to be original. Among the many distinguished names in our list of contributors, may be mentioned the following,

MANY OF WHOM
WRITE FOR NO OTHER PERIODICAL.

Frederika Bremer, of Sweden, William Howitt, of England, Mary Howitt, do., R. H. Horne, do., author of "A new spirit of the Age," "Orion," &c., Silverpen, the popular contributor to "Eliza Cook's Journal," the author of "Mary Barton," Henry W. Longfellow, Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., N. P. Willis, Miss C. M. Sedgewick, George H. Boker, John Neal, J. Russell Lowell, Francis J Grund, Joseph R. Chandler, Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., Mrs L. H. Sigourney, Prof. Alden, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Rev. John Todd, D.D., Mrs. Francis S. Osgood, Rev. Albert Barnes, Mrs. L. M. Child, Prof. Rhoads, Mrs. Anne C. Lynch, Park Benjamin, Mrs. C. M. Butler, Henry T. Tuckerman, Miss Eliza L. Sproat, Hery William Herbert, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Edgar A. Poe, Prof. Moffat, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., "Edith May," Augustine J. Duganne, Caroline May, Richard Willis, Alfred B. Street, Charles J. Peterson, George S. Burleigh, C. H. Wiley, Charles G. Leland, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Miss E. Bogart, Miss E. A. Starr, John H. Hopins, T. S. Arthur, G. G. Foster, Mrs. Mary S. Whitaker. R. H. Stoddard, Eugene Lies, Richard Grant White Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Miss Harriet Farley, Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D. Wm. D Lewis, Mrs. E. H. Swift, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Miss Alice Carey, Francis De H. Janvier, Mrs Mary Hughs, Miss Maria J. B. Browne, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, Mrs. F. M. Brotherson, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. J. L. Gray.

NO SECOND-HAND WORN-OUT PLATES
APPEAR IN THIS MAGAZINE.

Mr. SARTAIN has entire control of the PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT, and beside embellisements from his own burin, he will be assisted by some of the BEST ARTISTS OF THIS COUNTRY.

WORN-OUT LONDON STEEL ENGRAVINGS, WHICH ARE FREELY USED BY SOME PERIODICALS, will not find their way into the pages of 'SARTAIN,' under any circumstances. There would be a vast saving to the Publishers in using such plates, as they can be purchased at almost any price, from $25 down to the price of the metal. We aim to give the best, both in Literature and Art.

THE FASHIONS

Fashion Plates are of the nature of news. The lady who wishes to dress frshionably, does not ask what was worn, but what is worn. She does not want in 1849 the fashions of 1848, nor in December those of of August. Paris is the acknowledged centre of the mode, whence all fashions primarily originate. Any periodical which emplops a process of "Americanizing" them, that requires from three to six months, can only be compared to a newspaper that should persist in importing its files of foreign news by the old line of Liverpool packets, or hire a man at great "extra" expense to bring the news on foot from New Orleans, instead of using the Steamer and the Telegraph. By the method we have adopted, a cut, giving the Fashions with the minutest accuracy, can be completed in three or four days after the arrival of the steamer. To execute the same on steel, and then color it, for a large edition, requires as many months. Of this we had a striking proof during the issue for 1849, by which we gave the FASHIONS THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AHEAD OF OUR COMPETITORS! Our plan enables us also to furnish triple the number of plates, thus furnishing our readers with all the prevailing modes of Paris and London. Instead of a single plate with two figures, we often give three or four plates, with eight or ten distinct figures, each exhibiting a seperate costume.

NEW FEATURES.

We have many features and improvements entirely new in Magazine publishing, which will be introduced into the forthcoming volume. We do not design, however, to solicit support to SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE by promises. Assured of the confidence manifested in our enterprise by a liberal and discriminating public in more than tripling the original subscription list in a single year, we close our Prospectus for the New Volume, by referring the public to a few of the thousand notices of our brethren of the press, promising only that there shall be no diminution on our part, either in exertion or expense, to merit a continued and increased patronage.

TERMS: Single Copies 25 cents.

One Copy $3 per Annum, and a premium of either a portrait of the late Ex-Presidents James K. Polk, William Henry Harrison, Group of the Washington Family, General Taylor, Benjamin West or Henry Clay. Either of these Engravings is worth alone $3.

Two Copies $5 per Annum, and either of the above premiums to each subscriber.

Five Copies $10 per Annum, and an extra Magazine and one of the premiums to the agent or person getting up the Club.

Having made an arrangement with the publishers for copies of the clebrated mezzotinto Picture, "THE DATH-BED OF JOHN WESLEY," we make the following LIBERAL OFFER!

One copy of the Magazine one year, and the Wesley Print, $3, or 20 copies of the WESLEY PRINT, and Nine copies of Sartains Union Magazine for $20.

Remember, the impressions are not from a worn-out English plate, but from a new plate engraved in the highest style of the art. Those sending their money early will get proof impressions.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

Any new subscriber, sending us Five Dollars prior to the 1st of February 1850, shall receive in return full setts of Sartain's Magazine for 1849 and 1850, and two volumes of Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine, and the Washington or Taylor print, thus securing upwards of 3000 pages of literary matter, and upwards of 400 engravings for $5.

The post town sending the largest number of mail subscribers for the year 1850, prior to the 1st of April next, together with the advance payment, will be entitled, gratis, to the same number of Sartain's Magazine, for the year 1851. For the second largest list each subscriber will be entitled to one of our premium plates. Remember, these plates are of a large size, and suitable for a parlor ornament.

Persons wishing to get up a club, will be supplied with a specimen number, by writing for it, and paying the postage. TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Address

JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

FREE SCHOOL.

MR. DAVISON'S Free School is now in operation in the Village School House. Colored Children now avail yourself of the privilege, the school is now open for your reception. He returns thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortmen of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profit. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposite the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constanly on had, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE STATE.

IS NOW OPEN, with the most extensive assortment in the city of Newark, of RICH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, SCOTCH PLAID LONG SHAWLS, with Five "Cartons" of Lyons ("best" all wool) BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, purchast in the Auction Room—about half of the original cost to import. They are the greatest bargains ever offered in New Jersey, with a large stock of

Rich Dress Goods, Merino's, Coburg's and Parramatto's English Prints and Ginghams, Cassimers and Satinets, Flannels and Blankets.

DOMESTIC'S, the largest stock in New Jersey, selling at New York Wholesale prices, by the Bale, Piece or Yard, as we received them direct from the manufactory and the only agents for the State, of New Jersey at the "BROADWAY BRANCH."

N. B. Auction Goods, opening daily, a large lot of Drapery's from auction this morning, with many other styles of Goods, very cheap, at

BASSETTS, opposite the Park, 182 Broad st.
55] Newark.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,

Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Duning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironiring, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.

Plainfied, June 6. 1849. [50.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N.B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hays Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carringe house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description. Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings,

of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

☞ We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

The Weekly Republic.

THE undersigned will commence the pulication of a new Democratic Weekly Newspaper, bearing this title, on the 14th November, 1849.

It will be of large size; printed on good stout paper, from handsome new type. It will be mailed to subsbribers at the low price of.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—in advance.

In addition to strong, sound Democratic ORIGINAL ARTICLES, it will contain selections from all the best Democratic journals in the country, showing the state of public feeling on every topic of interest that attracts the attention of the pubiic.

All the Local News of the City of New-York will be fully given in the columns of THE WEEKLY REPUCLIC, as well as the General News—both Domestic and Foreign. A writer who wields a powerful pen will furnish us, by every steamer, a letter from london, which will keep the readers of The Republic fully apprised of the state of Europe, and give a truthful account of the progress of liberal opinions in all parts of the Old World; unwarped and unbiased by passing through the tory journals of England or the papers of the Continent; emasculated by the rigors of the censorship.

A full and truthful account of the state of the Produce Market will also be given and the state of the Money Market and Sales of Stocks, will like wise be accurately chronicled in the weekly Republic.

Letters containing subscriptions, or any other business—in all cases post paid—to be addressed to

E. P. WILLIAMS, Republic Office,
82 Nassau street, New-York.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

He invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attention to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuahce of the same.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.—Give us a call. ☜ [54.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

For Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of wich is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to *water* and *prespiration*. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

AGENS & CO.

No. 244 Broad st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal. [80.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c	1,50 to 3,00
Black & Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not. SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

T. BENEDICT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparaleled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained loses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the **mutual and special principle.** Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not hazardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cents. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and riskes termed hazardous will be taken generally on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionable provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the polices of the other companies, are scrupulously excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuary of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may settled by arbitrators, at the opition of either party, Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statements of its business:

Amount of property insured -	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued - - -	2,500
Amount of premiums thereon -	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A C M Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S H Meeker.

OFFICERS:

SAMUEL H GARDNER, President.
CHARLES A SHERMAN, Secretary.
ALEX. C M PENNINGTON, Treasurer.
ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent. [54.
WILLIAM M. DRAKE, Agent at Plainfield.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator–The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House; Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

* * Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. I, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat$1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

MILLERISM REVIVED.

The world may come to an end when no man knoweth.

THE Subscriber having done what never was before done in the same time, viz: Raised a New Saw Mill from the foundation with Mill Saw, Circular and Scroll Saws, and all the necessary machinery to work them with, in six days; would now respectfully inform the public that he is prepared for sawing all kinds of timber in the same double quick time in which the aforesaid mill was built, viz: Stage, Wagon, and Cart Felleys. Window Blinds, Brush Blocks, and Small Veneering. A good assortment of the above constantly on hand.

All kinds Lathe Turning done to order.

☞ As this Mill is expected to tend itself, competition in price and quality of work is defied.

☞ All kinds of Timber wanted for which the highest market price in cash will be paid.

Window blinds sawed at 12 1-2 cents per hundred, or the stuff found and sawed at 4 shillings per hundred.

Thanks for past patronage, a continuance provided for by punctuality, justice, and despatch.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield Sept. 26. 1849. [66.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also, a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkable low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin stile $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense. J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webster & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furnitur, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE-POWER AND OVERSHOT THRASHER AND SEPARATOR.

The advantages of the horse power are —1. They occupy but a little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4, They are simply constructed, and not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2 In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances, such as stones, blocks, &c., drop at the end of the table and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, whch is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of taking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thrash 75 or 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or 5 men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushel of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may readily be taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power.	$80
' ' Thresher	$28
' Separator and fixtures,	$7
' Bands for driving, etc.	$5

The price of the Two Horse Power thresher, separator &c, complete is $145. The above are sold singly or together, as desired.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.
188 *and* 191 *Water st., New York.*

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

Advertise.

If you have an article to sell or one to purchase, the most economical and public notice you can give is to advertise in the Gazette.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1849. | NO. 46.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

The Weekly Republic.

THE undersigned will commence the pulication of a new Democratic Weekly Newspaper, bearing this title, on the 14th November, 1849.

It will be of large size; printed on good stout paper, from handsome new type. It will be mailed to subsbribers at the low price of.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—in advance.

In addition to strong, sound Democratic ORIGINAL ARTICLES, it will contain selections from all the best Democratic journals in the conntry, showing the state of public feeling on every topic of interest that attracts the attention of the pubiic.

All the Local News of the City of New-York will be fully given in the columns of THE WEEKLY REPUCLIC, as well as the General News—both Domestic and Foreign. A writer who wields a powerful pen will furnish us, by every steamer, a letter from london, which will keep the readers of The Republic fully apprised of the state of Europe, and give a truthful account of the progress of liberal opinions in all parts of the Old World; unwarped and unbiased by passing through the tory journals of England or the papers of the Continent; emasculated by the rigors of the censorship.

A full and truthful account of the stat of the Produce Market will also be given and the state of the Money Market and Sales of Stocks, will like wise be accurately chronicled in the weekly Republic.

Letters containing subscriptions, or any other business—in all cases post paid—to be addressed to

E. P. WILLIAMS, Republic Office,
82 Nassau street, New-York.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

NOBLEMEN.....[From the Tribune.

BY C. D. STUART.

The noblest men I know on Earth
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods, and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name.

The working men! what e'er the task,
To carve the stone, or bear the hod—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!—
And brighter are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain;
Who dig the mines, and build the ships,
And drive the Commerce of the main;
God bless them! for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

One of the Weddings.

A CONNUBIAL SKETCH

A few days ago, there arrived, at a hotel in Boston, a couplê from Rhode Island who came to get joined, quietly, in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were fairly domiciliated, the would-be bridegroom—who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee—sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons.

'Say, lan'lord,' proposed the stranger, pointing to his modest dulcinea, in the corner of the parlor 'this is my young 'ooman. Naow we've cum all the way from R'ode Island, and we want to be spliced. Send for a minister, will yer? Want it dun up rite strait off.'

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterwards a licenced minister made his appearance, and the obliged host, 'with one or two waggish friends, were called in, as witness to the 'scene.'

'Naow Mr. Stiggins,' said the Yankee 'deu it up braown, and yure money's ready;' and forthwith the reverend gentlemen commenced, by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up to his blushing lady love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick, seized her hand and was as much pleased as a raccoon might be supposed to be with two tails.'

'You promise, Mr A., 'said the parson, 'to take this woman—'

'Yass,' said the Yankee, at once.

'To be your lawful and wedded wife.'

'Yass—yass.'

'That you will love and honor, her in all things.'

'Yass.'

'That you will cling to her, and her only, so long as you shall live.'

'Yass, 'ndeed—nothing' else!' continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner; but here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the surprise of all present and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom.

'Yass—yass, I said,' added the Yankee.

'One moment, my friend,' responded the minister, slowly, for it suddenly, occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of this performance, without the observance of a 'publishment,' etc., for a certain length of time.

'Wot 'n thunder's the matter, mister? Doan't stop—go on—put 'er threu. Nothin's split, eh? Aint sick, mister, be yer?'

'Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts—'

'Can't!—wot 'n natures the reason? I like *her*—she likes *me*; wot's to hender?'

'You haven't been published sir, I think.'

'Haint a goin' tu be, nuther! 'at's wot we cum *'ere* for. On the sly; go on—go on, old feller.'

'I really, sir—' said the parson.

'Railly! Wal, go ahead! 'Taint far, you see, 'taint, I swaow; you've a maaried *me*, and a haint teched *her*. Go on—*doan't* stop 'ere! 'at aint jes' the thing, naow, by grashus taint!'

'I will consult—'

'No yeu wunt—no yeu don't—consult nothin,' ner nobuddy, till this 'ere business is concleuded, naow mind I tell ye!' said Jonathan, resolutely—and in an instant he had turned the key in, and *out* of the lock, amid the titterings of the witness,' who were nearly choked with merriment!

'Naow say, mister, as we ware—" continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again--'go on, rite strait from ware you left off; yeu can't cum nun o' this haaf-way bis'ness with this child; so put 'er threu, and no dodging. It'll all be right—go it!'

The parson reflected a moment, and, concluding to risk it continued—

'You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?

'Yaas,' said the Yanke, as the lady bowed.

'That you will love, honor and *obey*—'

'Them's um!' said Jonathan, as the lady bowed again.

'And that you will cling to him, so long as you both shall live?'

'*That's*, the talk!' said John; and the lady said 'yes,' again.

'Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce yon man and wife—'

'Hoorah!' shouted Johnathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling, with joy.

'And what God hath joined together, let not man put assunder!'

'Hoorah!' *continued* John. 'Wot's the price?—haow much?—spit it aout?—don't be afeared—yeu did it jes' like a *book*, old feller!—'eres a V—never mind the change—sen' for a hack, lan'lord—give us yeur bill—I've got her!—Hail Columby, happy land!' roared the poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterward, he was on his way again to the Providence depot, with his wife the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the detaifs of the above scene from an eye-witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as 'one of the weddings.'—*American Union.*

A Prostrate Politician.

CITY POLICE, OCTOCER 11.—The following confabulation will explain itself:

Mayor. Ralph Hutchinson, you were extricated from a mud puddle in Race street, last night; lying like a beast, on your back.

Ralph. Hold, sir; that lying wont do.

Mayor. How sir—Lying! What do you mean!

Ralph. You say I was lying, like a beast, on my back. I never saw a beast lie on its back. Beasts lie generally on their bellies; sometimes on their sides, but never on their backs.

Mayor. You lie every way. A drunkard commonly lies on his back.

Ralph. If he does, that's better than lying in his throat. But I was not drunk, sir, precisely; I threw myself on the ground in a fit of despair and unutterable anguish.

Mayor. On what account, pray?

Ralph. Can your honor be a Whig and ask that question! Are we not used up, root and branch? As soon as the terrible news of our defeat came to my ears, I fell into a swoon, with my face on the ground, just as if I had been knocked down with a brick-bat.

Mayor. With your face on the ground! But how does that account for your being found on your back?

Ralph. When I had lain insensible for about fifteen minutes, I turned over and looked upward, as if to see if there were any dawnings of hope for us. But all was impenetrably dark

Mayor. No wonder, when it was half past twelve o'clock.

Ralph. I saw what seemed to be a glimmering star in the distance. This afforded me some comfort. The twinkling luminary drew nearer, and at last I discovered it to be a lighted segar in the mouth of a tipsy watchman. He took the weed out of his potatoe-trap; spit about half a pint of rank tobacco juice in my face, and then asked me what I was doing there, making a hog of myself.

Mayor. And a very pertinent question it was, I think. Now if you had sense enough to see and observe all this, why didn't you get out of the mud?

Ralph. Well, the sense of shame and distress I felt for the ruined prospects of our party, made me feel like I diden't care where I was. Thinks, I if Whiggery's gone to the dogs, I might as well go among the hogs; so I wallowed in the mud like a real grunter. The ground was pretty dry when I first fell down; but I shed so many tears for the ruin of the Whig cause, that I made a real quagmire.

Mayor. Humph; I wonder you were not afraid of being taken up as drunk.

Ralph. Why I thought of that; but then I considered that if any fool of a watchman should have the impudence to take me, your honor would have sense enough to set all to rights.

Mayor. This tale will hardly do, Mr. Hutchinson; but considering all circumstances, you may go. Only take care not to give way to such extravagant grief another time, as my successor might have little discretion enough to mistake your case for one of intoxication.

Ralph. Very likely sir. I'll take your advice. Good morning, sir. Exit.—*Pensylvania.*

Keep Bees!

A French bishop being about to make his annual visitation, sent word to a certain curate, whose eclesiastical benefice was extremely trifling, that he meant to dine with him, at the same time requesting that he would not put himself to any extraordinary expense. The curate promised to attend to the bishop's suggestion; but he did not keep his word, for he provided a most sumptuous entertainment.—His lordship was much surprised, and could not help censuring the conduct of the curate; observing that it was highly ridiculous in a man whose circumstances were so narrow, to launch out in such expense, nay, almost to dissipate his annual income in a single day.

'Do not be uneasy on that score, my lord,' replied the curate, 'for I can assure you that what you now see is not the produce of my curacy, which I bestow exclusively on the poor.'

'Then you have a patrimony, sir?' said the bishop.

'No, my lord.'

'You speak in riddles,' rejoined his lordship; 'how do you contrive to live in this manner?

'My lord, I have a convent of young damsels here, who do not let me want any thing.'

'How! *you* have a convent? I did not know there was one in this neighborhood. This is all very strange, very unaccounttable, Mr Curate.'

'You are jocular my lord.'

'But come, sir, I entreat that you would solve the enigma; I would fain see the convent.'

'So you shall, my lord, after dinner; and I promise that your lordship will be satisfied with my conduct.'

Accordingly, when dinner was over, the curate conducted the prelate to a large enclosure, entirely occupied by bee-hives, and pointing to the latter, observed, 'This, my lord, is the convent which gave us a dinner; it brings me in about eighteen hundred livres a-year, upon which I live very comfortably, and with which I contrive to entertain my guests genteelly.'

The surprise and satisfaction of the bishop may be readily concieved. The sequel of the story informs us that ever afterwards, wenever a curate made application to his lordship for an improved living, he would only energetically reply—'keep bees! keep bees!'—*From the French.*

The Time to Read.

How often do we hear men excuse themselves from subscribing to a paper or periodical, by saying they have no time to read. When we hear a man thus excuse himself, we conclude he has never found *time* to confer any substantial advantage either upon his family, his country, or himself. To hear a freeman thus express himself, is truly humilating and we can form no other opinion than that such a man is of little importance to society.

RECEIPT TO MAKE POTATOES VERY MEALY—Take and wash them well before you wish to use them, and then, without drying or wiping, put them in—*an old meal bag*

THE POWER OF GOLD.—Until recently no Jew was allowed to live, or even to sleep, in the Protestant university town of Erlangen, in Germany. Now however, if a Jew be worth 20,000 florins, and will buy a house in which to dwell, Erlangen tolerates his presence!

☞ A Scotch pupil being asked 'who David was that killed the muckle giant?' replied, he was the son of Jessee, and that Jessee was 'the flower of Dunblane,'

Anecdote of Latimer.

It is related of Latimer, that when he once preached before that tyrant, Henry VIII, he took a plain, strait-forward text, and in his sermon assailed those very sins for which the monarch was notorious, and he was strong to the quick for truth always finds a response in the worst man's conscience. He would not bend beneath the authority of his God, but sent for Latimer and said: 'Your life is in jeopardy, if you do not recant all you said to-day when you preach next Sunday.' The trimming courtiers were all anxious to know the consequences of this, and the chapel was crowded. The venerable man took his text and after a pause, began with a soliloquy thus:

'Now, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of thy earthly monarch—thy life is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit his fancies, he will bring down thy gray hairs to the grave; but hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, who hath told the, 'Fear not them that kill the body and can do no more; but rather fear him who can kill both body and soul, and cast thee into hell for ever?' Yea, I say, Hugh Latimer fear him.'

He then went on, and not only repeated what he had before advanced, but if possible enforced it with greater emphasis. After he had finished, Henry sent for him and said: 'How durst thou insult thy monarch so?' Latimer replied, 'I thought if I were unfaithful to my God, I could not be loyal to my king.' The king embraced the good old Bishop, exlaiming. 'There is yet one man left who is bold enough to tell me the truth.'

Influence of Newspapers.

Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price Every parent whose son is away from him at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things be ing equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate, composition and general intelligence.

ALLITTERATION.—"*An Austrian Army awfully arrayed,*" is entirely put to rout by the following, from a western paper:

"James Johnson, of Jonesboro, Jefferson county, jewed Jared Jacobs out of that julep which Jackson Jenkins jawed Jerry Jilston about, when old Jupiter Joe, Jake Jemison's jigger, jerked Juba Jehial's jaw out of joint."

ANGELS UPON EARTH.—In sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand—no heart like a woman's heart—no eye so untiring—no hope so fervent. Woman by a sick man's couch is divinity impersonated.

THE PROPER STATE.—A chaplain at one of our state prisons was asked by a friend how his parishoners were. "All under *conviction!*" was the answer.

Oregon.

Oregon is the greatest lumber country in the world. Around one mill, within a circle of three miles, stands timber enough to last a hundred years, the mill all the time cutting 6000 feet a day. The trees are from 9 to 10 feet in diameter, and some of them 300 feet high. They are felled into a lake, floated to the mill three miles, sawed by water power and turned out at the side of the mill whence a vessel takes them to California. Wheat in Oregon averages 65 lbs. a bushel, and Oregon flour brings $6 more a barrel at the gold mines than any other. The number of votes cast in Oregon, in June, was 943.

How to Keep Smoked Hams.

The best method of keeping hams, is after they are smoked, to put them back into the pickle, and the smoky taste is preserved as perfectly as when put in ashes or kept in a dry place.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, November 1, 1849.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.
POLL OPENED ONE DAY, FROM 8 o'CLOCK A. M. TO 7 o'CLOCK P. M.
All citizens are entitled to vote on a year's residence in the State, and five months in the County.

Essex County Conventions.

☞ The Democratic County Convention at Elizabethtown, adjourned to meet at Newark on Fridsy next Nov. 2.

Democracy.

It is all important in our opinion that the people do not loose sight of true democracy or republicanism. It must be evident to all reflecting minds, (and to such only will an appeal to 'right reason' be of any avail,) that names do not constitute principles; if they did, there is no party or person however corrupt, that might not lay claim to them. It is this confounding of names for things, the popular name of a principle for the principle itself, the profession for the practice, that has ever led the ignorant and unreflecting away from their own true interests.

True democracy we would define to be, as we understand it to have been defined by our forefathers, and as by them maintained by the sacrifice of their lives, that we too might be free to enjoy it, is the equal inalenable rights of all men; that all men are equally and inalienably entitled to protection of life, liberty, and to the equal enjoyment of all political and religous privileges, without any conditions whatever save those growing out of these, viz: the duty of the whole in the protection of each in the enjoyment of these rights. That these privileges are man's inherent birth-right: that he can neither sell, give, grant, lease, alienate or delegate them to another; and that whenever or wherever he finds himself deprived of them he is entitled to recover them by any means in his power. All tests to deprive him of these rights are necessarily, if the foregoing premises are correct, null and void. All property qualifications, religous tests, tests of color or condition, are anti-democratic or republican, degrading, and opposed to the best interest and elevation of the human race, as is evident throughout all history. The more enlightened any people have become, the more liberal they have become on all these matters, and it yet remains for a truly enlightened democratic people or government to throw down all these barriers, and to ensure to all that honesty, and qualification, combined with true moral character alone shall be the only distinction necessary to merit the favor and encouragement of a people truly democratic.—But so long as the people are left in ignorance will partisan services and political sycophancy be rewarded by those assuming to be the people's masters.

The Menagerie.

The far-famed and very extensive Menagerie of Van Amburgh & Co. will exhibit in Plainfield this (Wednesday) afternoon, October 31st. from 1 to 3 o'clock. All persons, and especially all parents should embrace this opportunity to let their families see so rare and so instructive an exhibition, containing as it does all rare and important living specimens of Natural History, collected from the four quarters of the globe, being the largest collection in the world. Mr. Van Amburgh has recently returned from a European tour with a great variety of interesting specimens of the animal creation, among which is a Royal Black Tiger, the whole forming the most extensive collection ever offered in one exhibition. The opportunity for families to see such a show is rare and should be embraced by all.

☞ Those visiting Newark to purchase Stoves, will find every variety of pattern of Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Air Furnaces, Kitchen Ranges, &c. &c. at J. B. Ward's 148 Market st. See advertisment in another column.

IMPORT OF PROVISIONS FROM AMERICA.—Mr Gardner the provision broker, gives the following as the import into *Liverpool alone*, from the United States, for the last twelve months; 26,000 tierces Beef, 37,000 barrels Pork, 224,000 cwts Bacon; 15,000 Hams, 50,000 barrels Lard 100,000 boxes Cheese, 8,600 firkins Butter.—The value of the above is £1,000,000 sterling.

The above is a part of the fruits of the tariff of 1846, in thus producing a reciprocity of trade.

Profane Swearing---Political Nomenclature.

What can be more disgusting to the reflecting mind than profane swearing. Those who constantantly make declarations accompanied by an oath, we have uniformly found to be persons utterly unworthy of credit, even in the most trifling matters. No person who has any regard for his own character, no person of sound sense and reflecting mind, no gentlemen, is ever guilty of such a disgusting habit; a simple yea, or nay, by a person who attaches any responsibility to his word is all sufficient. 'A liar is not believed when he speaks the truth,' an oath seems a superfluous condemnation.

In connection and closely allied with this subject is that of partizan nomenclature; we think it not amiss to express our condemnation of the degrading influences which are scattered broadcast over the land, by the partizan press, by their stigmatizing and degrading epithets of each other; surely this is a disgrace to all parties or persons making use of the same, and its effects produced in the minds of reflecting men are the same as that of an oath in the mouth of a confirmed liar, a sure confirmation of falsehood. Do these degrading epithets add a single argument, or do they not rather convey the idea to the minds of all reflecting men of the want of it? If so, we should suppose that a good cause could be better sustained without the use of these degrading, unargumentative, and therefore useless expletives. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.'

☞ *The low and irresponsible portion of the country, who ought not to vote at all,* do in fact, decide our elections, and these are largely on the democratic side. Every vile instinct of an intemperate, vile, embruted nature, is naturally opposed to a party embracing a larger proportion of *wealth*, talent, and character of the country.—*New-Haven Courier.*

Is it possible that any paper making any pretension to respectability, under a republican government, should be so lost to all the ennobling influences that that government should inspire in the heart of every true republican, as to give utterance to the above anti-republican sentiment.—It is enough to cause our forefathers to rise from their graves and smite the wretch thus unworthily living under its protection, who could cast reproach and thus attempt to destroy or call in question the inalienable birth-right of man, for the maintainance of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Can it be possible, that under a government whose fundamental principles are founded upon the political equality of all men's rights, that any, wearing the human form can be found, having the control of a public Journal, who would insult its readers by thus reproaching those who hazarded their all that man might be free? Was it that property and wealth alone should be free, that our noble heroes and statesmen contended? Was it for this that Washington and his compatriots fought? Was it for this that a Hancock, an Adams, Sherman, Hopkins, Morris, Stockton, Franklin, Rodney, Carrroll, Jefferson, and all the host of worthy's contended? No, perish the thought with him who gave it utterance. Sentiments like the above, come from what source they may, and especially under a republican government and by the conductor of a public Press, are a disgrace to the utterer, and a gross calumny on the honored dead.

Planting Chestnuts.

At a late farmers' meeting in New York Mr. Rice, speaking of planting Chestnut timber remarked, that he plowed up a track of unproductive hill-side, several years ago, and planted it with chestnuts in rows four feet apart every way. The first sprouts coming up rather crooked and scrubby, he went over the field, and cut them down close to the ground, which caused new sprouts to shoot up straight and vigorous. The trees are very thrifty, completely shading the ground, and grow more and more rapidly as the soil becomes strengthened by the annual deposit of leaves. So well satisfied is he with the experiment, that he is now placing other worthless lands in a similar course of improvement.

☞ At the meeting of medical men concerning the state of poisons, on Wednesday, Mr. J. Bell stated that he knew one person who had sold, during the last three years, between 3,000 and 4,000 cwt. of arsenic.

GEORGIA.—The Democrats have a majority of three in the Senate, and four in the House. Town's (Dem.) majority for Governor is about 3,400.

For the Gazette.

"When the wicked rule the land mourns."

MESSRS EDITORS:—In reading your truly useful and independent Journal, I perceive that you wish to call the attention of the public to the degraded condition in which we are placed by an act of former legislation by their granting what is properly called a monopoly railroad. It is indeed a foul blot upon our State, and is pointed at with scorn and derision by our sister States; and it appears as though we should never be exempt from this species of special legislation as we are continually having monopolies fastened upon us, in the way of special legislation to companies and individuals. And how I would ask are we to better our condition? It has been an act of folly hitherto to ask the legislature to correct the abuse. Men who have so disgraced themselves and the State by receiving bribes in the way of wine drinks and FREE TICKETS, have but little respect for the rights of man.

There is one way, and but one way, whereby the people can regain their long lost rights; and that is to make use of the right which the God of nature has given and reason entitles them; to *think* and *act* for themselves. To be no longer hoodwinked by designing politicians. To no longer cast their votes for a man because he may have been college bred, or dresses and lives in fashionable style, with a carriage at his command when he wishes to ride, or else to strut with a cane assuming a verry grave and important bearing towards his less fortunate but more useful (by him styled plebian) neighbors; he has but one idea of politics and that is personal and party aggrandizement, being devoid of political honesty or moral courage to do right. From such turn away as from the Plague. If we value our rights and the good of prosperity, let us cast our votes for men of sound and independent minds, men who know and dare do the right, no matter if they are not college bred; no matter if they do obtain their support by honest industry and the sweat of their brow. Too long have the people been duped by those Political moths who eat out their substance, and who act as though they were born to command. True they are very affable before election, and will even take a poor man by the hand but that over and they mounted into power, they will know him no longer. Let the people then begin to select men from among themslves and no longer submit to the yoke of oppression. Let them through their suffrages sustain the rights of man; let' them cast their votes for men who love liberty, justice, and political equality.

Jerseymen let us do our duty manfully, we may then rest assured that the enemies of liberty and equal rights will ere long be driven from the strong holds of their imaginations, they will be made to bow before an oppressed and indignant people, they will tremble at the voice of reason, and quail before the eagle glance of truth. KOSSUTH.

Light fron the Oyster.

Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower or deep shell, and, if viewed througe a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered witn shells, and swimming nimbly about—one hundred and twenty of which in a row would extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalculæ, and myrads of three distinct species of worms, which shine in the dark like glow-worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the centre of the shell. which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.—*Scientific American.*

'Make way, gentlemen,' cried a Massachusetts representative to the populace who were crowding him out of his place in the procession on election day, 'make way we aie the representatives of the people.' 'Make way yourself,' replied a sturdy member of the throng, 'we are the people themselves.'

The agent of the state bank at Morris N. J. has suspended the redemption of the notes of that bank.—*Tribune.*

Reduction of Fare.

The Camden and Amboy railroad company yesterday reduced the fare for second class passengers by the 12 o'clock train to Philadelphia to $2. The public will be daily thankful for this little concession.

HOGGISH.—A Paddy writing from the west, says pork is so plenty that "every third man you meet is a hog."

Ground Coffee should be kept in a tight vessel; if this is not done, it soon looses its fine flavor—the aroma disappears with its volatile oil.

Written for the Plainfield Gazette.

In a very small garret of a humble dwelling in the centre of one of the oldest towns of our State, a little girl—the child of a worthy, hard-working woman—a few days since lay on her death-bed. It needed but a glance from the most indifferent observer, to see that consumption—that fearful scourge which annually sweeps away as with the besom of destruction so many millions of our race—had fastened on the vitals of the sufferer, and was quickly bearing her away from the pains and pleasures of earth. The pleasures of earth, did I say? Ah, the children of poverty have but few pleasures; and God knows the sufferer of whom I speak was one of his most needy children.

Her mother did all that a parent could do to make the situation of her sick child as comfortable as possible. But old age and ill-health had reduced the mother to the utmost distress; and at the time of which I write—which is but a few days since—she often dragged her feeble frame from a bed of sickness, to earn a miserable pittance by washing all day on a back stoop or in the open yard of a *professing* Christian sister, who spent much of her time in the parlors of her wealthy neighbors in making up garments for people whom she never saw, and whose condition could not possibly be worse than that of the poor woman who had done her drudgery for years!

It is a painful sight to behold a young person in the last stages of consumption, even when surrounded by sympathysing friends, and blessed with everything which can mitigate the pangs of approaching death. Who that has watched at the bedside of such an one,—wiping the death-sweat from his brow, ministering to his incessant thirst, and aiding his failing breath by fanning him, until your arm fals to your side from the efforts you have made to keep death from sundering the last heart-string,—but will bear testimony that the consumptive meets death in a terrible form?

But when Poverty is joined to Disease, then it is that the cup of human misery is full to overflowing. Sad as it is to see one cut down early, it is at least a consolation to know that he is released from an existence which for him has little or no enjoyment, and is fraught with so much of bitterness.

—It is apparently one of the hardest tasks which the philanthropist can undertake, to try to persuade those who have everything to make existence pleasant, that—in our country, at least—there are any worthy persons who suffer for the *necessaries* of life. If you call their attention to any case of hardship in their immediate vicinity, and ask them to contribute a mite of their abundance to aid the sufferer, you are almost invariably asked "Why do not they apply to the town for relief?" Will the world never learn that there are many who prefer to suffer in silence than to be stigmatised as *town-paupers*?

—The child is evidently at the point of death, and yet is without fire, and has none of the necessaries suited to its condition. It has suffered for weeks with a fortitude which would have done no dishonor to a stoic; and yet, with the exception of occasionally wishing that she was not so cold, no murmer escaped her lips.

A circumstance which by many would be considered providential, occurred two or three days before the death of the child, which made her as comfortable as her low condition would admit. A few benevolent ladies who were appealed to, at once ministered to her wants; and the daughter of Sorrow, after suffering for many months in the heart of a wealthy Christian community, at length closed her eyes on the miserable garret in which she lay, and awoke in Paradise, "where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

—If the funeral procession of the little girl was of a humble character, who shall say that her mother's heart was not grieved as sorely as the rich lady's, an account of whose bereavement I wrote you last week?

It is a matter of joy to me to reflect that the children of wealth and of poverty, when called to the mansions of the skies, will there live in terms of friendship which their parents on earth—with all their *professions* of being governed by Christ's Spirit—know nothing about. When will Christians so learn to live that their indifference to the wants of the poor and needy will not constantly give the lie to their professions? A. J.

The most grateful sense to man is freedom.

Resolutions Passed at the Anti Monopoly Convention.

WHEREAS, It is the sacred duty of every citizen of a Republican State to use his best exertion for the advancement of its interests, and for the promotion of its general prosperity. And whereas, the test of long experience has proved that undisturbed and unchecked competition in the various branches of useful industry, is the surest safeguard against extortion, and the most certain promoter of industry, enterprize, and prosperity. And whereas, owing to the present active and energetic pursuit of business of every kind, influenced by the competition referred to, it is found necessary for success that every means of economy, both in the expenditure of time and money, should be used. And whereas, the cost of transporting merchandise, produce, and persons from place to place, is a considerable item of expense, which it is necessary should keep pace in cheapness with the other expenses of trade. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the high rates of fare and of tolls on the Railroads, Canals, Turnpikes and Ferries of this State, disproportioned to similar accommodations in neighboring States, are injurious to the interests of the people, by preventing them from entering the adjacent markets upon as favorable terms as their neighbors, thereby checking their enterprize, hampering their industry, and retarding their prosperity.

Resolved, That the high rates complained of are the result of partial and monopoly legislation, and especially of such as in some instanees have vested in corporations, powers that properly belong to the people, and can only be exercised by them through their immediate represetatives: such as the right of ferriage across the waters of the State and of the United States—and in other instances forbid the people of the State from transporting passengers and freight between New York and Philaelphia without the consent of a corporation, or of competing in business with said corporation, and of establishing as many avenues of travels as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That we consider all such legislation as violative of the constitutional rights of the people of New Jersey, and subject to amendment and repeal, and that therefore we find it absolutely necessary to return such men to the next legislature as we can depend upon to restore to the people their lost rights.

Resolved, That the undue and improper influence exercised by incorporated companies and their agents over the legislation of the State; the shameless interference of lobby members, or as they are termed the "third House," and their evident control over the members of the Legislature, render it an imperative duty on the constituent body to select such representatives as they have not only entire confidence in, but who will stand pledged to obey the will of those whom they are in duty bound to represent.

Resolved, That we hold every person nominated by this Convention as a candidate for the Legislature and who shall accept such nomination, as being sacredly and solemnly pledged to vote and use his influence: 1st in favor of such laws as will guarantee to the pubic all the necessary accommodation and facilities for transit in and out of the State at as cheap rates as possible. 2nd, that he will vote and use his influence for the repeal of the second section of the supplement to an act entitled "Act relative to the D. & R. C. & C. & A. R. R. Transportation Companies" passed the 2nd of March 1832 unless the same shall be proved, by sufficient legal and judicial opinions and decisions, a constitutional contract, 3rd, that he will vote and use his influence for the enactment of general laws in all matters and subjects involving the public welfare provided always, that in all things the said candidates will faithfully and religiously respect the rights of property as guaranted by the constitution and laws of the State.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every exertion and every fair and honorable means to secure the election of the persons nominated by this Convention.

AN INCIDENT.—During the trial of Cogzell, for kidnapping, which took place a few days since at Hillsborough, an incident occurred which created considerable fun at the expense of big whigs and counsel. A Miss Sloan was testifying and was requested to state all she knew about a certain transaction.

Witness—I was in the sitting room when Mary came from the kitchen hurriedly and Cogzell after her. He caught hold of her at the sitting room door, and said Mary you have been here long enough; come and go home now.

Attorney for defendant—What did Mary say?

Attorney for the State—Stop there—I object to the question!'

Here a discussion of nearly two hours took place, in which four or five lawyers participated. After which the three judges held a long, serious and excited discussion on the subject, and finally, in a very formal and pompous manner, stated that it was the opinion of a majority of the Court that the question must be answered The Court Room was crowded almost to suffocation, and most intense interest was manifested at this stage of the proceedings. The question was repeated—'What did Mary say?' and the witness answered—

'She didn't say a word!'—Richmond Republican.

☞ The *Preston Chronicle* says of agricultural meetings: With a boiled leg of mutton on the table, people think of eating turnips rather than growing them; and with the bottle before them thorough draining may be thought of, but it is not as regards land.'

☞ A Leeds pickpocket the other day stole from the pocket af a police inspector, who was in plain clothes, a paper containing—a pair of handcuffs!

'Ma, where's the state of *Matrimony*?' Sit down my child, it's one of the *United States*.'—*N. O. Delta.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday, 27th inst. by Rev. D T. Hill, Mr. Isaac D., son of Benj. Jennings, Esq. to Miss Susan Waldron.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtlandt street, Fare 62 1-2 cents. At 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M. By Steambot pier No. 1 N. river, fare, 50 cents. At 11 o'clock A. M. freight, and 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Plainfield, 53-4 o'clock, A. M. freight, and 7,25m. A. M. and 3 P. M. passenger.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.

October 30. 1849. [52.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,

59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. ltd.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

HE invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attenrion to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done at shor notice. Give us a call. ☜ [54.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1,50 to 3,00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.

Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Mecker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

54] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

80] AGENS & Co.

No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price, $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden. Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED BLACKWOOD OF AMERICA.

An impartial press has awarded to Sartain the credit of publishing the best Magazine in America. Their decision is founded upon the established fact, that he publishes better and more varied embellishmens than any of his rivals and that pays for original contributions more than all his competitors combined, and hence has secured authors of the highest repute in America and Europe.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COMING VOLUME

JANUARY, 1850.

The publishers of SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART, announce to the reading public, that whilst their Magazine for 1849 is acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other published in this country, they have made arrangements whereby the Magazine for the next year will EXCEL ALL ITS FORMER ISSUES.

The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will remain under the control of its present able Editors.

Prof. JOHN S. HART, of Philadelphia, and

Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, of New York,

who, besides articles from their own pens every month, have secured contributions from the

BEST AUTHORS

In Europe and America.

These contributions, including some of the most brilliant Magazine articles any where to be found, are entirely original, being WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR OUR MAGAZINE, and not selected from other publications.

If we cannot attract distinguished names to our list of contributors by the liberality of our prices, or the respectability of our Magazine, we assuredly shall not try to gain the appearance of it, by taking extracts from authors of great name, and so mixing them up in our table of contents, that they shall seem to be original. Among the many distinguished names in our list of contributors, may be mentioned the following,

MANY OF WHOM

WRITE FOR NO OTHER PERIODICAL.

Frederika Bremer, of Sweden, William Howitt, of England, Mary Howitt, do., R. H. Horne, do., author of "A new spirit of the Age," "Orion," &c., Silverpen, the popular contributor to "Eliza Cook's Journal," the author of "Mary Barton," Henry W. Longfellow, Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., N. P. Willis, Miss C. M. Sedgewick, George H. Boker, John Neal, J. Russell Lowell, Francis J Grund, Joseph R. Chandler, Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., Mrs L. H. Sigourney, Prof. Alden, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Rev. John Todd, D.D., Mrs. Francis S. Osgood, Rev. Albert Barnes, Mrs. L. M. Child, Prof. Rhoads, Mrs. Anne C. Lynch, Park Benjamin, Mrs. C. M. Butler, Henry T. Tuckerman, Miss Eliza L. Sproat, Hery William Herbert, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Edgar A. Poe, Prof. Moffat, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., "Edith May," Augustine J. Duganne, Caroline May, Richard Willis, Alfred R. Street, Charles J. Peterson, George S. Burleigh, C. H. Wiley, Charles G. Leland, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Miss E. Bogart, Miss E. A. Starr, John H. Hopins, T. S. Arthur, G. G. Foster, Mrs. Mary S. Whitaker. R. H. Stoddard, Eugene Lies, Richard Grant White Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Miss Harriet Farley, Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D. Wm. D Lewis, Mrs. E. H. Swift, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Miss Alice Carey, Francis De H. Janvier, Mrs Mary Hughs, Miss Maria J. B. Browne, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, Mrs. F. M. Brotherson, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. J. L. Gray.

NO SECOND-HAND WORN-OUT PLATES

APPEAR IN THIS MAGAZINE.

Mr. SARTAIN has entire control of the PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT, and beside embellisements from his own burin, he will be assisted by some of the BEST ARTISTS OF THIS COUNTRY.

WORN-OUT LONDON STEEL ENGRAVINGS, WHICH ARE FREELY USED BY SOME PERIODICALS, will not find their way into the pages of 'SARTAIN,' under any circumstances. There would be a vast saving to the Publishers in using such plates, as they can be purchased at almost any price, from $25 down to the price of the metal. We aim to give the best, both in Literature and Art.

THE FASHIONS

Fashion Plates are of the nature of news. The lady who wishes to dress frshionably, does not ask what was worn, but what is worn. She does not want in 1849 the fashions of 1848, nor in December those of of August. Paris is the acknowledged centre of the mode, whence all fashions primarily originate. Any periodical which emplops a process of "Americanizing" them, that requires from three to six months, can only be compared to a newspaper that should persist in importing its files of foreign news by the old line of Liverpool packets, or hire a man at great "extra" expense to bring the news on foot from New Orleans, instead of using the Steamer and the Telegraph. By the method we have adopted, a cut, giving the Fashions with the minutest accuracy, can be completed in three or four days after the arrival of te steamer. To execute the same on steel, and then color it, for a large edition, requires as many months. Of this we had a striking proof during the issue for 1849, by which we gave the FASHIONS THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AHEAD OF OUR COMPETITORS! Our plan enables us also to furnish triple the number of plates, thus furnishing four readers with all the prevailing modes of Paris and London. Instead of a single plate with two figures, we often give three or four plates, with eight or ten distinct figures, each exhibiting a seperate costume.

NEW FEATURES.

We have many features and improvements entirely new in Magazine publishing, which will be introduced into the forthcoming volume. We do not design, however, to solicit support to SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE by promises. Assured of the confidence manifested in our enterprise by a liberal and discriminating public in more than tripling the original subscription list in a single year, we close our Prospectus for the New Volume, by referring the public to a few of the thousand notices of our brethren of the press, promising only that there shall be no diminution on our part, either in exertion or expense, to merit a continued and increased patronage.

TERMS: Single Copies 25 cents.

One Copy $3 per Annum, and a premium of either a portrait of the late Ex-Presidents James K. Polk, William Henry Harrison, Group of the Washington Family, General Taylor, Benjamin West or Henry Clay. Either of these Engravings is worth alone $3.

Two Copies $5 per Annum, and either of the above premiums to each subscriber.

Five Copies $10 per Annum, and an extra Magazine and one of the premiums to the agent or person getting up the Club.

Having made an arrangement with the publishers for copies of the clebrated mezzotinto Picture, "THE DATH-BED OF JOHN WESLEY," we make the following LIBERAL OFFER!

One copy of the Magazine one year, and the Wesley Print, $3, or 20 copies of the WESLEY PRINT, and Nine copies of Sartains Union Magazine for $20.

Remember, the impressions are not from a worn-out English plate, but from a new plate engraved in the highest style of the art. Those sending their money early will get proof impressions.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

Any new subscriber, sending us Five Dollars prior to the 1st of February 1850, shall receive in return fall setts of Sartain's Magazine for 1849 and 1850, and two volumes of Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine, and the Washington or Taylor print, thus securing upwards of 3000 pages of literary matter, and upwards of 400 engravings for $5.

The post town sending the largest number of mail subscribers for the year 1850, prior to the 1st of April next, together with the advance payment, will be entitled, gratis, to the same number of Sartain's Magazine, for the year 1851. For the second largest list each subscriber will be entitled to one of our premium plates. Remember, these plates are of a large size, and suitable for a parlor ornament.

Persons wishing to get up a club, will be supplied with a specimen number, by writing for it, and paying the postage. TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Address

JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

FREE SCHOOL.

MR. DAVISON'S Free School is now in operation in the Village School House. Colored Children now avail yourself of the privilege, the school is now open for your reception. He returns thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,

332 Broad-st. opposite the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE STATE.

IS NOW OPEN, with the most extensive assortment in the city of Newark, of RICH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, SCOTCH PLAID LONG SHAWLS, with Five "Cartons" of Lyons ("best" all wool) BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, purchast in the Auction Room—about half of the original cost to import. They are the greatest bargains ever offered in New Jersey, with a large stock of

Rich Dress Goods, Merino's, Coburg's and Parramatto's English Prints and Ginghams, Cassimers and Satinets, Flannels and Blankets.

DOMESTIC'S, the largest stock in New Jersey, selling at New York Wholesale prices, by the Bale, Piece or Yard, as we received them direct from the manufactory and the only agents for the State, of New Jersey at the "BROADWAY BRANCH."

N. B. Auction Goods, opening daily, a large lot of Drapery's from auction this morning, with many other styles of Goods, very cheap, at

BASSETTS, opposite the Park, 182 Broad st.

55] Newark.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family: with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,

FREDERICK H. BRYAN,

Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

BONNETS,

AT 354 BROAD ST.

SEATON'S HALL OF COMMERCE,

The New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st. Newark.

This unrivalled Bonnet Establishment, located a few doors north of William st., 3 doors from Franklin Hall, offer to the Ladies great bargains in Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, Lace and Fancy Goods; Bonnets trimmed, altered, and cleaned to the present style in a very superior manner, unequalled before in the city of Newark. Ladies can get a Bonnet cheaper and trimmed richer than elsewhere.

Open and Plain Bonnets for 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s6d, 5s6d, 6s6d, 7s6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s, 24s.

Bonnet Ribbons, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1s, 1s3d, 1s4d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s, 2s6d.

Caps, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1s.

Dress Caps, 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 3s6d, 4s, 4s6d, 5s, 6s, 8s.

Rich Swiss Capes at $8, $9, $10, $12,50.

Stand up Collars, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 1s9d, 2s 2s6d, 5s6d.

For extraordinary bargains call at SEATON'S, 354 Broad st.

P. S. 450 yards Jean for children's wear. jn14[77.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon: L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chasons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator–The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

*** Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Summer Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to the White house (10 miles) was open for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the termiuus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

NEW YORK AND PLAINFIELD.

Leave New York, by N. J. Railroad, foot of Liberty st. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. Freight train, from the foot of Courtland st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 62 1-2 cents.

By steamboat, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight, 1 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

Leave Plainfield at 5 1-4 and 6 25 m. o'clock, A. M. and 2 40m. o'clock, P. M. First train for Freight.

Leave White house at 3 3-4 freight; 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. Fare by boat $1—by N. J. R R. $1 12 1-2.

Fare—N. Y. and Elizabethtown, 25 cents. N. Y. and Westfield, by boat 37 1-2 cents—by N. J. R. R. 50 cents. N. Y. and Somerville, by boat 75 cents—by N. J R. R. 87 1-2 cents.

Fare between Elizabethtown and Elizabethport, 12 1-2 cents. Passengers are requested to provide themselves with tickets before getting into the Cars at Elizabethtown. The Conductors will sell no Tickets nor receive the Boat Fare.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

MILLERISM REVIVED.

The world may come to an end when no man knoweth.

THE Subscriber having done what never was before done in the same time, viz: Raised a New Saw Mill from the foundation with Mill Saw, Circular and Scroll Saws, and all the necessary machinery to work them with, in six days; would now respectfully inform the public that he is prepared for sawing all kinds of timber in the same double quick time in which the aforesaid mill was built, viz: Stage, Wagon, and Cart Felleys. Window Blinds, Brush Blocks, and Small Veneering. A good assortment of the above constantly on hand.

All kinds Lathe Turning done to order.

As this Mill is expected to tend itself, competition in price and quality of work is defied.

All kinds of Timber wanted for which the highest market price in cash will be paid.

Window blinds sawed at 12 1-2 cents per hundred, or the stuff found and sawed at 4 shillings per hundred.

Thanks for past patronage, a continuance provided for by punctuality, justice, and despatch.

LEWIS M. FORCE.
Plainfield Sept. 26. 1849. [66.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also, a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkable low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin stile $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense. J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webster & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furnitur, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50.

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description. Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, of all colors, which will be made up at the lowest rate.

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

We intend to pay particular attention to the wants of our customers; Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 16. 1849. [68.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1849. NO. 47.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.
80 Cortlandt Street,
ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.
THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

A. WILCOX,
MARBLE MANUFACTORY,
142 Market Street Newark,
NEW JERSEY,
Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.
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June 13. 1849. [77.

Ten Minutes on an Inclined Plane.

BY JOE MILLER, JR.

To the lovers of nature, in her most savage aspect, and the admirer of the wonderful, whether in nature or art, perhaps no place presents more attractions than the coal region in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, Pensylvania. The wild and rapid Lehigh, partly subdued to the uses of man for the purposes of canal navigation, winds its way for miles through ranges of lofty mountains, presenting to the eye of the traveller, with every turn of the stream, a rudely magnificent and never-tiring panorama, replete with savage grandeur and wild sublimity. Sated with the beauty of God's works, the curious observer may gratify himself with the works of man, and contemplate, with pride and astonishment, the contrivances designed by intellect to overcome the difficulties which, for a time, embarrassed the Lehigh Company in pouring forth in profusion, to the far off denizens of city and hamlet, the anthracite treasures, whose geniel glow gladdens, in winter's blasts, the proud abode of the rich, or humble dwelling of the poor.

The "Summit Mines," the most extensively worked coal basin of the Lehigh Company, are situated nine miles from Mauch Chunk, and in order to transport the black diamonds to the the Lehigh, a gentle inclined plane' or *grade*, was made from the mines to the *shute* on the canal, down which the loaded cars were suffered to descend by their own gravity, governed only by the *brake*; and with each train went, as *passengers*, in cars provided for them, a goodly number of *mules*, which, having arrived at the end of their pleasure trip were employed to haul back the empty cars. This arrangement produced much delay and hindrance, until it was discovered that a mountain called *Mount Pisgah*, in the vicinity, was higher than the Summit Mines, and, accordingly, a grade by which to return the emhty cars was established from Pisgah's top to the Summit. In order however, to place them upon the grade, it was necessary that they should be conveyed to the summit of Pisgah, and to this one of the most wonderful and steep inclined planes has been made that can be found in this country, or perhaps in the world. In a letgth of twenty-three hundred feet it rises over six hundred feet, and, to the eye of an observer at its foot, appears to ascend with a steepness almost perpendicular. A stationary engine at the top hauls up the empty cars, by means of iron bands welded together, and the plane, being in many places built on embankments, renders the ascent exciting and interesting.

It was on a bright summer afternoon, abot eighteen months since, that Bridget O Conner, the wife of a miner at the Summit arrived at the foot of the Pisgah plane with two of her children, one an infant of tender years, and the other a boy of about three years of age. Family necessities had caused her to visit Mauch Chunk, and a bundle which she carried with her contained grocery articles for domestic use. There was no means of conveyance to her home but by the empty cars, and, placing herself and children in one of these, she was prepared for the ascent of the plane. The jerking motion of the bands, commenced, and slowly the train was drawn up the mountain. Although she had often ascended in safety, the miner's wife could not subdue a thrill of terror, as she gazed over the awful precipices on each side of the track: and as her eye drank in, occasionally, the wild grandeur of the mountain ranges, rising like terraces far off in the blue distance, her woman's heart would shudder, as she also marked at the bottom of the plane, and in the far off abysses of the rocks, the shattered fragments of cars which were dashed off the road, in consequence of the breaking of the band attached to them. Often had such accidents occurred, at times, too, when the ascending trains carried men as passengers; but they had always, by means of superior agility, managed, at the risk of limb to save life by leaping from the cars, ere they had acquired much impetus; but she was accompanied with two helpless children, boxed up in a car to the height of five feet, *and she was a woman.* Upward and onward the slow train was dragged by the stalwart power of steam, and lighter grew the heart of the anxious mother—still onward—onward until a space of about twenty-five feet remained to the top. Here her brightening hope sunk, for she knew that this was the part of the ascent at which was the greatest strain upon the bands—jerk by jerk the cars were drawn violently foward—ten--fifteen feet were passed, and again hope rose buoyant, when a sudden sharp crack proclaimed disaster, and the disconnected train paused for a moment, as if gathering strength fot the rapid decent. With a wild and fearful shriek, the agonized mother seized her oldest child and threw it out upon the side of the track, where it landed safely, but vain was her effort to save the other; the rapid momentum acquired in this short instance was so great, that immediate death would have been the consequence. Unable to save herself or child, she was compelled to remain in the dashing train, whose rapidity became every moment more fearful. Downward with the speed of lightning, it flew, and the horror-struck spectators could only distinguish the form of the mother hugging close her infant. Downward! still downward! till nothing could be seen but a flying mass of blackness—now it bounded off the rails, and, plashing, rushing, took a sudden turn off a precipice, and shattering into thousands of pieces, covered the rocks and the sloping sides of the mountain Search was made for the mother and child, and in a chasm, where they had been hurled, were found their mangled bodies--the child hugged close to its mother's breast, and around it were immovably locked the arms of the unhappy parent.

This terrible accident was the last that happened upon any planes of the company from a similar cause. A cog rail running between the two tracks was invented over which, attached to a safety car, glides e safety-latch, and if a break occurs in the bands, the latch immediately catches in the cograil, the cars recede one inch and are there held securely by this admirable contrivance. The ascent of the Pisgah plane is now made with certain safety, but oft-times the stranger is seen to shudder, as, during the ascent some brakeman relates the fearful story of the *miner's wife.*

The Cholera in New York in 1849.

Report of the Board of Health in relation to the Cholera as it prevailed in this City during the past Summer.

1st. That the general cause of the disease appears to exist in the amosphere.

2d. That in attacking individuals the disease generally gives notice of its approach by some preliminary symptoms.

3d. That these symptoms are ordinarily under the controll of medicine, and, being arrested, the further developement of the disease is checked.

4th. That the agency of various exciting causes is generally necessary to develop the malady. Among these, the principal are: the existence of filth and imperfect ventilation, irregularities and imprudences in the mode of living and mental disturbance.

The duration of the disease, with the exception of isolated cases introduced into the City from emigrant vessels, was from May 10 to October 1—making a total of 143 days.

The number of persons admitted into the Hospitals was 1,901. Of these, 985 were males and 916 females. The deaths were 1,021. Cured, 880. The percentage of cures, accordingly, was 46.29—deaths, 53.71.

Total mortality 15,219. Cholera asphyxia 5,017, Cholera infantum 901, Cholera morbus 226. &c.

The aggregate mortality in the corresponding year was but 6,362.—*Tribune.*

What is the reason a lady can't whistle? because she can't stop talking long enough to fix her mouth.

A would-be wit asked a barber's boy if he could shave a monkey. 'No,' replied the boy, 'but if you will take a seat, I will try.'

How to Subdue a Vicious Horse.

The following fact, says the Commercial Advertiser of New York, occurred on Tuesday:

"A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks; he was afterwards thrown down and fettered; at another time one of our most experienced horse-shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe this horse yesterday, he re-resisted all efforts, kicked aside every thing but an anvil, and came near killing himself against it, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This was his only defect; in all other respects he is gentle and perfectly docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plough where he might work barefoot, when, by mere accident, an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process.—He took a cord about the size of a common bed-cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of his head, and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog, suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentlemen who furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimaied that it is practized in Mexico and South America in the managemement of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animals.

THE RICHEST JOKE YET.—One of the most respectable merchants of Henry county, whose store is not over a thousand miles from Paris, while returning from the East, after making his 'Spring and Summer' purchase, on board a steamboat, and while sitting in the cabin one day, with several other gentlemen, a lad came up to him and inquired for the captain The merchant, in a rather gruff manner, told him to look around among the men and the ugliest looking man he could find on board the boat was the captain. He disappeared, apparently highly delighted with such a novel way of finding the captain—'up stairs and in the ladies' chamber'—and after concluding the search for the 'ugliest man' he returned to the merchant, with a light step, and a mischievous smile playing in one corner of his mouth, said to him. 'Sir' you certainly *must* be the captain, for you are really the *uqliest looking man I can find on the boat!'—Paris Gazetteer.*

Stave and Shingle Machinery.

The Stave machine of Mr. C. B. Hutchinson, of Waterloo, N. Y., illustrated in No. 2 of the present volume of this paper, has been put in operation by the ingenious inventor, and performs most admirably. The machine has cut 18,000 staves per day, and as manny barrel headings, attended by five hands; it has also produced 25,000 shingles in the same length of time, and does the work well.

The above statements are from respectable authority, and from our knowledge of the principles of his machine, we should think it capable of executing the very best of work.—*Scientific American.*

A precious youngster being asked how many genders there were, replied. Three sir--the masculine, the feminine, and *neutral.*' 'Well done, my son, now define them.'—'The masculine, is men, the feminine, is woman; and the *neutral* is old *bachelors*'

They are beginning to pave the streets of Havannah with Boston granite.

MUSIC BY TELEGRAPH.—We had the pleasure this evening of listening to the transmission of music by telegraph over the wires from Boston to New York.

We happened to be in the office, 5 Hanover-street in this city. When there was a pause in business operations, Mr. W. Porter, a young but skilful operator in the Boston office, asked us what tune we would have. We replied, 'Yankee Doodle;' and, to to our surprise, he immediately complied with our request. The instrument commenced drumming the notes of the tune, as perfectly and as distinctly as a skilful drummer could have made them at the head of a rigiment. Many will be astonished to hear that 'Yankee Doodle' can travel by lightning.

We then called for 'Hail Columbia,' when the notes of that national air were distinctly beat off. We then asked for 'Auld Lang Syne,' the notes or sounds of which were also transmitted.

A friend called for 'Old Dan Tucker,' when Mr Porter also sent that tune, and, if anything, in a more perfect manner than the others. So perfectly and distinctly were the sounds of these transmitted, that good instrumental performers could have had no difficulty in keeping time with the instrument at this end of the wires. This is one of many telegraphic novelties.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Newspaper.

The newspaper is the chronicle of civilization—the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters and at which every man may come to drink. It is the newspaper that gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion, and informs the people of the acts of legislation. And this is not all. The newspaper teems with the most practical morality; in its reports of crime and punishments you find a daily warning against tempation; not a case in a police court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast or a trembling felon, that does not preach to us the awful lesson imprudence leads to error, how error conducts to guilt, how guilt reaps its bitter fruits of anguish and degradation. The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of race. Here it is that we have learned how to sympathise with the slave how to battle for his rights—how to wrest the scourge from its task-master.

A MONSTER BEDBUG.—Barnum, the proprietor of the American Museum in N. York, is a droll fellow.—Among the natural curiosities which he has lately added to his collection, is a living bedbug from Chagres, said to be nearly as large as a pewter plater! Cockroaches and centipedes protect! Whoever heard of such a monster? We suppose he must have carried the young negroes around on his back, and made a meal of them at leisure.

A NEAT COOK.—We have heard an old lady who was so very particularly neat, that she would always nicely wash her eggs before she broke them into the pan to fry, and was always particularly careful moreover, to spit in the pan to see if the fat was just exactly hot enough for them.

Very few, even mechanics, are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges and joints in the bones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart, and other curiosities. One of the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians, to be strongest for pillars and supporting columns, that of hollow cilinders.

WASTE OF PROPERTY.—Com. Vorhees at San Francisco, says, in a letter to his brother, that if the vessels in San Francisco harbor, crewless and deserted, are not taken care of in time, all will be wrecked the coming winter, before winter arrives the number will probably increase to four or five hundred—and the loss, if they are permitted to suffer the fate which he predicts, cannot be less than five or six millions of dollars.

Seven bears were seen on Sunday on the hills of Benington, Vt,; three had been shot previous.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, November 8, 1849.

Election Returns.

ESSEX COUNTY.—300 Whig majority.

Hudson Co.—'Anti-Monopoly' ticket elected.

Morris Co.—350 Whig majority. One Township to hear from.

Sussex Co.—2,100 Democrat majority.

Warren Co.—Reported 1,100 Democrat majority.

Passaic Co.—Reported gone for Union Ticket, majority undecided.

New York.

New York City.—Whig majority about 1,985.

P. S. Dutchess, Columbia, Rennsselaer, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga Counties are close; Schenectady, Saratoga and Washington Whig; Herkimer and Wayne Democrat.

The elections are over in New Jersey—and we trust the people have through the discussion of the question of Monopoly, secured a return of members to the Legislature who are opposed to its longer continuance. If this should prove to be the case its discussion will not have been in vain. There are other benefits which will result from this discussion, our representatives will have learned that the people's rights are not to be trampled on with impunity, that they are not to be cheated out of their rights by the venality of their servants. A monied aristocracy will also learn that the people do not bow down and worship a golden calf, that they value their rights as above price, as being received as a sacred legacy from their forefathers which it would be sacrilege to violate themselves, or suffers to be violated by others. It matters not by what party this object is attained, both parties being guilty accuse each other as being the authors, neither party being willling to own its paternity; which is good evidence at least that the people are right in stigmatyzing it is an unjust usurpation of their inalinable rights, which none but those directly interested in its continuance have the hardihood to uphold. Future action on this subject we shall watch with interest, and shall not hesitate to give warning of any evasion of this or any other question wherein the peoples rights are jeopardised.

☞ The attention of the public is requested to the prospectus of Sartain's Magazine; to be found in another column. Its peculiarities are there set forth. Commendation from us is unnecessary we would merely say to these who are unacquainted with its merits, that in our judgment it has no superior, and but few equals.

☞ The attention of the public is requested to the advertisement in another column of Hutchings Dyspepsia Bitters. The certificates thereunto attached should be read by all suffering under this complaint. E. Kirkpatrick Esq. agent for Plainfield.

THE LOCO MOTIVE ADVERTISER.—We have received a number of a paper with the above title, purporting to be published at 56 South Twelfth street, which we somewhat doubt. It bears strong evidence of being in the interest of the Camden and Amboy Monopoly–which the people have determined shall no longer control the legislation of New Jersey. It is an uphill job which it has undertaking, and one which we trust the $400,000 of the commodore will be unable to sustain. The people will not "quarrel with their bread and butter," but for it, "nor induced to dishonor the good faith of the State" by longer submiting to the unjust monopoly of their inalienable rights.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most painful accident occurred near Paterson on Saturday morning. Mr. Megler, a woodcutter, was engaged in cutting down a tree in the woods and when it was half cut through it fell. Mr. M. seeing his danger, attempted to escape, but in vain; he was knocked down by the tree and his two thigh-bones broken He remained confined under the tree for nearly three hours before the sad accident became known; the placewhere the accident happened being remote from any residence, it was not until his son brought him his dinner that it was found out. He was immediately conveyed home and surgical aid procured.

While on the way home with the wounded man, a lad (his son)fell out of the wagon and the wheels passing over his leg, fractured it dreadfully.

☞ How important and necessary is TRUTH to man's political and eternal salvation, yet how very few there are who dare honestly, sincerely, and openly advocate it? All, from the president down to the holder of the most insignificant office in the land, dare not advocate what they know or believe to be the truth, without its being warped by the party or sect to which they may belong; if they do they are ostracised and anathematised by that party or sect as unworthy of their confidence and support; such is the baneful influence of partisan politics and sectarian creeds.

General Taylor it was thought by the great mass of the people was disconnected and uncommitted to any of the parties of the country; and from his having conducted a popular war with Mexico to the entire satisfaction of the people, he was looked upon by them as a proper person to be made President of the United States. He was accordingly consulted on the subject and unhesitatingly declared that he would accept the nomination if made by the people, as upon no other conditions would he become a candidate, as he would not be the president of a party but of the people. Accordingly he was put in nomination by various bodies of men in different sections of the Union composed of all parties, they thus putting confidence in his declaration made to the many interogatories put to him by various bodies of men and by individuals, that if elected he would not be the president of a party but of the whole people, conforming his government to that of the earlier presidents. These nominations was followed up by that of the Philadelphia Convention, upon the acceptance of which he reiterated the previous declartion that he would not be the president of the Whigs or of the Democrats but of the people.

How have these declarations thus far been fulfilled? By the selection of an ultra Whig Cabinet. By the removal of all Democrats in office under the government and the appointment in their places of ultra Whigs.

If the president of the nation thus violates his pledges repeatedly given and solemnly reiterated while under the sanction of an oath to support the Constitution that he will not be the president of a party, that he will make "*Honesty*, *Capacity*, and *Fidelity* the prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of any of these qualities sufficient cause of removal;" we need not descend to the petty officers of the government to prove the declaration at the head of this article, that although TRUTH is necessary to man's political and eternal salvation yet there are very few who dare honestly, sincerely, and openly advocate it.

We might follow this sacrifice of truth throughout all the ramifications of society, to the advancement of partisan politics, to the propagation of sectarian dogmas of the various religous sects, instead of the "golded axiom" which we believe is as old as the creation of man, but which is ascribed to Christ, to "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." This maxim like the declaration that all men's rights are equal and inalienable, are so much easier preached than practised, hence we have so much declamation upon and so little practice of them. Why is this? They both commend themselves to man as reasonable and just, and are all that are necessary if strictly adhered to to make this world a terrestial paradise.—The one, declared by Christ to be all that is necessary to man's salvation, as the fulfillment of the law and the prophets. The other, as declared by as pure patriots as ever lived, to be the birthright of man. These two maxims or principles (they are but one in fact,) commend themselves to man for their simplicity and truth, perfectly in accordance with reason and justice. But in steps the selfishness and cupidity of man, the first a law of his nature indelibly imprinted in his mind by experience, for self protection and preservation; the second is the result of a false system of education which teaches him that the accumulation of wealth and power or their representatives gold and office is the only true source of happiness; hence the scramble for offices of honor and emolument both in church and state; hence the sacrifice of truth and principle to attain what all the world set so much value upon, utterly disregarding the "golden axiom" of the inalienable rights of man, or Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.

We might enlarge upon this subject in illustration and proof of what we have advanced, by showing how sectarian dogmas in the advancement of the peculiar interests of sectarianism, have run away from the fundamental principles of true religion, as set forth in the "golden axioms" above alluded to, as political partizans have from the principles of true democracy; but it is unnecessary; here is sufficient to illustrate our meaning; we would simply offer a few hints to remedy this evil.

We can conceive of but one way to arrest this alarming and growing evil which will be effectual, and that is very difficult as being necessary to begin with the reader and writer of this article.

Reader, do you wish for the melioration, elevation, and regeneration of the human race? If you do you must begin by practising that fundamental principle of true christian democracy, or true christianity, and true democracy before alluded to. Do unto others as you would have others do unto you, for upon this rests all the law and the prophets, this also is the foundation of true democracy, those alone who practice upon these principles are true christians or true democrats. Let us illustrate this a little. Are you a preacher of the gospel, or the editor of a paper, have the independence to preach or publish what you honestly concieve to be the truth, whether in accordance with the preconceived opinions of men or not. If a priest do not warp the truth into a lie to advance Presbyterianism, Methodistism, Catholicism, Baptism, or any other ism.

If an editor does not pervert facts to obtain partisan supremacy, rather seek to promote the advancement of the inalienable rights of man. If in the more independent position in society as that of a workingman, farmer, mechanic, or artizan, do not lend yourselves as the tools of designing men, to elevate themselves at your expense to be your lords and masters. Inform yourselves of the principles of your government, of all governments, that you may intelligently carry out the principles most conducive to freedom and the elevation of the human race. By thus honestly and conscientiously adhering to truth and justice, you will in the end best promote your own true interests, and soonest bring about that glorius millenium when men will do unto others as they would that others should do unto them.

☞ The great mass of the intelligent freemen of our country are very nearly agreed as to what is the true interest of the country both in its National and State policy—but interested politicians, men who make politics their trade, whereby they may live at the expense of the people's labor, are interested in continually leading them astray, by exciting them by hard names to hard thoughs of each other, that they may accomplish their own selfish ends. It is the true interest of the people to discountenance this degrading abuse as unworthy the attention of a people who should be governed by their intelligence and not by their passions.

The great fundamental principle of our government is the political equality of all men's rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, and which all men as being an integral portion of the Sovreignty of these United States should religiously maintain, as thereby best securing their own individual rights by maintaining the eqnal rights of all. By a strict adherence to this fundamental principle of our government alone can the people hope to sustain and transmit to their posterity a government truily democratic.

The great mass of the people, the workingmen, the farmers, mechanics, and artizans, who create all the wealth of a country, should stand firm and true to each other and not be cajoled out of their rights by designing men, men who under som specious pretext to benefit the people, cheat them out of their rights.

Has not every special act of incorporation that has ever been granted by our legislature been obtained under some specious pretext to benefit the people, as the Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, as the Plainfield Bank, and a thousand other special priviliges for banks, ferry companies, bridges, turnpikes, &c. &c., which special acts have always defeated the very object as held out as an inducement to grant them? Will the people ever again submit to have their inalienable rights, purchased by the blood and treasure of their patriot forefathers, and the Constitution violated by the creation of another special act.

ANOTHER CALL..—We learn that the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this city have sent a call to Rev. T. W. Chambers, of Somerville, N. J.--*Tribune.*

PROCLAMATION.
By Daniel Haines
Govenor of the State of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, it becomes a Christian people publicly to acknowledge their dependence upon Almighty God, and unitedly to render Him humbly and hearty thaks for all his benefits:

AND WHEREAS, during another year, the people of this State have been placed under peculiar obligations for the removal of the pestilence, and the restoration of health; for the abundant products of the earth, and for the peace and prosperity that prevails throughout the land:

I do, therefore, hereby set apart and appoint THURSDAY, the 29th day of Novembr next, as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer, and praise; and I respectfully recommend to all my fellow-citizens, that, abstaining from their usual employments, they assemble on that day in their respective places of public worship, to offer unto God the incense of humble and grateful praise; and to supplicate the continuance of His Goodness to us, and that he would extend the gospel of His grace, and the blessings of peace, and of civil and religious liberty to all nations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal, at the City of Trenton, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

[L. S.]

DANIEL HAINES.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The British mail steamer Hibernia reached her dock yesterday at 2 P. M. She brings London papers to the 19, and Liverpool of the 20th ult., both inclusive.

It makes one's blood start to read of the diabolical murder of Hungarian officers by the Austrian authorities. Count Batthyany, and the late Prime minister of Hungary, is one of the victims. Some 13 to 15 Hungarian Generals have perished in the same way. Everlasting shame to the nation which can thus imbrue its hands in the blood of prisoners. Surely the day of veangance will come, and *may* come sooner than is expected.

Russia, after many disasters, has gained an important advantage over the Circassians, in the capture of one of their principal fortresses. Troughout Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of France, despotism has regained its accustomed ascendancy. Popery is lifting its head as proudly as ever, and liberty, both civil and religious, is languishing. 'O rise some other sun!'

The Roman question is still pending in the French Assembly, and the result is uncertain.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—60,000 men were yesterday reviewed at San Stefano, on the coast of Marmora, by the Sultan. Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick were present. After the review both Ambassadors were honored with an audience by the Sultan.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate Odin arrived here this morning from Corfu and Athens, with despatches for Sir Stratford Canning. It is understood that the Odin is to remain here for some time under the orders of the Ambassador. Her arrival caused a great sensation. She brought the news that the English and French fleets were shortly expected at Vourlabay, near the mouth of the Dardanelles.

Turkey and Russia.

There is no later news in the European Times, the only paper that has come to hand, from Constantinople or St. Petersburgh, and of course we have got no solution of the difficulty between the Porte and the Autocrat: the general belief, however, among well informed circles, is said to be that Russia will pocket the affront, rather than provoke a colission with France and England. There is a rumor from Paris, that in consequence of the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Czar, he would gladly forego the support of the nation in behalf of Turkey. A correspondent writing from Belgrade on the 1st instant, states that the Hungarian refugees were still at Widden, ready to set out for the destination they may receive. They were divided into three camps –an Italian, a Hungarian, and a Polish one. Each camp is under the order of a colonel, and each man receives daily rations according to his grade, like the Brittish troops. Prince Alexander, of Servia, had behaved very well towards them, allowing them free passage through his territory, and provisions. Bem, Dembinski, and several others, have not only embraced Islamism, but entered the Turkish army. The Porte is said to have appointed the Isle of Candia as the residence of the refugee Magyars.

Horrible Crime, Double Murder, The Perpetrator to be Burned Alive.

St. Louis, Nov 5.—A revolting case of rape and murder took place the other day, near Palmyra. A negro belonging to Mr. Glasscock, committed violence on Miss Bright, an interesting little girl, 14 years of age, and then murdered her. For fear of being detected, the inhuman monster turned round and killed her brother, aged 11 years. The wretch has been arrested, and will be *burned alive* on Friday.

Young Barnum, who was shot in St. Louis by the French brothers Montesquieu, is much better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—To those wishing to take a periodical of a scientific nature, we would most heartily commend the Scientific American. We know of no work which furnishes such a vast amount of valuable information on scientific and utilitarian subjects, for so insignificant a sum ($2,00 per annum) as the above named journal. All will find it valuable and interesting; at least every mechanic in the land should take and *preserve* a copy.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The season of flowers and fruits has passed away, and the falling leaves, withered grass, and neglected gardens, all bear witness that

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."

It is true, at times the weather is very pleasant, and the children of Poverty rejoice that the chilling blast of Winter do not yet howl around their humble dwellings.

—*This* is one of the most glorious days of the season. Late as it is, the air is very mild, and the sun shines brightly and warmly on the open field, as well as in every nook and corner of the leafless woods. The streets are thronged with well-dressed people, on their way to church. Mistres and maid, master and servant are all clad in their best attire; and it is difficult to tell the employer from the employed. One would suppose that those who worship in *Christian* temples imagine that God had more respect to the adornment of their persons than to the clean hands and pure hearts of those who approached his altar. When will professing Christians learn that their pride is a greater hindrance to the advent of the good time—when all shall deal justly and love mercy—than aught beside?

—Yonder comes a long procession, embracing a large number of the young and beautiful; what can it mean? Ah, their downcast looks and measured tread furnish painful evidence that they are following a beloved companion to her last resting-place.

The seventeenth Summer had hardly passed over the head of Mary —— ere she drooped like a beautiful flower that has been destroyed by a worm gnawing at its heart. It makes me very Sad to see one so good and lovely fall a prey to the Destroyer. We would be almost tempted to call in question the goodness of the Creator, when we see one whose early dawn gave promise of a glorious day so suddenly overshadowed by the Spirit of Darkness did we not know that mercy and judgment are the habitations of his throne. Infinite Wisdom never errs, though our faith is often weak and our path dark. The light of eternity will reveal to us the wisdom of many of the dealings of God with us, which now appear like unnecessary chastisements.

—Let us follow in the rear of the procession, and heed the lessons we may receive in the City of the Dead. If we are not deaf and blind we may here learn the unsatisfactory nature of all earthly goods. The companions of our youth, the friends whom we loved with all our hearts, lie in the silent and dark chambers beneath our feet. *Their* work is accomplished: they are resting from their labors: and the good works they have done are registered on high. While the clergyman pronounces "Earth to earth, and dust to dust," the thought *will* arise, "Who of us who now stand around the open grave will first be borne on our companions' shoulders to the place of his last rest?" If we love our neighbor as ourself, Death will not find us unprepared let him come when or how he may. While we should not wish to shun our part in the Battle of Life it will not be unwise or unmanly to be ready when the Master calls, whether we are in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life, or even though we have reached threescore and ten.

J. C.

ILL-JUDGED ZEAL.—The Presbyterian synod of New York have issued an address to the Israelites within its district, of a character aimed to enlist the sympathies and efforts of that people in the great work of disseminating spiritual knowledge among the heathen. The appeal fully anticipates the rely which the jews will make to an address of this kind—namely, that they have no faith in many of the leading doctrines of presbyterianism, and that, therefore, they cannot form any union with it. The synod, however, considers it the duty of all, not of the heathen world, to unite in the object they propose. This object is the dissemination not only of the Bible—to which we presume the Israelites would have no objection—But the New Testament also. We do not know on what ground the Presbyterians can expect the Jews to aid in the distribution of the new Testament, and the proposition seems to us rather an impudent one. The Israelites do not believe in that book and therefore cannot consistently aid in its dissemination. If the followers of Islam were to ask the Presbyterians to aid in the distribution of the Koran among the Israelites, the followers of Calvin would feel quite indignant at the insulting proposition; and yet in fact there is no more difference between such a proposal and that which is now made by the Presbyterians. We think that the address of the Presbyterians is in extremely bad taste, and can only be excused upon the plea of immoderate and ill-judged zeal.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 27. by Rev. E. L. Ambler, Mr. Francis W. H. Estus of Plainfield, to Miss. Elizabeth Blazur of Basking Ridge.

On Sunday Eveing Nov. 4th., by Rev. Lewis Bond, Mr. Alvah Freeman to Miss Sharlet Terry, all of Plainfield.

GEORGE VANNESS'

SHAVING & HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

☞ At the old stand, next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Gentlemen please give a call. ☜

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law. R. F. BROOKS.

Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1840. [72.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

HUTCHINGS'

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC,

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action; to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do away with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceives the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY.

No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he very soon derived benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well.

The undersigned has every confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.

L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.

New York, Sept. 3. 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy: her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs: there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters; in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No 61 Fourth-st

Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st., New York, Upstairs.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield ☜

November 1849. [98.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webstor & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

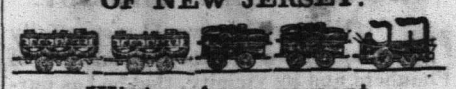
Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.



Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N.J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p. m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m. Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk. Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.

October 30. 1849. [52.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,

59] 148 Market-street Newark.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy. Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

HE invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attenrion to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done at shor notice. Give us a call. ☜ [54.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1,50 to 3,00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

54.] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufncture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

80] AGENS & Co.

No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED BLACKWOOD OF AMERICA.

An impartial press has awarded to Sartain the credit of publishing the best Magazine in America. Their decision is founded upon the established fact, that he publishes better and more varied embellishmens than any of his rivals and that pays for original contributions more than all his competitors combined, and hence has secured authors of the highest repute in America and Europe.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COMING VOLUME JANUARY, 1850.

The publishers of SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART, announce to the reading public, that whilst their Magazine for 1849 is acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other published in this country, they have made arrangements whereby the Magazine for the next year will EXCEL ALL ITS FORMER ISSUES.

The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will remain under the control of its present able Editors.

Prof. JOHN S. HART, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, of New York, who, besides articles from their own pens every month, have secured contributions from the

BEST AUTHORS

In Europe and America.

These contributions, including some of the most brilliant Magazine articles any where to be found, are entirely original, being WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR OUR MAGAZINE, and not selected from other publications.

If we cannot attract distinguished names to our list of contributors by the liberality of our prices, or the respectability of our Magazine, we assuredly shall not try to gain the appearance of it, by taking extracts from authors of great name, and so mixing them up in our table of contents, that they shall seem to be original. Among the many distinguished names in our list of contributors, may be mentioned the following,

MANY OF WHOM

WRITE FOR NO OTHER PERIODICAL.

Frederika Bremer, of Sweden, William Howitt, of England, Mary Howitt, do., R. H. Horne, do., author of "A new spirit of the Age," "Orion," &c., Silverpen, the popular contributor to "Eliza Cook's Journal," the author of "Mary Barton," Henry W. Longfellow, Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., N. P. Willis, Miss C. M. Sedgewick, George H. Boker, John Neal, J. Russell Lowell, Francis J Grund, Joseph R. Chandler, Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., Mrs L. H. Sigourney, Prof. Alden, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Rev. John Todd, D.D., Mrs. Francis S. Osgood, Rev. Albert Barnes, Mrs. L. M. Child, Prof. Rhoads, Mrs. Anne C. Lynch, Park Benjamin, Mrs. C. M. Butler, Henry T. Tuckerman, Miss Eliza L. Sproat, Hery William Herbert, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Edgar A. Poe, Prof. Moffat, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., "Edith May," Augustine J. Duganne, Caroline May, Richard Willis, Alfred R. Street, Charles J. Peterson, George S. Burleigh, C. H. Wiley, Charles G. Leland, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Miss E. Bogart, Miss E. A. Starr, John H. Hopins, T. S. Arthur, G. G. Foster, Mrs. Mary S. Whitaker. R. H. Stoddard, Eugene Lies, Richard Grant White Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Miss Harriet Farley, Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D. Wm. D Lewis, Mrs. E. H. Swift, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Miss Alice Carey, Francis De H. Janvier, Mrs Mary Hughs, Miss Maria J. B. Browne, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, Mrs. F. M. Brotherson, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. J. L. Gray.

NO SECOND-HAND WORN-OUT PLATES

APPEAR IN THIS MAGAZINE.

Mr. SARTAIN has entire control of the PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT, and beside embellisements from his own burin, he will be assisted by some of the BEST ARTISTS OF THIS COUNTRY.

WORN-OUT LONDON STEEL ENGRAVINGS, WHICH ARE FREELY USED BY SOME PERIODICALS, will not find their way into the pages of 'SARTAIN,' under any circumstances. There would be a vast saving to the Publishers in using such plates, as they can be purchased at almost any price, from $25 down to the price of the metal. We aim to give the best, both in Literature and Art.

THE FASHIONS

Fashion Plates are of the nature of news. The lady who wishes to dress frshionably, does not ask what was worn, but what is worn. She does not want in 1849 the fashions of 1848, nor in December those of of August. Paris is the acknowledged centre of the mode, whence all fashions primarily originate. Any periodical which employs a process of "Americanizing" them, that requires from three to six months, can only be compared to a newspaper that should persist in importing its files of foreign news by the old line of Liverpool packets, or hire a man at great "extra" expense to bring the news on foot from New Orleans, instead of using the Steamer and the Telegraph. By the method we have adopted, a cut, giving the Fashions with the minutest accuracy, can be completed in three or four days after the arrival of te steamer. To execute the same on steel, and then color it, for a large edition, requires as many months. Of this we had a striking proof during the issue for 1849, by which we gave the FASHIONS THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AHEAD OF OUR COMPETITORS! Our plan enables us also to furnish triple the number of plates, thus furnishing four readers with all the prevailing modes of Paris and London. Instead of a single plate with two figures, we often give three or four plates, with eight or ten distinct figures, each exhibiting a seperate costume.

NEW FEATURES.

We have many features and improvements entirely new in Magazine publishing, which will be introduced into the forthcoming volume. We do not design, however, to solicit support to SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE by promises. Assured of the confidence manifested in our enterprise by a liberal and discriminating public in more than tripling the original subscription list in a single year, we close our Prospectus for the New Volume, by referring the public to a few of the thousand notices of our brethren of the press, promising only that there shall be no diminution on our part, either in exertion or expense, to merit a continued and increased patronage.

TERMS: Single Copies 25 cents.

One Copy $3 per Annum, and a premium of either a portrait of the late Ex-Presidents James K. Polk, William Henry Harrison, Group of the Washington Family, General Taylor, Benjamin West or Henry Clay. Either of these Engravings is worth alone $3. Two Copies $5 per Annum, and either of the above premiums to each subscriber.

Five Copies $10 per Annum, and an extra Magazine and one of the premiums to the agent or person getting up the Club.

Having made an arrangement with the publishers for copies of the elebrated mezzotinto Picture, "THE DATH-BED OF JOHN WESLEY," we make the following LIBERAL OFFER!

One copy of the Magazine one year, and the Wesley Print, $3, or 20 copies of the WESLEY PRINT, and Nine copies of Sartains Union Magazine for $20.

Remember, the impressions are not from a worn-out English plate, but from a new plate engraved in the highest style of the art. Those sending their money early will get proof impressions.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

Any new subscriber, sending us Five Dollars prior to the 1st of February 1850, shall receive in retura full setts of Sartain's Magazine for 1849 and 1850, and two volumes of Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine, and the Washington or Taylor print, thus securing upwards of 3000 pages of literary matter, and upwards of 400 engravings for $5.

The post town sending the largest number of mail subscribers for the year 1850, prior to the 1st of April next, together with the advance payment, will be entitled, gratis, to the same number of Sartain's Magazine, for the year 1851. For the second largest list each subscriber will be entitled to one of our premium plates. Remember, these plates are of a large size, and suitable for a parlor ornament.

Persons wishing to get up a club, will be supplied with a specimen number, by writing for it, and paying the postage. TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Address

JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

FREE SCHOOL.

MR. DAVISON'S Free School is now in operation in the Village School House. Colored Children now avail yourself of the privilege, the school is now open for your reception. He returns thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,

332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE STATE.

IS NOW OPEN, with the most extensive assortment in the city of Newark, of RICH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, SCOTCH PLAID LONG SHAWLS, with Five "Cartons" of Lyons ("best" all wool) BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, purchast in the Auction Room—about half of the original cost to import. They are the greatest bargains ever offered in New Jersey, with a large stock of

Rich Dress Goods, Merino's, Coburg's and Parramatto's English Prints and Ginghams, Cassimers and Satinets, Flannels and Blankets.

DOMESTIC'S, the largest stock in New Jersey, selling at New York Wholesale prices, by the Bale, Piece or Yard, as we received them direct from the manufactory and the only agents for the State, of New Jersey at the "BROADWAY BRANCH."

N. B. Auction Goods, opening daily, a large lot of Drapery's from auction this morning, with many other styles of Goods, very cheap, at

BASSETTS, opposite the Park, 182 Broad st.

55] Newark.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,

FREDERICK H. BRYAN,

Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.

Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold. Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some Kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

The Weekly Republic.

THE undersigned will commence the pulication of a new Democratic Weekly Newspaper, bearing this title, on the 14th November, 1849.

It will be of large size; printed on good stout paper, from handsome new type. It will be mailed to subsbribers at the low price of.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—in advance.

In addition to strong, sound Democratic ORIGINAL ARTICLES, it will contain selections from all the best Democratic journals in the country, showing the state of public feeling on every topic of interest that attracts the attention of the pubiic.

All the Local News of the City of New-York will be fully given in the columns of THE WEEKLY REPUCLIC, as well as the General News---both Domestic and Foreign. A writer who wields a powerful pen will furnish us, by every steamer, a letter from london, which will keep the readers of The Republic fully apprised of the state of Europe, and give a truthful account of the progress of liberal opinions in all parts of the Old World; unwarped and unbiased by passing through the tory journals of England or the papers of the Continent; emasculated by the rigors of the censorship.

A full and truthful account of the state of the Produce Market will also be given and the state of the Money Market and Sales of Stocks, will like wise be accurately chronicled in the weekly Republic.

Letters containing subscriptions, or any other business—in all cases post paid—to be addressed to

E. P. WILLIAMS, Republic Office,
82 Nassau street, New-York.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

** Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer,

by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.
LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator–The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings,

of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

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☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1849. NO. 48.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

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December 21, 1848.

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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

The inducements to dishonesty and hypocracy as held out by the world, are greater than those which are offered to honesty and virtue; hence the ignorant and superficial are led astray by its flattering allurements.

He who flatters wealth and titles with fawning and servility, he who in the place of his own knowledge and judgment pays the most defference to the dictum of party, he who blindly submits to the sectarian dogmas of priests, in place of the more weighty matters of truth, of love, of justice, in his dealings with his fellow man, are considered by the world as the most honest, the most religious, and the best men; while those who acknowledge no merit in wealth, no religion in profession, no truth that contradicts the evidence of their own senses, no divine right of kings and priests, no rule of life that is not in accordance with that golden axiom "do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," are proscribed like its author as infidels, as having no rights, and as only worthy to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to those whose chicanery have placed them above the honest and deserving. Need we wonder longer that men are dishonest, that they are hypocrites, when every inducement is held out for them to be so?

Take for example that person crossing the street yonder, you all know him, he lives in a fine house, has fine furniture and wears costly and fashionable clothes.—Does *he* "owe no man any thing?" Ask the carpenter who built his house, the tailor who made his coat, the merchant who furnished the cloth; all will tell you they cannot get their pay; yet his favors are courted, he is a member of the church, and to all outward appearance in the worlds treatment of him an honest and an honorable man; he may equivocate, aye he may lie as he has done numberless times in his promises to pay the tailor, the shoemaker, the carpenter, and the merchant; yet he is courted and flattered while honest poverty is "passed by on the other side." All know this is not exaggeration, every persons experience corroborates it, yet if he acknowledge the powers that be, whether in his own judgmet they are of God or not he is courted, flattered, trusted; while he who lives by the sweat of his brow, who pays his debts, and therefore does not have a fine house, or fine or fashionable clothes, because he is cajoled, cheated, lied out of his just dues and rights by the dishonest pharisee, he is treated with contumely, and because he is independent enough to hold such characters at their just estimation, he is anathematised and consigned to—no one knows where. C.

The election in New Jersey has resulted beyond doubt in the triumph of the so-called anti-monopolists. But they have only triumphed in name; in principle they have declared their bankruptcy, and their representatives will never perform the act for which they were virtually elected. A set of demagogues, kicked out by both of the political parties, have managed to ride into power upon an impulse of the people, to enjoy for a term the spoils of office, when they will be stripped of their hypocritical plumes, and execrated as unmitigated cheats. The just elected Legislature of New Jersey will no more think or dare to repeal the Charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, than they would dare to violate the Constitution of the United States. The members are no doubt chuckling in their sleeves at this moment over the clap-trap by which they have gotten the votes of the people; and if there were no United States Constitution in the way of their repudiation, it would not require a vast amount of money to make the New Jersey Legislature in spite of pledges, supple to any purpose.—*N. Y. Sun.*

That is, provided they are of the same kidney as the New York Sun, men who were connected with the Plainfield Bank do not stand at trifles—we wonder what the company paid for those extra Sun's distributed at Somerville N. J., and for the above paragraph? As they have generally speculated on a large scale, it doubtless requires a lare sum to make them so "supple to any purpose."

Wheeling Suspension Bridge.

The Wire Suspension Bridge, at Wheeling, Va., over the Ohio River, is completed, as we learn from the Wheeling papers, and the scientific and daring engineer Charles Ellett, Jr., has added another laurel to his chaplet of honor, in thus having successfully erected the longest suspension bridge in the world, an honor to our country, and especially to the good folks of Wheeling; to one of her respected citizens, James Baker, Esq., we are indebted for a very neat pamphlet of Mr. Ellett's on the subject, from which we derive the following particulars, and perhaps we may say more about it at some other time.

The flooring is supported by 12 cables of iron each cable 4 inches in diameter, composed of 550 strands of No. 10 wire, and is 1,380 feet long, and from centre to centre of the abutments, the flooring is 1,010 feet long, 24 feet wide, with two foot-ways, each 3 1-3 feet, and an intermediate carriage way 17 feet wide. The cables rest on iron rollers placed on the summits of the towers, the movements of which will relieve the towers of the strain, and are anchored into the heavy masonry of the wing walls at each end of the bridge. The length of the wood-work which rests on the cables, is 960 feet; its weight 546 lbs. per lineal foot, or 524,160 pounds, or 262 tons in the whole. The weight of each lineal foot of the 12 cables, composed of 6,600 strands, is 330 pounds, making, with the weight of timber, bolts, castings, suspenders, &c., 920 lbs per lineal foot, or 441 tons as the permanent weight of the bridge itself. Above its own weight the bridge is constructed to support the greatest transitory weight that is ever likely to be, or we may say, can possibly be brought upon it, such as two columns of teams and the sides loaded with men, so as to weigh, jointly, 297 tons, or the average weight of 4,000 men, and the strength of the bridge is calculated to support three times the amount of tension that ever can be brought to bear upon it. This bridge will no doubt last long as a monument of American skill and enterprise.—*Scientific American.*

"There are over a thousand princes in Germany, great and small, who receive annually from the people over two hundred millions of dollars; while a laborer works eighteen hours out of twenty-four for seventy-two cents per week."

This system of robbery is called "government protection," and the workers in America will yet be as severely robbed unless they take the reins of government into their own hands, and give every man his natural rights. It matters not whether robbers are called princes, or lawyers, doctors, priests, or republican officers, so long as their acts are the same. Here in this Union, every year witnesses an increase of officers and an increase in the amount of salaries, which were in the beginning too high by one half, and the workers submit to it, vote for it throw up their caps and hurraw about it, and then toil like slaves to foot the bills of expense!—*Portland Pleasure Boat.*

FILING NEWSPAPERS.—How easy it would be, and how much satisfaction would be derived from it, and how much more orderly and business like would it look, if people would just file and preserve their papers after reading them. It is true yesterday's paper may be a very stale affair, but keep it for your grandchildren to read and he will find it a richer treat than wine of the same age.—[Pic.

A QUEER PARTY.—A paper published at Akron, Ohio, states that some time since a party of gentlemen and their ladies, from that village visited a place of refreshment in Middleburgh, where they passed a short time, and after they departed, a boy about the house, who had occasion to enter the room several times during their stay, remarked that "they were the queerest gals he ever see'd, cause when there were chairs enough in the room for them to sit on, the tarnal critters would sit on the boys' laps."

"My love, you don't look so handsome as common, lately."

"I know it but how can one afford to be beautiful when paint is so dear?"

INDIAN LITERATURE.—The Chippeway Indian Chief Ka-ge-ga-gah-bowh, (who delivered a lecture on Indian customs at Laing's Hall,) several of whose letters from the Far West have lately appeared in the Journal of Commerce is about to publish, 'A Narrative of the Traditional History of the Ojibeway Nation,' and a volume of 'Legends and Tales of the Forest.' The latter will comprise about twenty-five Legends and Tales, among which is the following:

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE THUNDER'S NEST—AN INDIAN LEGEND. By G. Copway, or Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh, Ojibeway Nation.

Wild fancies have wrought out wild stories in the wigwam. The following, which was related to me, will impart some information relative to the Indian's idea of Thunder.

Once upon a time when no wars had existed among men, the only thing they feared was a great bird which was occasionally seen moonlight nights. When it was seen in the day time, its presence was usually followed by the visitation of some great misfortune upon any one who should chance to see it.

These monstrous birds were supposed to have their nest somewhere, and great anxiety existed to know its location, as well as to learn somewhat of the nature of the bird. But no one seemed to have been fortunate enough to discover the resort of these great birds, which were called Ah-ne-me-kexg (Thunder.)

There lived on the Northern shore of Lake Superior an indian warrior, who, from his childhood, had been noted for being a wise and sedate man. It was supposed by many that he would some day go on a great exploit, as none were like him for courage, wisdom, and prudence.

As he was returning from one of his hunting expeditions, the night came on sooner than he expected, and darkness gathered around, while he was a great distance from his home. On his way he was obliged to traverse the ice on lake and river. The moon arose clear and bright as ever it shone to light a traveler's path. On his back was the beaver, and in his hand the tried and trusty spar with which he had captured it.

As he was crossing the last lake on his way home, the shadow of some great object passed before him, and he soon saw approaching a great bird, which in a momentcaught him, and all he had, and arose.

The bird carried him Westward, far above the earth, yet not so far as to prevent him from seeing it, and what was taking place upon it. After travelling a great distance, they came in view of a high hill, upon which were no trees, but there stood South one bold, barren rock.

As they neared it, the bird endeavored to dash him upon one side of this great rock, but as it did this, the old Indian so placed his spear that he was not injured in the least degree. At last he was thrown upon the place were the young birds were; he heard fierce thunders over his head, and found himself left to the mercy of the young. Soon they began to peck his head, when he, finding them helpless, ventured to make battle with them. The Indian warrior arose and soon found they were too much for him. Whenever they winked, a flash of lightning would pass from their eyes, and so scorch him as to burn his hands and face.

The birds were quite small, and were not old enough to do much execution.

He by persevereance gained the mastery over them, and finally killed both with his spear. He dragged one of them to the edge and rolled it over the precipice. He took the skin from the other; then looking around, discovered that he was near the Northwest end of Lake Superior. He threw the carcase from him, and after filling his pipe with Ke-ne-ke-nick and tobacco, and drawing one or two whiffs, he held it in his hand and pointing with the stem to four corners of the heavens, offered up a prayer, which he believed was heard. He got inside of the young Thunder-Skin, sewed himself in it, and rolled down the rocks. Tumbling from rock to rock, the feathers of the skin in which he was sewed, bore him on its wings, and a fews days flight carried him near the spot from whence he was taken ten days before. His wife and children were mourning his loss, for they had seen him taken from the ice. They were sure that he had been taken away by some mysterious spirit; but when he thus returned he surprised them by bringing to his chidren the hearts of the young Thunders. He broiled them, and as he did so the fire made a crackling noise. (Children are told now, when the fire makes a noise, that the hearts of young Thunders are broiling in it.

The next summer the mountain West of Mushelugachtong, on Lake Superior was continually enveloped in flames and heavy clouds, for there the nest of the Thunders rested before mankind went in such crowds; since, the great birds are seen but seldom, but are often heard in the skies. They fly higher than they then did. Then they lived on mankind, but now they subsist on wild game of the forests. They wink, and the fire flashes from their eyes. They now live on the Ah-sin-wah-gorig, (Rocky Mountains,) in the West and you hear them pass over your heads, towards the East, on their way to the Sea; for they live on serpents since they have been subdued by man, and had it not been for them, there would have been a vast number of serpents.

Boot and Shoe Convention.

A Convention was recently held in this City at Judson's Hotel for the purpose of forming an association on the old plan of manufacturing, but the Chairman J. R. Pidkin, Esq., stated that having heard of a new system, introduced into Massachusetts, he was induced to enquire into it, and the result was, that they concluded to postpone the starting of the company till they were able to begin right, and upon a broader scale. The plan proposed was that of Manufacturing by "teams," that is upon the well established princible of division of labor, which has been so successful in England. Instead of having one man to make an entire shoe, there will be 15 makers each, every man having his own department. One man cuts out the sole the shape of the foot by a single stroke of an instrument, and by another stroke the edge is pared, another man puts on the van, another drives the pegs, and so on. There was one boy, 12 years of age, in the estabsishment of Bigelow & Co., Marlborough, Mass., who commenced to peg in April, and from the 1 st to the 14th of June he earned at the rate of $12 per month, and on the 15th he earned $15 and his board, having pegged 35 pairs in a day. He knew an instance of another boy, in New Haven, who pegged 11 pairs a day for his schooling and boarding, and on Saturday when there was no school, he pegged 30 pairs. In one of these factories a Frenchman was able te earn $35 per month and board, by putting in the vans. One house was manufacturing $250,000 worth a year, another $500,000 worth, and in Mass. there were $18,000,000 worth manufactured annually; yet the demand was greater than the supply, and there was an ample field in New York for the investment of capital and the enjoyment of the surplus labor—hence the American Union Association was set on foot.

We believe that the brothers Bigelow, of Marlborough, Mass., have commenced he manufacture in this city, and there can be no doubt of their success, owing to the ingenuity and enterprise enlisted in the business.—*Sci. American.*

A SCRAP FOR DEBATING SOCIETIES.—At a debating club not far off, the question was discussed, whether there is more happiness in the possession or pursuit of an object? and was decided no doubt in favor of the following: 'Mr. President,' said the orator, 'spose I was courtin' a gal, and she was to run away, and I was to run arter her, wouldn' I be happier when I cotched her than when I was running arter her?'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, November 15, 1849.

Does the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New Jersey guarantee to the people equal rights? If they do, and these rights are inalienable, as they were declared to be by those who asserted and maintained them, then how can the legislature, the representatives of the people, who are sworn to protect and defend the constitution, legislate away an inalienable right? Shall we be told that because they did pass such an act, although violating the Constitution, and the oath which they had taken to support it, that because it was accepted and acted on for a longer or a shorter time, that therefore it has become a right? Wherefore the use of a Constitution if it may thus be evaded and set at defiance by an act of the legislature, who possess no powers other than those delegated to them by the people through the Constitution? An inalienable right cannot be delegated away, not even by the largest possible majority, because this is made the fundamental basis of our government, thus securing the rights of the minority inviolate; which principle we trust will ever make it imperishable; every man being an integral portion of its sovereignty, enjoying equal rights under equal laws, is equally bound to protect it. He who would ask for more is a tyrant, he who submits to less is a slave.

If this doctrine is correct—and we trust no true republican will dispute it—then are all exclusive privileges unconstitutional—whatever is not open to all upon equal condtions, as under a general law is of this character, and will be declared by the people when made fully aware of their rights by education, null and void.

The great mass of the intelligent people of the State of New Jersey are fully sensible of the importance of these rights, as is evident by their recent agitation of them; and as both parties at the recent election professed to be opposed to monopolies and pledged themsleves against all exclsive priviles, we trust the people will hold them to their pledges.

The people of New Jersey have determined that this incubus on her energies—which not only has the monopoly of the right of way across the State, but has also the audacity to otherwise interfere in the legislation of the State, making all other measures subsidiary to their interests, thereby setting at naught the freewill and mandate of the people—shall be done away—and as both parties courted their suffrages as being *par-excellence* the anti-monopoly party, and as some of both parties have been elected by assuming this to be the cause of the people, and that they are its champions—we trust they will unite together to be, as they justly should be, the protectors and defenders of the people's rights.

We also trust there will be no special act passed—as it has ever been, by special acts, through some plausible pretext to benefit the people, that they have been cheated out of their rights—that the few have been enabled to live without labor, at the expense and labor of the many—this has ever been the great source of corrupt legislation—will the people longer suffer its continuance?

As the members elect are all committed against this species of legislation, and in favor of general laws, we shall look with much confidence for a general railroad law, a general banking law, also a general law as applicable to all manufacturing purposes requiring an act of incorporation—to free schools, ferry privileges, bridges, turnpikes, or plank roads, temperance houses, taverns, charitable institutions, &c. &c., Shall we have them?—we shall see.

The Result in New Jersey.

The Senate comprises 16 members, of which we have *ten*, just a majority. In the House of 58 members, the Whigs have 33, including the Passaic Assemblymen who were elected on Union tickets, one being and old Whig member, and the other said to be a Whig—which gives a majority of 9 on joint ballot.

The Whig majority on joint ballot last year was 25, viz: 5 in the Senate; House 20.—*Newark Sentinel.*

ABSENCE OF MIND.—It is related of a certain magistrate living in the valley of Conuecticut, who was so fascinated by the appearance of a pretty lady witness before his court that instead of the Blble, he presented his face to kiss. He never discovered his mistake, till his wife, who happened to be present, gave him a rushing box on the ear.

We have been informed by Mr. Peabody, a very respectable old gentleman living on the road leading to Rahway, about two miles from this village, that his house was violently assaulted on Sunday morning last between 12 and 2 o'clock, by some young rowdies of this place.—They broke in the door and window and demanded something to drink, they also overturned a cask of Buckwheat at the door, threw some wash-tubs down the well and otherwise maltreated him. They finally, after repeated remonstrance departed.

How long must the citizens of this place and vicinity submit to these outrages? We understand that most of the outrages of this description are done by some six or eight boys from 14 to 16 years of age. Shall the peace and quiet of our village, the property and perhaps lives of its citizens, be thus jeopardized by a few worthless vagabonds? Must we wait until some act of incendiaryism or murder is committed before there is any exertions made to anate these disgraceful acts. We would recommend the citizens to contribute a fund, sufficient to employ a private watch, until they shall be detected, and also for prosecution, as most generally these outrages are committed upon those least likely to resent them.

Burglary.

The premises of Mr. John Briant, Manufacturer of Clothing, in this village, were entered on Wednesday night 7th inst, supposed by false keys, and robbed of about $1,000 worth of ready made Clothing; as also the store of French & Bryan communicating with the former by a door, of some pieces of Cloth. No discovery has yet been made of the thieves or goods. One hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of the goods and conviction of the thief.

Joseph Cowan, of New Market, and Michael Field, of Somerville, were arrested on suspicion; they were examined before Elias Kirkpatrick Esq.; the former was discharged, and the latter gave bail for his appearance on the 26th. inst. for further examination.

Theodore Boice was also arrested on Tuesday night at Gateville, at the house of his brother-in-law, James McCullough, who denied his being there, and resisted those who attempted to arrest him. McCullough will also be arrested, and both be examined this (Wednesday) afternoon.

Elections.

Election Day is not now what it once was. We reccollect when the polls were surrounded by crowds of thousands eagerly wating to deposite their ballots. We remember when election-day might wtih propriety have been called riot-day and intoxication day; and when as a consequence liquor-venders marked it with a white stone. Now, thanks to temperance, and some very judicious regulation on the part of our Aldermanic Fathers, the elections are characterized by neither rioting, nor drunkenness. All is orderly; and though torchlight processions with fife and drum may form a lively evening picture, though some excitable spirits may celebrate the hollday with too little regard for sobriety, these are exceptions, and not the rule.

One cannot help wondering, on comparing the number of those entitled to vote with those that do go to the polls, to find so great a discrepancy. The inference is plain; there are many, perhaps a majority of voters, that do not avail themselves of their rights of suffrage. The whole system by which both parties couduct these matters; the outrageous manner in which nominations are bought and sold; the notorious corruption employed to elect the candidates on both sides; the humiliating coutrol which a few artful and intriguing demagogues exercise over the masses; have become so evident, so gross, and disgusting, that many an honest man shuns the polls, and refuses to vote, lest he be deemed guilty of abetting so vile a system. Our whole plan of nominations and elections, of committees and cliques, needs expurgation. The people of America do NOT elect their rulers! it is the demagogue, the petty and pitiful committee-man that does it. When will the people cast off this yoke, and make their own selections? When will they vindicate their boasted freedom, and throw off a despotism, unworthy of men!—*Literary American.*

☞ Captain Yard, formerly of Trenton in this State, has been elected to the N. Y. Legislature on the Democrat ticket in Kings County, L. I. by about 30 majority.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Russia, alarmed by the hostile attitude of France and England, has expressed a willingness to settle the difficulty with Turkey, without a recourse to arms. This is what we predicted, being the most prudent course the Emperor could adopt; but, at the same time, it is a humiliating blow to Russia—coming, as she did, fresh from the field of victory in Hungary, it is worse. This positive declaration of war against Turkey, in case the Hungarian refugees were not delivered up, has been arrested by the demonstrations of England and France, and Russia will forever be paralyzed in her warlike demonstrations, and her uplifted arm arrested by those two powers, whenever pride or ambition induce her to violate the rights of other powers. For Europe and civilization it is a triumph, for Russia a humiliating blow, and a merited one.

The pope had not yet returned to Rome, and it was reported that a Neapolitan Army of 18,000 men had arrived at Andradoia on the frontiers of the Roman States, and that another corps of 14,000 men was expected to join them. So large an army as 32,000 men, looks as if the Pope relied for aid to sustain him in Naples and probably Spain. General Zuchi has resigned, on the ground that he was engaged to serve a constitutional and not an absolute Government. Great excitement prevails, in Rome. Several have been arrested for singing the Marseillese in the streets—others to avoid arrest recite revolutionary passages. Placards appear with enormous letters of 'Death to the priests.' 'Death to the Rea Triumvirate.'

The lives of several French officers have been in danger. These events may account for the necessity of a powerful army in the vicinity of Rome to preserve order.

The Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy debate, voted in favor of the appropriations for the Roman war by a majority, of 299—the large majority, however, was to sustain the credit of the French government without approving the war.

The cholera had ceased in Paris. The movements of France in relation to Turkey appear to be unanimously approved by the people. The French fleet, consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates and steamers, with 8000 men and 600 guns was under weigh for the Derdanelles. The English squadron has left the Adryatic for the neighborhood of the Derdanelles, under the command of Admiral Parker. The Austrian fleet of frigates and brigs has also sailed for the Derdanelles. At Sebastapool there was a Turkish squadron of 26 vessels, only four hours sail from the Borpherus—all this naval display will be rendered useless by the settlement of the questions. The Emperor of Austria has ordered the executions of the Hungarian officers to cease, in consequence of which the tiger Haynan has resigned his post. They are still making arrests in Hungary, and punishing the insurgents severely.

In England all is quiet and prosperous, and in Ireland a better condition of affairs is apparent. Mr. and Mrs. Manning have been convicted of the murder of Patrick O'Conner, and sentenced to be executed; of their guilt no doubts are entertained. Mrs. Manning is represented to be a woman connected, in a subordinate station, with noble families, and a woman of considerable mental power, and is considered a vulgar transcript of Lady Mackbeth. She was quite violent on the verdict and the sentence being passed, and asserted her innocence.—*N. Y. Republic.*

Louisiana Elections.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1849.

There is no doubt of the election of Walker, the demoeratic candidate for Governor.

The Congressional delegation, it is believed, will Stand the same as in the last Congress.

Election for Congress in Virginia.

WHEELING, VA., Nov. 12. 1849.

The elections for a member of Congress in the Wheeling district, in the place of A. Neuman, deceased, has resulted in the choice of Col. T. S. Haymond, whig.

☞ WISCONSIN held her Election on the same day with ours—The vote is very tight. Gov. Dewey, democrat, is reelected of course, and his party have everything.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—Boston has gone Whig by 3,200 majority, (1,000 less than last year.) Returns have been received from 60 towns, which indicate that Gov. Briggs will fall short of an election some 1,200 votes

The House of Representatives is largely Whig.

Palfrey has been defeated for Congress.

Philips's vote will be 10,000 smaller than last year; Boutwell's will be larger.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTIONS.—The Senate is still in doubt. If the democrats elect in the Onondaga and Schoharie districts, it will be a *tie!*

The House is in the like predicament—though with perhaps a prospect of a democratic majority. At the worst, the democrats may tie the whigs there also.—*Albany Argus of Monday.*

The Duty and privilege of Man.

What a world of peace and purity this would be if all were just what they should be in all respects! Is it not strange, when all needful good is within the reach of man, that he cannot enjoy it rationally? Think, dear reader what a brotherhood there would be if each and all made the 'golden rule' the foundation of all their thoughts, words and acts, and if each and all were in all respects doing unto others just as they would have others do unto them. The first result would be to overthrow the whole system of carnal government in every State and Nation; all penal law would cease, for a universal obedience to the law of right would end all crime, would destroy all selfishness, would cause all to labor for the universal good:—all taxation that is consuming the heart's blood of honest industry would end.

Again, all the race would possess and enjoy, unmolested, their natural right to the soil, and the use of all the natural elements, whereby they would be enabled to procure the means of subsistence without drudging in slavery to pay the powerful for the use of their natural rights, which are now wrenched from them. Every man could then sit under his own vine, with no monopolist nor landlord to exact the products of his toils. Each and all would conscientiously perform their own proper part of the labors of life, so that one portion would not, as now, be compelled to support the other portion in idleness and splendor. The toiling would then find it necessary to toil but just enough for health and exercise, and would enjoy all sufficient opportunities for the improvement of their higher nature, and would thus ennoble themselves and each other, and rise to a more pure and perfect state; and such as are now killing precious time, or destroying themselves and each other with dissipation for want of honest employment, being conscientiously required to perform their proper share of labor, would be saved from the evils of idleness that are now operating for their ruin.

Obedience to the 'golden rule' or law of right, would put an end to all wars and fightings. The earth would no longer be drenched with the heart's blood of brother warring with brother—widowed mothers would no longer be multiplied by the sword, to sweep over their fartherless babes—cities would no longer fall before the horrid ravages of deadly hate, and the time and means of the vast multitudes that are now engaged in war, would be appropriated in a manner that would change the wilderness to a garden and cause the desert to blossom as the rose. All envyings, back-bitings and evil surmises would cease, and universal love and kindness would cover the earth as the waters do the sea. O! there would be songs of gladness from East to West, and From the North to the ends of the earth. No mind can calculate the vast amount of good that woald flow from obedience to the 'golden rule.'

Reader, canst thou not see and understand that man has implanted in him the love of eternal right, which if obeyed, would lead him to do as he would be done by? and dost thou not se that universal obedience to that law would produce the glorious results that I have so feebly described? Then why not obey it? Say not that this law would change this weary world to a paradice if all would obey it, *but* as all will not, thou must hobble along in the same old way? Make no such excuses, for *thou* canst obey, if all others go wrong and in thy obedience thou shalt find heaven in thy own family,—yea the influence of thy example shall be felt upon thy neighbors, and spread its power farther and farther as time rolls on, for 'Truth is mighty and must and will prevail.' It is only by this *individual* obeyance to the law of right that the universal brotherhood will eventually be established, and each and all are required to perform their own part without waiting for others to lead them;—'behold *now* is the acceptable time, *now* is the day of salvation to thee if thou wilt but embrace and improve the means.—*Portland Pleasure Boat.*

YELLOW SCUM.—A woman who had taken milk of a neighbor for several years saw fit to change her milkman. He had always watered his milk, but having recently 'become hopefully pious,' left off cheating his customers, and gave them good milk. The old lady regretted to part with him, but as his milk was so changed for the worse, as she thought, she could not endure it any longer.

'I am sorry to part with you,' said she, 'but for a week past, your milk has had a dirty yellow scum on it, and I don't want any more of it.'

COMING WITHIN ONE OF IT.—'Did you intend to hit me, sir?' said a gentleman dining at the Lake a few days since, as a sweet potatoe came slap on the side of his head, thrown by a person a little below.

'Beg your pardon, sir, I did not. I intended to have hit the person sitting next you, who is a friend of mine.'

'Well, you made a pretty good shot, considering,' said a half-intoxicated wag close by 'You came within one of it, any how.,

TAKE NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern.—I hereby forbid any person trusting my wife Martha Wilson on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

ZACHARIAH J. WILSON.

November 14. 1849.

FOR THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

SONNET.

Yes! thou art gone from Earth—but not within
the tomb,
We think of thee—(the silent darksome gloom.
Would chill the soul,) but with assurance given,
We follow thee—by seraph's led to Heaven.

But oh—what words can tell the anguish wild—
That rends the bosom, of thy stricken'd child!
Methinks I feel the ice-cold touch e'en now—
As when I bathed the death-damp from thy brow!
Oh, not in vain is this bereavement given,
It calls by love, the wayward up to Heaven:—

Each pious sentence from thy lips that fell,
Hath bound my spirit with a holy spell—
Each thought was uttered with a voice as sweet,
As angels use—or spirits when they meet.
The cross Oh! Father assist me now to bear,
All radiant with a dying Mother's prayer.—

Oh! spirit of the loved, and sainted come,
A visiting angel, to thy lonely home;
And with the influence of celestial birth,
Cheer the lone way of those thou loved and left
on earth,
And when "the last of earth," with us shall be.
O may we spend Eternity with thee!

ANNETTA.

Plainfield, 11th mo. 12th. 1849.

Four Weeks Later from California.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The news is of the highest interest. There are about one hundred thousand persons in the mines; their average earnings are about three dollars per day each.

American gold dollars sell in San Francisco at $3 a piece.

The Convention at Nonterey, was still in session, organizing a State constitution for California, and it was supposed, would finish its labors about the 6th of October. So far as completed, and what may be considered as the settled opinion of the majority, and will doubtless, form a part of the constitution, may be summed up as follows:—

Pueblo San Jose had beed agreed upon as the permanent seat of government.

Slavery is for ever prohibited.

Free negroes are not permitted to enter the state.

The right of suffrage is extended to all free white male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, after six months residence in the state, and thirty days in the district; to all mexican citizens of California at the ratification of the treaty, (Indians, negroes and the descendants of negroes excepted.)

All officers of the state to be elected by the people after the first one to four years, during which time they will be appointed by the Governors, &c.

The constitution will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection on the 7th of November. At the same time an election will be held for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives of the state Legislature, and two Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

The Legislature will convene in December, and elect two senators to Congress, and proceed to organize a state government forthwith.

Banks of discount are prohibited, and banks of deposit are strictly guarded, by making the stockholders liable, &c.

The boundary agreed upon includes all Alta California; but an effort would be made to confine it to the Sierra Nevada on the East.

The judiciary will consist of a superior or appellate court, three judges, circuit courts and county courts. In all other respects, the constitution will conform, at least in spirit, to several of our state constitutions. From all I could learn, the constitutions of Iowa and New York were regarded as the special models.

Pay of delegates to Convention, $16 per day; interpeters, $25 per day; and clerks, from $20 to $25 per day.

The Senate will probably consist of 14, and the House of 36 members.

PROCLAMATION.

By Daniel Haines

Govenor of the State of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, it becomes a Christian people publicly to acknowledge their dependence upon Almighty God, and unitedly to render Him humbly and hearty thaks for all his benefits:

AND WHEREAS, during another year, the people of this State have been placed under peculiar obligations for the removal of the pestilence, and the restoration of health; for the abundant products of the earth, and for the peace and prosperity that prevails througout the land:

I do, therefore, hereby set apart and appoint THURSDAY, the 29th day of Novembr next, as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer, and praise; and I respectfully recommend to all my fellow-citizens, that, abstaining from their usual employments, they assemble on that day in their respective places of public worship, to offer unto God the incense of humble and grateful praise; and to supplicate the continuance of His Goodness to us, and that he would extend the gospel of His grace, and the blessings of peace, and of civil and religious liberty to all nations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal, at the City of Trenton, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. [L. S.]

DANIEL HAINES.

A CARD.

TO THE PATRONS OF

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The close of the current Volume is deemed a proper period to announce to the patrons of this "Magazine" that arrangements have been completed which cannot fail to increase its attractions during the coming year. The best writers in the country will continue to enrich our pages with their productions, and our engravers—who stand foremost in their profession—will put forth the best efforts on their art to make this peculiar department of the "Magazine" more beautiful than ever.

Promising unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the favor bestowed upon the "Magazine," we respectfully solicit a renewal of the subscriptions of all its old patrons, and the addition of the names of all who desire to avail themselves of the satisfactionof reading what is universally conceded to be 'THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY.'

Attention is called to the following list of Terms, which are unquestionably more advantageous to subscribers than those offered by any other work of the kind.

TERMS.—For THREE DOLLARS, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of "GRAHAM" and a copy of a LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRINT, by a distinguished Engraver, and which may be considered one of the most beautiful specimens of Art ever presented by any Magazine publisher, and also a new and beautiful Engraving, suitable for framing, of a Sacred Subject, "Bearing the saviour to the tomb," prepared expressly, and at a very heavy cost, as a Premium Gift to new subscribers to Graham's Magazine. Or, if desired, we will furnish in lieu of either of the above Prints, a complete set of our Mezzotint Portraits of the AMERICAN HEROES OF THE LATE WAR WITH MEXICO.

For FIVE DOLLARS, Two Copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints to each subscriber.

For TEN DOLLARS, Five Copies for one year, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person forming the Club, and either of the above prints, or a set of portraits to each subscriber.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, Eleven Copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints, or a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person sending the Club, with a copy of each of the large prints as an additional premium.

☞ Any person forwarding a Club of 20 or upwards, shall receive for his trouble a complete copy of W. H. Graham's "American Historical and Biographical Library."

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

In Plainfield New Jersey, Nov. 12th. by the Rev. Lewis Bond, Mr. Theodore A. Stout, of Kingston N. J., to Miss. Lucy L. Colby, of Hopkinton New Hampshire.

☞ Newark Sentinal, and Somerset Whig, please copy.

On Wednesday Evening Nov 7th By Rev. S. J. Drake Mr. Isaiah Brainard of New York to Miss. Mary E. Hatfield of Plainfield.

At Green Brook Wednesday Nov 7th, by Rev. R. K. Rogers, Mr James F. Harris, to Miss. Christian Giles.

GREAT REWARD

IF WALKED AWAY OR TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE.

A large DOG purchased in Plainfield of one Mr. Frazee very highly recommended by him as being a Superior Watch Dog, said dog is a large size, minis his narrative (alias) Tail, of a good standing Color, and has not been known to Bite, he has a large wound on his right shoulder received a few days since in an encounter with a small dog. Any person finding said dog will confer a great favor by retaining him or so disposing of him that it will not be necessary for us to keep two men to prevent so valuable an animal from being enticed away, and in addition to our thanks the finder shall receive a reward of 50cts by calling on Mr. Frazee in Plainfied or at the Broadway Branch 182 Broad st. opposite the Park Newark, N. J. where there is this day opened

500 SHAWLS,

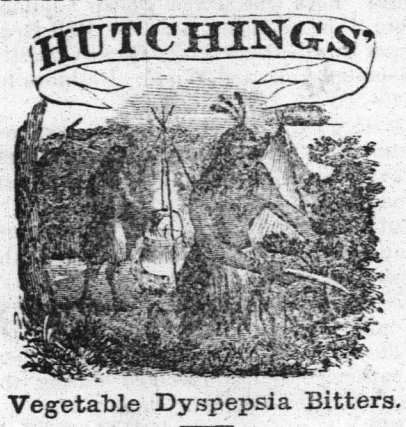
Comprising every variety and price shawls from 2 shillings to $40,00 among which are some handsome all Wool Broche Shawls for $7,50 cost $12,00 to import. [55.

GEORGE VANNESS'

SHAVING & HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

☞ At the old stand, next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Gentlemen please give a call.☜

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.



Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action; to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do away with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceives the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY.
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he very soon derived benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well.

The undersigned has every confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.
L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.

New York, Sept. 3. 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy; her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs; there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters; in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No 61 Fourth-st
Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st., New York, Up stairs.
☞ E. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield.☜
November 1849. [98.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.
J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webstor & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.
Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N.J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p. m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m. Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk. Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.
October 30. 1849. [52.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,
59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils.

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order.☜
E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

HE invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attenrion to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done at shor notice. Give us a call.☜ [54.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1,50 to 3,00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.
SAMUEL C. DUNN,
54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.
54.] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.
☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield.☜

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure agaiust the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufncture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.
80] AGENS & Co.
No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1. 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey.☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED BLACKWOOD OF AMERICA.

An impartial press has awarded to Sartain the credit of publishing the best Magazine in America. Their decision is founded upon the established fact, that he publishes better and more varied embellishmens than any of his rivals and that pays for original contributions more than all his competitors combined, and hence has secured authors of the highest repute in America and Europe.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COMING VOLUME
JANUARY, 1850.

The publishers of SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART, announce to the reading public, that whilst their Magazine for 1849 is acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other published in this country, they have made arrangements whereby the Magazine for the next year will EXCEL ALL ITS FORMER ISSUES.

The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will remain under the control of its present able Editors.

Prof. JOHN S. HART, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, of New York, who, besides articles from their own pens every month, have secured contributions from the

BEST AUTHORS
In Europe and America.

These contributions, including some of the most brilliant Magazine articles any where to be found, are entirely original, being WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR OUR MAGAZINE, and not selected from other publications.

If we cannot attract distinguished names to our list of contributors by the liberality of our prices, or the respectability of our Magazine, we assuredly shall not try to gain the appearance of it, by taking extracts from authors of great name, and so mixing them up in our table of contents, that they shall seem to be original. Among the many distinguished names in our list of contributors, may be mentioned the following,

MANY OF WHOM
WRITE FOR NO OTHER PERIODICAL.

Frederika Bremer, of Sweden, William Howitt, of England, Mary Howitt, do., R. H. Horne, do., author of "A new spirit of the Age," "Orion," &c., Silverpen, the popular contributor to "Eliza Cook's Journal," the author of "Mary Barton," Henry W. Longfellow, Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., N. P. Willis, Miss C. M. Sedgewick, George H. Boker, John Neal, J. Russell Lowell, Francis J Grund, Joseph R. Chandler, Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., Mrs L. H. Sigourney, Prof. Alden, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Rev. John Todd, D D., Mrs. Francis S. Osgood, Rev. Albert Barnes, Mrs. L. M. Child, Prof. Rhoads, Mrs. Anne C. Lynch, Park Benjamin, Mrs. C. M. Butler, Henry T. Tuckerman, Miss Eliza L. Sproat, Hery William Herbert, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Edgar A. Poe, Prof. Moffat, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., "Edith May," Augustine J. Duganne, Caroline May, Richard Willis, Alfred R. Street, Charles J. Peterson, George S. Burleigh, C. H. Wiley, Charles G. Leland, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Miss E. Bogart, Miss E. A. Starr, John H. Hopins, T. S. Arthur, G. G. Foster, Mrs. Mary S. Whitaker. R. H. Stoddard, Eugene Lies, Richard Grant White Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Miss Harriet Farley, Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D. Wm. D Lewis, Mrs. E. H. Swift, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Miss Alice Carey, Francis De H. Janvier, Mrs Mary Hughs, Miss Maria J. B. Browne, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, Mrs. F. M. Brotherson, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. J. L. Gray.

NO SECOND-HAND WORN-OUT PLATES
APPEAR IN THIS MAGAZINE.

Mr. SARTAIN has entire control of the PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT, and beside embellisements from his own burin, he will be assisted by some of the BEST ARTISTS OF THIS COUNTRY.

WORN-OUT LONDON STEEL ENGRAVINGS, WHICH ARE FREELY USED BY SOME PERIODICALS, will not find their way into the pages of "SARTAIN," under any circumstances. There would be a vast saving to the Publishers in using such plates, as they can be purchased at almost any price, from $25 down to the price of the metal. We aim to give the best, both in Literature and Art.

THE FASHIONS

Fashion Plates are of the nature of news. The lady who wishes to dress frshionably, does not ask what was worn, but what is worn. She does not want in 1849 the fashions of 1848, nor in December those of of August. Paris is the acknowledged centre of the mode, whence all fashions primarily originate. Any periodical which employs a process of "Americanizing" them, that requires from three to six months, can only be compared to a newspaper that should persist in importing its files of foreign news by the old line of Liverpool packets, or hire a man at great "extra" expense to bring the news on foot from New Orleans, instead of using the Steamer and the Telegraph. By the method we have adopted, a cut, giving the Fashions with the minutest accuracy, can be completed in three or four days after the arrival of te steamer. To execute the same on steel, and then color it, for a large edition, requires as many months. Of this we had a striking proof during the issue for 1849, by which we gave the FASHIONS THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AHEAD OF OUR COMPETITORS! Our plan enables us also to furnish triple the number of plates, thus furnishing our readers with all the prevailing modes of Paris and London. Instead of a single plate with two figures, we often give three or four plates, with eight or ten distinct figures, each exhibiting a seperate costume.

NEW FEATURES.

We have many features and improvements entirely new in Magazine publishing, which will be introduced into the forthcoming volume. We do not design, however, to solicit support to SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE by promises. Assured of the confidence manifested in our enterprise by a liberal and discriminating public in more than tripling the original subscription list in a single year, we close our Prospectus for the New Volume, by referring the public to a few of the thousand notices of our brethren of the press, promising only that there shall be no diminution on our part, either in exertion or expense, to merit a continued and increased patronage.

TERMS: Single Copies 25 cents.
One Copy $3 per Annum, and a premium of either a portrait of the late Ex-Presidents James K. Polk, William Henry Harrison, Group of the Washington Family, General Taylor, Benjamin West or Henry Clay. Either of these Engravings is worth alone $3.
Two Copies $5 per Annum, and either of the above premiums to each subscriber.
Five Copies $10 per Annum, and an extra Magazine and one of the premiums to the agent or person getting up the Club.

Having made an arrangement with the publishers for copies of the clebrated mezzotinto Picture, "THE DATH-BED OF JOHN WESLEY," we make the following LIBERAL OFFER!

One copy of the Magazine one year, and the Wesley Print, $3, or 20 copies of the WESLEY PRINT, and Nine copies of Sartains Union Magazine for $20.

Remember, the impressions are not from a worn-out English plate, but from a new plate engraved in the highest style of the art. Those sending their money early will get proof impressions.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

Any new subscriber, sending us Five Dollars prior to the 1st of February 1850, shall receive in return full setts of Sartain's Magazine for 1849 and 1850, and two volumes of Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine, and the Washington or Taylor print, thus securing upwards of 3000 pages of literary matter, and upwards of 400 engravings for $5.

The post town sending the largest number of mail subscribers for the year 1850, prior to the 1st of April next, together with the advance payment, will be entitled, gratis, to the same number of Sartain's Magazine, for the year 1851. For the second largest list each subscriber will be entitled to one of our premium plates. Remember, these plates are of a large size, and suitable for a parlor ornament.

Persons wishing to get up a club, will be supplied with a specimen number, by writing for it, and paying the postage. TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Address
JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law.
R. F. BROOKS.
Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1849. [72.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and taimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits.☜
MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.
Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash.☜
MOSES P. DEMMINGS.
Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.
PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.
TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.
Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.
Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

The Weekly Republic.

THE undersigned will commence the pulication of a new Democratic Weekly Newspaper, bearing this title, on the 14th November, 1849.

It will be of large size; printed on good stout paper, from handsome new type. It will be mailed to subsbribers at the low price of.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—in advance.

In addition to strong, sound Democratic ORIGINAL ARTICLES, it will contain selections from all the best Democratic journals in the conntry, showing the state of public feeling on every topic of interest that attracts the attention of the pubiic.

All the Local News of the City of New-York will be fully given in the columns of THE WEEKLY REPUCLIC, as well as the General News—both Domestic and Foreign. A writer who wields a powerful pen will furnish us, by every steamer, a letter from london, which will keep the readers of The Republic fully apprised of the state of Europe, and give a truthful account of the progress of liberal opinions in all parts of the Old World; unwarped and unbiased by passing through the tory journals of England or the papers of the Continent; emasculated by the rigors of the censorship.

A full and truthful account of the state of the Produce Market will also be given and the state of the Money Market and Sales of Stocks, will like wise be accurately chronicled in the weekly Republic.

Letters containing subscriptions, or any other business—in all cases post paid—to be addressed to

E. P. WILLIAMS, Republic Office,
82 Nassau street, New-York.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

* * Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

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PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

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every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

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Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

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If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

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by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

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executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.
LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power		$80
"	Thresher	28
"	Separator and fixtures	7
"	Bands for driving, &c	5
"	Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an intalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description. Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1849. | NO. 49.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

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Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

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December 21, 1848.

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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

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ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

Toddlehams' Vengeance.

How He 'Come it' over Himself.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

Mr. Ben Burney and Mr. Frank Toddleham were rival suitors for the hand of Miss Nelly Norton, and they had the reputation, some years ago, of being the finest beaux to be met with in the whole town of S——.

Miss Nelly it is said, was quite pretty, and the rivals has good reason for loving her to distraction. So completely, indeed, had she bewitched them with he beautiful face and exquisite, inimitable ways, that it was actually believed by many, that if she should come to a decision, and make choice of one of her suitors, she would just as surely prove the death of the other.

But it was feared by many that she was utterly unable to decide with regard to the merits of Mr Ben, and his rival, Mr Frank. She seemed to like both well enough, and she gave marked encouragement to both.

It was not long, however, before an event transpired which influenced her towards making a choice. There was a grand party given one night in S——, and all the respectable young beaux were invited to attend and bring their ladies. It was generally understood by the gossips what particular lady each gentlemen would invite, but all had a curiosity to know whether Miss Melly would favor with her company Mr. Frank Toddleham or Mr. Ben Burney.

Both suitors flew to the feet of their mistress, each anxious to be first in the field. Ben arrived first—lucky fellow! his invitation was accepted, and he was rewarded for his attention and devotedness with one of her sweetest smiles. Frank came ten minutes later. He proffered his services, and had the satisfaction of being told that the lady, his adored Nelly—was engaged!

Engaged!—and Mr. Ben Burney was the favored man. Mr. Frank Toddleham knew it—he had seen his rival leave the house.

'I can't stand it,' thought Frank, 'I'm sure I can't—it'll kill me! Nelly don't love me—she's determined to become another's! That'll be the death blow—It'll quite smash this heart which is already broke into two or three several pieces.—But vengeance shall be mine—a bloody vengeance!'

Frank was desperate. He was bent on a fearful pupose. Publicly I feel it my duty to condemn him, but, like the just judge, while I pass sentence, I would at the same time recommend him to mercy. His bloody thoughts were excusable, for he was jealous.

Frank flew down the road like a wild goose, only keeping nearer the ground. He approached old Deacon Foster's house, and in a fit of desperation invited his daughter Susan to accompany him to the party in question.

Susan was delighted at Frank's attention, and, after making quite a respectable attempt to appear modest about accepting the invitation, finally simpered that she didn't know, but that she would try to go. Frank detested her, but he must go with somebody to spite Nelly, and he thought Susan would answer the purpose as well as any one else.

Evening came, and the guests began to assemble. Mr. Ben Burney, in company with his beautiful lady, arrived in a nice buggy, drawn by a spirited horse; and Mr. Frank Toddleham, having the honor to escort Susan, drove up the minute after, exhibiting an establishment no less tasteful and elegant than his rival's. Ben and his lady entered the house carrying their heads quite as high as common people would be justified in doing. And after them, immediately, Frank and Susan swept in, carrying their heads still higher, by a few inches, than the couple that had preceded them.

The soiree passed off agreeable enough to all except F. Toddleham. He was agitated by jealousy and a desire for revenge. It was getting late, when in the confusion of the games of forfeit which the company were enjoying, he stole from the house unobserved.

He was bent on a mysterious purpose. The night was 'black as ink.' Certainly he could have none other than a dark object it view. He groped his way to the fence by the road, and climbed over near the spot where his friends horse was tied. He even felt an ill-will against the horse, because Mr. Burney drove him, but he did not disturb him, not liking to make a noise; besides, his business was with an article still more dumb than the horse—it was his rival's buggy.

Silently Frank loosened the linch-pin, and taking it out, threw it upon the ground. He next managed to take off the wheel, and to let the end of the axle drop easily to the ground.

This heroic feat performed, Frank rolled the wheel some twenty rods from the spot where he took it off, and hid it in a corner of the fence. Chuckling with satisfaction and anticipated triumph, the young man groped his way back in the dark to the house.

Excited with the idea that vengeance was at hand, Frank joined the company, and waited impatiently for the party to break up that he might enjoy the perplexity of his rival's ludicrous situation, on learning the trick of which he was the victim.

Mr. Ben Burney and his lady were the first to leave. An attendant procured a lantern to show them the way to their carriage. Frank thought it would be a grand thing to drive off with Susan just as his rival was hunting about for the lost carriage wheel, and accordingly proposed to take his departure also.

Expecting every moment to hear the cry that a wheel was lost, Frank slowly drew on his gloves, and chatted nervously with the ladies. But there was no such cry, and Mr. Toddleham, thinking his rival meant to replace the wheel before any one could know of the trick, hurried with Susan from the house.

He was just in time to hear Ben cry out 'good night'—to hear Nelly laugh merrily at something that her companion said—and to hear (*mirabile dictu!*) the buggy rattle away on its two legitimate wheels.

"Hang it!' thought Frank, biting his lips, 'I had my work for nothing. Who'd have thought that they could find the wheel and put it on so quick? I wish I had carried it twice as far!'

Frank was startled from these reflections by the voice of the attendant, who was walking around with the lantern.

'Is that you Mr. Toddleman?'

'That's me. myself,' answered Frank.

'Step this way if you please there is something the matter.'

'Ah! with what?'

'With your buggy.'

'With my buggy!'

'Yes—there's one of the wheels missing.'

Frank was stupified.

'No!' he exclaimed.

'Fact,' said the attendant. 'There's one of the wheels gone clear off.'

'But I didn't leave my buggy standing there,' cried Mr. Toddleham, angrily.

'I know it. But as Mr. Burney's horse was restless, I tied htm where yours was, because the fence is stronger there, and brought yours here.'

The mystery was explained, and Mr. Frank Toddleham had the immense satisfaction of being conscious that he had made a slight mistake, and had been to the trouble of removing a wheel from his own vehicle, and rolled it away!

Of course Frank found the wheel without difficulty, but it was not until the joke was known to the whole company.

From that time Mr. Toddlenam ceased paying his addresses to Miss Nelly Norton, and she was shortly after married to his more fortunate rival, Mr. Burney.

A NEW WAY OF ADORING.

A certain green horn touch'd with love to the core.
Call'd upon a fair maiden who opened the door;
He made a low bow and thus he began—
'O! I adore you, my charming Susan.'
'I'll *a-door* you, too!' she answered at once,
And slamm'd the door in the face of the dunce.

The Lawyer vs. the Fool.

Deacon Frost, a wealthy drover residing in K., one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in the Granate State, was taking a large number of selected beeves to the Boston market. It chanced that on the way thither, several of the stock belonged to Christopher Grant, an extensive farmer residing in an adjoining town, accidentally strayed among the drove of Deacon F. The good Deacon, of course, not noticing the addition to his herd, could not be expected to seperate them, and in time, all, includiug those belonging to friend Grant, were duly disposed of, (if not according to law, certainly according to *his* custom,) and the proceeds safely deposited in the pocket of the worthy Deacon.

It so happened, however, that Bill Dykes, (better known as 'The Fool,') saw the cattle as they passed, and recognized those of Grant.

'Bill,' said Mr. G., 'are you sure it was my cows you saw in Deacon Frost's drove?'

'Sure?' said Bill, 'wall now I guess I are; I know old Brindle and Lopped-horn jest as easy as nothing—haint I driv 'em out of our cabbages more times than their pesky necks are worth, any how?'

When deacon Frost returned home he was politely waited upon by Mr. Grant, and requested to fork over a fair amount of the needful for the missing cows which he as politely declined to do.—The result was the Counsellor Doney's services were invoked The fool was the chief witness; and Concellor Grey, of Mass., a man of some celebrity in his profession, was retained to defend the suit. The trial came on—Dykes was placed on the witness stand. Counsellor Grey interposed an objection to the witness being sworn, on the ground of incapacity, and proceeded to state to the court that the witness was a perfect *non compos mentis*, in other words a fool, and well known to be so by every body in that vicinity—that he had no definite or fixed idea, either regarding himself or respecting any thing else; that he could not give an intelligent answer to the most simple question; and says Counsellor Grey, with emphasis, 'I do not believe he can tell who made him. If your Honor please, I will put that question to him, that the jury may have an opportunity to see what a perfect imbecile he is'

Counsellor G.—'William, look up! Tell us, William, who made you?'

The fool, screwing his face, and looking thoughtful and somewhat bewildered, answered: 'M-o-s-e-s, I s-p-o-s-e.'

'That will do. Now,' says Counsellor G., addressing the court, 'the witness says he s-u-p-p-o-s-e-s M-o-s-e-s made him. This is certainly a more intelligent answer than I supposed him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea of the Scriptures. But I submit that it is not sufficient to justify his being sworn as a witness in the case. No, sir it is not such an answer as a witness qualified to testify, would give.'

'Mr. Judge,' says the fool, 'may I ax the lawyer a question?'

'Certainly,' says the Judge, 'ask him any question you please.'

'W-a-l-l, then, Mr. Lawyer, w-h-o'd you s-p-o-s-e made you?'

Counsellor G., imitating the witness, 'A-a-r-o-n, I s-p-o-s-e.'

After the laughter had somewhat subsided, the witness continued, 'W-a-l-l, now, we do read in the Good Book, that Aaron once made a c-a-l-f, but who'd thought the critter had got in here!'

THE LOUDEST YET.—Friends are in the habit of warmly greeting their acquaintances, upon the arrival of passenger trains, at this as well as at all other station-houses. It was the other day that a young gentleman rushed through the crowd towards a lady, seized her hand, and gave her a hearty kiss, the smack of which sounded above——we were going to say, the din of *gongs;* but it's enough to state that the report startled a country lass hard by, who exclaimed to her "feller":—Massy, Josh! what on airth's gev way on the keers?"

Affected Deafness.

A stranger dismounted at the door of the —— Hotel, and gave his horse to the officious waiter. The bar-keeper opened the register to take his name.

'You are right,' said he, 'a single room would be more agreeable;' and he walked into the supper-room, to which the crowd of boarders were pressing. The bar-keeper ran after him, and screaming in his ear—

What did you say?'

'Thank you,' said he, 'I can find the way don't give yourself any trouble.'

On his return to the bar-room, a waiter took up his saddle-bags and told the deaf stranger he would show him to his chamber.

'My friend, who will spend the evening with me, prefers pale sherry,' said he. 'You may send up a bottle, and a few cigars.'

'I did not,' said the bar-keeper, 'exactly understand your name.'

'I think a little ice would improve the wine;' was the answer. 'And now I think of it, you may put the bottle in a wine-cooler.' His friend now joined him, and they walked to his room together. The deaf lodger patronized the house to the extent of another bottle before he slept. The waiter, who brought it up, ventured once more to inquire his name.

'Nothing more,' said he, 'except a slice of cold ham, a pickle and a little bread and cheese.' The next morning after breakfast when the stranger's horse was at the door, he asked for his bill. He was told it was six dollars and three quarters. 'You are very kind,' said he, 'I had expected to pay you but if this is your custom, to charge nothing for the first visit, you shall loose nothing by it—all my friends in *Spongeville* will certainly give you at least one call when they come into the city—good-morning.'

'I would thank you to pay your bill before you go,' screamed the bar-keeper.

'I am obliged to you,' said the deaf gentleman. 'I can put them on;' and he took up his saddle-bags and departed. As he mounted, the bystanders began to laugh immoderately at the awkward embarassment which afflicted the barkeeper, who was in despair, while he bawled after the delinquent who continued bowing and repeating his assurances, that he would ceartainly remember the accommodation, civility, and liberality of the house, and reccommend it to all his friends who might pass through the city. The gentlemen who so well affected deafness, won the wager he had staked on the success of his scheme, and paid his bill the next time he visited the city.

Doctor Franklin's Toast.

Long after the the victories of Washington over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when, as nearly as the precise words can be reccollected, the following toasts were drunk:

'England—The *Sun* whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth.'

The *French* ambassador, filled with national pride, but being too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank the folllowing:

'France—The *Moon* whose mild steady and cheering rays, are the delight of all nations, consoling them in the darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful.'

Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said:

'GEORGE WASHINGTON,—*The Joshua who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still; and they obeyed him.*'

A DREAM.—'I once dreamed,' said Pat,' 'I was with the Pope, and he ax'd me would I drink? Think's I, wud a duck swim?—and seeing Innishowen, and the lemons, and the shugar, on the side-board, I tould him I didn't care if I tuk a dram of punch. *Cowld or hut?* ax'd the Pope. Hot yer holines, and be that he stepped down into the kitchen for the bilin' water, and befare he got back, I woke strate up, and now it's disthressing me that I didn't TAKE IT COWLD.'

The latest montrosity is that of a man so thin and lean that he slept all night in his bed and his wife never discovered him until the next morning, when she commenced making up the bed and shook him on the floor.—*Balt. Sun.*

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, November 22, 1849.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.--Now is the time to subscribe for this deservedly popular Magazine. The new volume commences with the next number, see 'A Card' in another column.

☞ If we are not entirely mistaken in our judgment, the election of Charles D. Hineline Esq. editor of the Camden Democrat, to the legislature of this State is a cause of congratulation to every working man. Mr. Hineline has ever advocated their interests in the columns of his paper with distinguished ability. May he not now forget he is one of the people, and responsible to them for his acts.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Daily Republic an ably edited democratic Journal has recently changed its name to New York Daily Times, and is published at 82 Nassau-st. at Four Dollars per annum payable semi-annually in advance. The weekly is $1 per annum in advance E. Philip Williams Editor.

☞ The 'True American' has recently changed hands. It now appears in an entire new and beautiful dress under the Editorial charge and proprietorship of Morris R. Hamilton Esq. May its editor be guided by his motto, "Principles not men," and we shall heartily wish him success.

DAILY TRENTONIAN.—We have received the first number of a neat and spicy little penny paper published daily at Trenton N. J. Franklin S. Mills, Charles W. Jay, Lewis R. Justice, Editors and Reporters. Success to it.

☞ There will be a Sunday School meeting held in the M. E. Church in this place on Sabbath next at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Mr. Kidder, Editor of the Sunday School Publications of said church, will deliver a sermon on the occasion. Parents and children are respectfully invited to attend.

Education—The only guarantee of Equal Rights.

The capability of man for self government, in our humble opinion, depends entirely on the education of the masses.—All history, with which we are acquainted, proves the truth of this opinion. To be sure no government hitherto established has stood upon the broad basis of the political equality of all man's rights; but what of that? the bare assertion of these rights upon paper is but a very insufficient guarantee of their inviolability—these rights must first be made known, and appreciated, before they can ever be established on a firm and enduring basis; and how can this be done without education? Will, *does*, the political demagogue—the seeker after the loaves and fishes, pay any regard to these paper declarations of man's inalienable rights? What is the history of our own government—national and state—from their creation until the present time? Does not slavery exist under the first at the present time, at the very seat of government, while under the latter up to the adoption of the present constitution, the ownership of a jackass, or quarter acre of bog meadow, or other equally valuable property, constituted the enlightened and necessary qualification—although the sire may have shed his blood that his son might be free—to enable him to exercise the inestimable and inalienable rights of man; although this remarkably wise provision is so far done away as to allow him to express an opinion through the ballot box, it yet remains when called upon to exercise the sacred privilege of jurymen—to act in the capacity of freeholder, assessor, collector, and numberless other township and county offices—a barrier to his equal rights—which sacred privileges are calculated to make him feel an interest in his government, and the importance of being equally the peer of his fellow man.

This violation of the first principle of our government, and that in sight of the Capitol of this boasted land of freedom, and these disqualifications so absurd and degrading to man's most noble aspirations, are utterly unworthy and inconsistent with a republican government, and the boasted freedom which we hold up to the world as worthy their imitation, and a practical denial of man's capability for self government. How long shall we continue to be taunted by the world—with that which our consciences also condemn—with the violation of the fundamental principles of our government—hypocritically proclaiming the equal inalienable rights of all men, while we practically deny liberty to a part, because they are black, and equal rights to the majority because they are poor—thus justly subjecting ourselves to the scorn and contempt of the world?

These things are worthy the serious consideration of the people and of our legislators, as only upon the practical application of these principles to all under the protection of the Constitution can we be considered worthy to bear the sacred name of freemen.

Therefore. to establish this government on a firm and enduring basis, that shall be pointed to with just pride by our children, and our childrens children, forever, as being the embodiment of that truly democratic doctrine of equal rights. "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," as taught by Christ, and adopted by our forefathers as the fundamental principles of our government; we would urge with the earnestness the importance of the subject demands upon our representatives the justice and necessity of making a liberal and permanent provision by the State for the instruction of the masses; as upon their instruction alone, and upon no other foundation can we permanently secure our liberties, or ever hope to become liberal, intelligent, and enlightened freemen.

Miss Edgeworth's Works.—These tales being of a decidedly moral tendency, inculcating the strictest morality, and recommending nothing but the most virtuous conduct, have been generally considered as exerting a beneficial influence. On this account, they have often been purchased by parents, and recommended to their children.

We can conceive of but few things more injurous in the education of children than the inculcation of morality and virtue without piety—a kind of Pharisaic self-righteousness, of which it is truly said the more a man has the worse he is off. A person who makes religion to consist in 'doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them,' evidently knows nothing of the Bible or religion, is talking of what he is entirely ignorant, and better be silent until he is better informed.—*Plainfield Union.*

The *profession* of religion, to us selfish mortals, is so much easier than its practice, that we do not wonder that there are so few who deny themselves, to take up the Cross to practice its precepts. "Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor," does not suit the spirit of this money getting world; of course, they had rather be saved by their faith without their works, "having much possessions,"

Has it indeed then come to this?—an open avowal that the practice of morality and virtue has no necessary connection with true religion! we ourselves have ever believed that they had but little connection with the practice of sects, but we were not prepared for the open avowal that there was no necessary connection between them and true religion!—this discovery and development is made by the editor of the 'Union'!

By piety then we must suppose him to mean that hypocritical pretension to that which they do not possess—as a person who condemns the practice of morality and virtue, and also condemns that which Christ "makes religion to consist in"—feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, relieving the sick and distressed—"doing unto others as ye would that others should do unto them," "*evidently knows nothing of the bible or religion, is talking of what he is entirely ignorant, and better be silent until he is better informed.*"

IMPORTANT ARREST OF IRON THIEVES.—For some months past, but especially during the summer, Messrs. Stephens, Condit & Co. and T. V. Johnson & Co. have at different times lost several thousand dollars worth of iron, as much as $200 worth being taken in a single night. A special watch was set, a suspicious looking perigue was watched, and on Saturday night about 11 o'clock three men from her put off in a small boat and proceeded to load her with pig iron. They had made three trips, when the watchmen discovered and hailed them: whereupon they hastily cast off to proceed to New York with their plunder. In about an hour and a half, the propellor Edward Payson was under way with a possee of twelve men, and the rogues were overhauled. They had several tons of the iron in their vessel, in which was also found a full set of burglars' tools and a loaded pistol. They had about $50 in money on their persons. One is a German, who speaks good English and gave his name as Henry Ungar; the other calls himself William Wall, and both said they were from New York.—*Newark Sentinel.*

For the Plainfield Gazette.

"Press Onward."

There are few persons, in my opinion, no matter what may be their habits, but at times are much cast down on account of unexpected obstacles which obstruct their paths. When we commence the Battle of Life we feel strong and confident of victory; but our foes are not inactive, and after fighting manfully for a season, we feel at times like throwing down our weapons, and retiring ingloriously from the contest. We are apt to forget that it is only to him that endureth hardness as a good soldier until the end of the war, that the Captain has promised a crown of life. It is true, the faithful soldier has to encounter many hardships; the enemy is well forfitied and ready to make a vigorous resistance; and it is no wonder that a pretty firm heart should occasionally throb with fear. It is in seasons like this that the words I have quoted are applicable. "Press Onward!" soldier, a few months or years longer, and you will receive an honorable discharge. Have you never, O christian soldier, in moments of depression, had your blood stirred as by the sound of the trumpet by hearing those glorious words of St. Paul, 'I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith," etc.? If words like these do not rouse you to Press Onward, there is greal reason to fear that the victor's crown will never adorn your brow.

Those who labor—no matter in how humble a sphere—to advance the cause of human happiness, frequently need something to strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts. There are so many drawbacks, so many reasons to discourage their attempts to check Vice and banish Misery from the world, that were it not that angel-voices cry "Press Onward!" they would often be tempted to quit their god-like work, and leave the children of Sorrow to their own utter wretchedness.

—Press Onward! These are glorious words, and calculated to bless all who heed their import. There is no one this side the grave, actuated by right motives, but should adopt them as their watchwords, and form the resolution that, whatever was their duty to perform, they would engage in it with all their souls. The true man or woman will never permit questions of expediency detain them a moment when the path of duty is made plain for their feet. The giddy may laugh, the self-righteous sneer or frown, but the just man will do right be the consequences what they may. What matters it to him whether sect or party approve or condemn? He heeds not their counsels; their threats affect him no more than the idle wind. His duty is enjoined by his God, and to him only is he accountable. Whether he subscribes to the doctrines of a fashionable church and votes the *regular* political ticket; or whether he serves God by doing good to his creatures, and discharges his duty as a citizen by voting for such men and measures as he thinks are right, is nobody's business. He will Press Onward in doing good though bigots in church and state may threaten him with the dungeon and the rack because he will not cast out devils in *their* name. It is enough for him to know that He who, when on earth, went about doing good, smiles upon his labors, and has promised to reward him.

J. A. N.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion—Awful Destruction of Human Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.

A terrible steamboat explosion occurred here last evening. The steamer Louisiania, bound to St. Louis, when about starting from her wharf, burst both her boilers, shattering her to atoms, and also badly injuring the steamers Storm and Bostona which were lying alongside.

The Louisiana was crowded with passengers, as were also the other two, which had just arrived.

It is supposed that, altogether, 160 lives were lost, beside many wounded. Already 50 dead bodies have been recovered. The levee is strewn with the dead and dying and hundreds of our citizens are around the melancholy scene, rendering all the assistance in their power to those in whom a spark of life remains.

Dead bodies, legs, arms and heads are scattered in every direction, and the sight presented is most awful. It is at present impossible to ascertain the names or number of those who are lost.

Saturday, Nov. 17.

Captain Kennon, of the steamer Louisiana, has been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $8,000.—The explosion having been attributed to carelessness, a searching investigation will shortly take place. Many more dead bodies have been found. The number of killed, it is believed, will reach 200, besides many dreadfully wounded. The flags of the shipping are all at half-mast.

From the Portland Pleasure Boat.

"Ye worship ye know not what."

Such was the language addressed by an ancient preacher to a people who were very righteous in their own estimation, and very zealous in the performance of what they regarded as worship. And this language may with all propriety be addressed to a large majority of the most zealous worshipers in the present age. Very many worship the creatures of their own imaginations; they picture to themselves some sort of a personage in the form of man, seated on a throne beyond the clouds, and worship that from childhood to old age, while trampling goodness the true God under foot. All their prayers are addressed to this picture; they have no idea of any other God, and though they zealously attend church from childhood to old age, they are never once told of their error, for their teachers themselves know no better way. The blind lead the blind, all fall in the ditch of error together, and 'worship they know not what.'

Others entertain no definite ideas of the form and size of the supreme, but have only a confused idea of his character. They see no form nor comeliness in him, nothing desirable, but have been taught that he is a dreadful angry, wicked being, and if they do not in some way appease his wrath, he will finally cast them down to the bottomless pit; so they perform such unmeaning ceremonies as their leaders require them to, for the purpose of escaping the dreadful suffering; the fear of hell is the mainspring of all their religious acts. They are generally selfish, have little love for goodness, see no beauty in their religion, and were it not for the fear of that angry being, that bug-bear of priest craft, they would never trouble themselves about religion. Such 'worship they know not what.'

There are others again who have no definite ideas of either the form or character of the Supreme power; but have attended the idolatrous meetings from childhood, and witnessed the ceremonies. These delight in the sound of the church music, take pleasure in seeing and being seen at the religious gatherings and never learn that these acts are not the sum and substance of devotion. These too, 'worship they know not what.'

There are some who wish to be popular, and so join with the multitude in their worthless ceremonies; there are others who desire employment or custom in their occupations or trades, and attend church to gain favor with the people. All these 'worship they know not what.' There are some who have sincere hankerings for pure happiness, but have been taught that these desires can be satisfied only after death, and that, on condition that they follow the directions of their priests who burden them with forms and ceremonies that mean nothing. These also worship they know not what.

We might continue the description of false worshipers to almost any length, for very few know what they worship, but the above must suffice.

Now the sincere inquirer may desire to know what is the true worship, how it is acceptably performed, &c., that he may come to know what he worships. To this I answer, let the sincere love goodness and be directed by this love in all their doings. Let them live to do good and every act willbe an act of worship. He who gives but a cup of cold water to the thirsty from a love to good, performs a more acceptable act of worship than he who dabbles out bread and wine to his flock for form's sake, or as a religious ceremony. Everything which true worship requires is useful—is designed in some way to benefit man or beast, and add to the sum of happiness. He who is kind to his brute from a love of kindness or a principle of goodness, though an infidel in profession, performs a more acceptable act of worship than he who prays in the temple while his poor brute in suffering from cold or hunger at the door. Nothing is true worship unless it does good. If a man goes into the water from a love of cleanliness, and purifies his body he performs an act of acceptable worship, but if he enters the water and is immersed regarded the act merely as religious, performed to bring him into favor with God, it is only an act of idolatry, though it is true, the washing may benefit the body, but as the thing was done not to purify the body, but only blindly as a religious seremony, there is no more worship in it than there would be in bowing down to a wooden god.

If a man cheerfully feeds the hungry simply because they hunger, expecting no reward, he performs an act of acceptable worship, but if he gives to the hungry with the expeptation that it will assist him in escaping divine punishment, or in obtaining mercy, the mind performs no true worship.

These simple hints, hastily written, without premeditation, or time to review them, may, perhays, enable some to discover whether they are worshiping goodness, the true God. or bestowing their acts on 'they know not what'

☞ A gang of New Yok burgulars, it is supposed, are lurking in this vicinity. The house of Mr. Horace Clark, on the corner of Popular and Maine street, was entered the other night, the burglars carrying off a number of silver spoons, besides other property. We also lerrn that they have been committing similar depredation in Plainfield. Look out for the rogues.—*Rahway Register.*

New Jersey Legislature.

It will be seen by the following list of the members elect of the next Legislature, which convenes at Trenton on the 2nd Tuesday (8th.) of January, furnished for the State Gazette, by the Secretary of State, that parties will stand viz:—10 Whigs and 9 Democats in the Senate, and 34 to 25 in the House.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE....Term expires.

Atlantic,	Lewis M. Walker,	1851
Bergen,	John Van Brunt,	1851
Burlington,	*Joseph Satterthwaite,	1853
Camden,	*John Gill,	1852
Cape May,	*Enoch Edmunds,	1853
Cumberland,	*Stephen A. Garrison,	1851
Essex,	*Asa Whitehead,	1852
Gloucester,	*Charles Reeves,	1852
Hunterdon,	John Manners,	1853
Hudson,	John Cassedy,	1851
Mercer,	*Charles S. Olden,	1851
Monmouth,	John A. Morford,	1852
Morris,	*Ephraigm Marsh,	1851
Middlesex,	*Edward Y. Rogers,	1853
Passaic,	Silas D. Canfield	1853
Salem,	John Summerill, Jr.	1852
Sussex,	Joseph Greer,	1853
Somerset,	*Joh W. Craig,	1852
Warren,	George W. Taylor,	1852

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ATLANTIC.	MERCER.
Robert B. Risley.	*Josiah Buzby,
BERGEN.	*John F. Hageman.
John Huyler.	John H. Philips.
John H. Hepper.	MIDDLESEX.
BURLIHGTON.	*James Bishop.
*Edward French.	*Henry Vandyke.
*Samuel Stockton.	*Charles Abraham.
*William R. Braddock.	*Israel R. Coriell
*William Brown.	MONMOUTH.
*William S. Emley	Alfred Walling,
CAMDEN.	George W. Sutphen.
Charles D. Hineline.	William G. Hooper.
Thomas W. Hurff.	James D. Hall.
CAPE MAY.	Charles Butcher.
*Mackey Williams.	MORRIS.
CUMBERLAND.	*John L. Kanouse.
*John T. Nixon,	*Andrew B. Cobb.
*Benjamin Ayres.	*Freeman Wood.
*Joel Moore.	*George H. Thomson.
GLOUCESTER,	PASSAIC.
*Thomas Gasskill.	*Corn. S. VanWagoner.
*John Duell.	*Thomas D. Hoxey.
ESSEX.	SALEM.
*Joel W. Condit.	Charles B. Newell.
*Obadiah Meeker.	David Sithens.
*William F. Day,	Benjamin Remster.
*Stephen Personett.	SOMERSET.
*Jonathan Valentine.	*John M. Wyckoff.
*David Wade.	*John Demott.
*Isaac H. Pierson.	*Samuel S. Doty.
HUDSON.	SUSSEX.
Edmond T. Carpenter.	Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.,
HUNTERDON.	Guy Price.
John Marlow,	William Simonson.
Luther Updyke.	WARREN.
John R. Young.	Andrew Ribble.
William Tinsman.	Benjamin Fritz.
	John Loller.

Those marked thus * are Whigs.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

(Convenes Dec. 3, '49. Expires March 3. 1851.)

STATES	WHIG	DEMOCRAT
Alabama,	2	5
Arkansas,	0	1
Connecticut,	1	3
Delaware,	1	0
Florida,	1	0
Georgia,	4	4
Illinois,	1	6
Indiana,	1	9
Iowa,	0	2
Kentucky,	6	4
Louisiana,	1	3
Maine,	2	5
Maryland,	3	3
Massachusetts,	8	0
Michigan,	1	2
Mississippi,	0	4
Missouri,	0	5
New Hampshire,	2	2
New Jersey,	4	1
New York,	32	2
North Carolina,	6	3
Ohio,	9	10
Pennsylvania,	15	9
Rhode Island,	2	0
South Carolina,	0	7
Tennessee,	4	7
Texas,	0	2
Vermont,	3	1
Virginia,	2	13
Wisconsin,	1	2
Total,	112	115

PROCLAMATION.

By Daniel Haines

Governor of the State of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, it becomes a Christian people publicly to acknowledge their dependence upon Almighty God, and unitedly to render Him humbly and hearty thaks for all his benefits:

AND WHEREAS, during another year, the people of this State have been placed under peculiar obligations for the removal of the pestilence, and the restoration of health; for the abundant products of the earth, and for the peace and prosperity that prevails througout the land:

I do, therefore, hereby set apart and appoint THURSDAY, the 29th day of Novembr next, as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer, and praise; and I respectfully recommend to all my fellow-citizens, that, abstaining from their usual employments, they assemble on that day in their respective places of public worship, to offer unto God the incense of humble and grateful praise; and to supplicate the continuance of His Goodness to us, and that he would extend the gospel of His grace, and the blessings of peace, and of civil and religious liberty to all nations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal, at the City of Trenton, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

[L. S.]

DANIEL HAINES.

THANKSGIVING —-The 29th of this month will be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in the following named States:

Maine, Vermont, Massachusets, Rhode Island Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana.

This festival was celebrated in Florida on the 1st inst., and in New Hampshire rnd North Carolina, on the 15th.

THE PLAINFIELD BURGLARY.—After we went to press last week, Theodore Boice, who we stated had been arrested, was examined before E. Kirkpatrick Esq. and acquitted. Nothing further has transpired respecting the theft; $100 reward is offered for the recovery of the goods.

STATES BANK AT MORRIS.—The Morristown Banner of Thursday says:—'We understand that about $30,000 which were wrongfully put into the hands of E. A. Thompson, are likely to be got back by the receivers without having been put in circulation.'

Hints to Farmers.

It is an error to plant seeds from a State further South. In a cold season only the seed from a colder climate will ripen well.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres, well, than fifty acres by halves.

In dry pastures dig for water on the brow of a hill, springs are more frequently near the surface on a height than in a vale.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy, in the summer, and with a sharp instrument—they will bleed freely and die.

Account should be kept, detailing the expenses and product of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attentention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that 'whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.'

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn, till you have something to store in it.

Keep notes of remarkable events on your farm.

Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit.

Sow clover deep, it secures it against the drought.

Cows well fed in winter, give more milk in summer.

When you see the fence down put it up if it remains untill to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

A CARD.

TO THE PATRONS OF

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The close of the current Volume is deemed a proper period to announce to the patrons of this "Magazine" that arrangements have been completed which cannot fail to increase its attractions during the coming year. The best writers in the country will continue to enrich our pages with their productions, and our engravers—who stand foremost in their profession—will put forth the best efforts on their art to make this peculiar department of the "Magazine" more beautiful than ever.

Promising unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the favor bestowed upon the "Magazine," we respectfully solicit a renewal of the subscriptions of all its old patrons, and the addition of the names of all who desire to avail themselves of the satisfactionof reading what is universally conceded to be 'THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY.'

Attention is called to the following list of Terms, which are unquestionably more advantageous to subscribers than those offered by any other work of the kind.

TERMS.—For THREE DOLLARS, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of "GRAHAM" and a copy of a LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRINT, by a distinguished Engraver, and which may be considered one of the most beautiful specimens of Art ever presented by any Magazine publisher, and also a new and beautiful Engraving, suitable for framing, of a Sacred Subject, "Bearing the saviour to the tomb," prepared expressly, and at a very heavy cost, as a Premium Gift to new subscribers to Graham's Magazine. Or, if desired, we will furnish in lieu of either of the above Prints, a complete set of our Mezzotint Portraits of the AMERICAN HEROES OF THE LATE WAR WITH MEXICO.

For FIVE DOLLARS, Two Copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints to each subscriber.

For TEN DOLLARS, Five Copies for one year, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person forming the Club, and either of the above prints, or a set of portraits to each subscriber.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, Eleven Copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints, or a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person sending the Club, with a copy of each of the large prints as an additional premium.

☞ Any person forwarding a Club of 20 or upwards, shall receive for his trouble a complete copy of W. H. Graham's "American Historical and Biographical Library."

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW CANDIDATE.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.

HOT AIR AND AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

THOSE who desire to carry out economy in the kitchen without either keeping a scanty larder or a lean table, or consuming too much fuel, will call and examine the STOVE known as

The Peoples' Choice,

Which is acknowledged by those having them to posses advantages superior to any other. The heat being so concentrated and condensed directly under the vessels, so that none will escape unused, and so arranged as to be more easily cleansed and kept much neater than most Stoves. (Warranted to perform to satisfaction, if set up as directed.) For sale by

E. C. BEAM. No. 402 Broat st. Newark.

Mott's Tubular Air Tight Quick Oven

COOKING STOVE,

(Warranted to bake most beautifully.) For sale by
E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

STANLEY'S

Air Tight Rotary Cook Stove,

WITH A SPACIOUS OVEN AND GOOD BAKER,

For sale cheap by
E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

MOST EXCELLENT

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

OVAL and Round Soap Stone GRIDDLES, a very desirable article for baking Cakes, as you need not use any grease, thereby avoiding entirely the disagreeable smell arising from its use. For sale by
ELIAS C. BEAM, No. 302 Broad st. Newark.

EMPTY BARRELS.

Empty Pork, Flour, and Mackerel Barrels, for sale at
W. M. DRAKE'S.

GREAT REWARD

IF WALKED AWAY OR TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE.

A large DOG purchased in Plainfield of one Mr. Frazee very highly recommended by him as being a Superior Watch Dog, said dog is a large size, minis his narrative (alias) Tail, of a good standing Color, and has not been known to Bite, he has a large wound on his right shoulder received a few days since in an encounter with a small dog. Any person finding said dog will confer a great favor by retaining him or so disposing of him that it will not be necessary for us to keep two men to prevent so valuable an animal from being enticed away, and in addition to our thanks the finder shall receive a reward of 50cts by calling on Mr. Frazee in Plainfied or at the Broadway Branch 182 Broad st. opposite the Park Newark, N. J. where there is this day opened

500 SHAWLS,

Comprising every variety and price shawls from 2 shillings to $40,00 among which are some handsome all Wool Broche Shawls for $7,50 cost $12,00 to import. [55.

GEORGE VANNESS'

SHAVING & HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

☞ At the old stand, next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Gentlemen please give a call. ☜

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC,

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action; to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do a way with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceives the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY.
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he very soon derived benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well.

The undersigned has every confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.
L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.

New York, Sept. 3. 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy; her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs; there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters; in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No. 61 Fourth-st

Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st., New York, Upstairs.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield ☜
November 1849. [98.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning: they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.
J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webstor & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.
Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern.—I hereby forbid any person trusting my wife Martha Wilson on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.
ZACHARIAH J. WILSON.
November 14. 1849.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law. R. S. BROOKS.
Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1849. [72.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N.J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p. m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m. Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk. Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.
October 30. 1849. [52.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,
59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜
E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

HE invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attenrion to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done at shor notice. Give us a call. ☜ [54.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15.00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1,50 to 3,00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.
SAMUEL C. DUNN,
54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary, Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

54.] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufncture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.
80] AGENS & Co.
No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜
MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.
Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜
MOSES P. DEMMINGS.
Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.
PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.
TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.
Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.
Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.
DANIEL BULLMAN.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

The Weekly Republic.

THE undersigned will commence the pulication of a new Democratic Weekly Newspaper, bearing this title, on the 14th November, 1849.

It will be of large size; printed on good stout paper, from handsome new type. It will be mailed to subsbribers at the low price of.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—in advance.

In addition to strong, sound Democratic ORIGINAL ARTICLES, it will contain selections from all the best Democratic journals in the country, showing the state of public feeling on every topic of interest that attracts the attention of the pubiic.

All the Local News of the City of New-York will be fully given in the columns of THE WEEKLY REPUCLIC, as well as the General News—both Domestic and Foreign. A writer who wields a powerful pen will furnish us, by every steamer, a letter from london, which will keep the readers of The Republic fully apprised of the state of Europe, and give a truthful account of the progress of liberal opinions in all parts of the Old World; unwarped and unbiased by passing through the tory journals of England or the papers of the Continent; emasculated by the rigors of the censorship.

A full and truthful account of the state of the Produce Market will also be given and the state of the Money Market and Sales of Stocks, will like wise be accurately chronicled in the weekly Republic.

Letters containing subscriptions, or any other business—in all cases post paid—to be addressed to

E. P. WILLIAMS, Republic Office,
82 Nassau street, New-York.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

*** Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer,

by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.
LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

FOR SALE.

121-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtow, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

• ☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1849. | NO. 50.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 15 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
One year (paper included)	8 00
For three squares in length	
One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

From Graham's Magazine.

UNFADING FLOWERS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

THIRTY years ago, a small, barefooted boy, paused to admire the flowers in a well cultivated garden. The child was an orphan, and had already felt how hard the orphan's lot. The owner of the garden, who was trimming a border, noticed the lad, and spoke to him kindly.

'Do you love flowers?' said he.

The boy replied, 'Oh yes. We used to have beautiful flowers in our garden.'

The man laid down his knife, and gathering a few flowers, took them to the fence, through the pannels of which the boy was looking, and handing them to him, said as he did so.

'Here's a nice little bunch for you.'

A flush went over the child's face as he took the flowers. He did not make any reply, but in his large eyes, as he lifted them to the face of the man, was an expression of thankfulness, to be read as plainly as words in a book.

The act, on the part of the man, was one of spontaneous kindness, and scarcely thought of again; but, by the child, it was never forgotten.

Years went by, and through toil, privation and suffering, both in body and mind, the boy grew up to manhood. From ordeals like this come forth our most effective men. If kept free from vicious associates, the lad of feeling and mental activity becomes ambitious, and rises in society above the common level. So it proved in the case of this orphan boy. He had few advantages of education, but such as offered were well improved. It happened that his lot was cast in a printing office; and the young compositor soon became interested in his work. He did not set the types as a mere mechanic, but went beyond the duties of his calling, entering into the ideas to which he was giving verbal expression, and making them his own. At twenty-one he was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence and force of character. At thirty-five he was the conductor of a widely-circulated and profitable newspaper, and as a man, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

During the earnest struggle that all men enter into who are ambitious to rise in the world, the thoughts do not often go back and rest, meditatively, upon the earlier time of life. But after success has crowned each well-directed effort, and the gaining of a desire position, no longer remains a subject of doubt, the mind often brings up from the far-off past most vivid recollections of incidents and impressions that were painful or pleasureable at the time, and which are now seen to have had an influece, more or less decided upon the whole after life. In this state of reflection sat one day the man we have here introduced. After musing for a long time, deeply abstracted, he took up his pen and wrote hastily—and these were the sentences he traced upon the paper that lay before him.

"How indelibly does a little act of kindness, performed at the right moment, impress itself upon the mind. We meet, as we pass through the world, so much of rude selfishness, that we guard ourselves against it, and scarcely feel its effects But spontaneous kindness comes so rarely, that we are surprised when it appears, and delighted and refreshed as by the perfume of flowers in the dreary winter. When we were a small boy, an orphan, and with the memory of a home forever lost too vivid in our young heart, a man, into whose beautiful garden we stood looking pulled a few flowers, and handed them through the fence, speaking a kind word as he did so. He did not know, and perhaps never will know, how deeply we were touched by his act. From a little boy we loved the flowers, and ere that heaviests affliction a child ever knows—the loss of parents--fell upon us, we almost lived among them But death seperated between us and all those tender associations and affections that, to the hearts of children, are like dew to the tender grass. We entered the dwelling of a stranger, and were treated thenceforth as if we had, or ought to have, no feelings no hopes, no weakness. The harsh command came daily and almost hourly to onr ears; and not even for work well done, or faithful service, were we cheered by words of commendation.

'One day—we were not more than eleven years old—something turned our thoughts back upon the earlier and happier time when we had a true home, and was loved and cared for. We were once more in the garden and among the sweet blossoms, as of old, and the mother, on whose bosom we had slept, sat under the grape arbor while we filled her lap with flowers. There was a smile of love on her dear face, and her lips were parting with some word of affection, when, to scatter into nothing these dear images of the lonely boy, came the sharp command of a master, and in obedienee we started forth to perform some needed service. Our way was by the garden of which we have spoken; and it was on that occasion, and while the suddenly dissipated immage of our mother among the flowers was reforming itself in our young imagination, that the incident to which we have alluded occurred. We can never forget the grateful perfume of those flowers, nor the strength and comfort which the kind words and manner of the giver imparted to our fainting spirit. We took them home, and kept them fresh as long as water would preserve their life and beauty; and when they faded, and the leaves fell, pale and withered, upon the ground, we grieved for their loss as if a real friend had been taken away.

'It is a long, long time since that incident occurred; but the flowers which there sprung up in our bosom, are fresh and beautiful still. They have neither faded nor withered—they cannot, for they are unfading flowers. We never looked upon the man who gave them to us that our heart did not grow warm toward him. We know not now whether he be living, or dead. Twenty years ago we lost sight of him; but, if still among the dwellers of earth, and in need of a friend, we would divide with him our last morsel.'

An old man, with hair whitened by the snows of many winters, was sitting in a room that was poorly supplied with furniture, his head bowed down, and gaze cast dreamily upon the floor. A pale youug girl came in while he thus sat musing. Lifting his eyes to her face, he said, while he tried to look cheerful.

'Ellen, dear, you must not go out today.'

'I feel a great deal better, grandpa,' returned the girl, forcing a smile. 'I am able to go to work again.'

'No, child, you are not,' said the old man firmly; 'and you must not think of such a thing,'

'Don't be so positive, grandpa.' And as she uttered this little sentence, in a half playful voice, she laid her hand among the thin gray locks on the old man's head and smoothed them caressingly. 'You know that I must not be idle.'

'Wait child, until your strength returns.'

'Our wants will not wait, grandpa.' As the girl said this, her face became sober. The old man's eyes again fell to the floor and a heavy sigh came forth from his bosom.

'I will be very careful and not overwork myself again,' resumed Ellen, after a pause.

'You must not go to-day,' said the old man, arousing himself. "It is murder. Wait until at least to-morrow. You will be stronger then.'

'If I do not go back to-day, I may loose my place. You know I have been home for three days.'

'You were sick.'

'Work will not wait. The last time I was kept away by sicknees, a customer was disappointed; and there was a good deal of trouble about it.'

Another sigh came heavily from the old mans heart.

I will go,' said the girl. 'Perhaps they will let me off for a day longer. If so, I will come back. But I must not loose the place.

No further resistance was made by the old man. In a little while he was alone. Hours went by, but Ellen did not return. She had gone to work. Her employer would not let her go away, feeble as she was without a forfeiture of her place.

About mid-day, finding that Ellen did not come back, the old man, after taking some food, went out. The pressure of seventy years was upon him, and his steps were slow and carefully taken.

'I must get something to do. I can work still,' he muttered to himslf, as he moved along the streets. 'The dear child is killing herself and all for me.'

But what could he do! Who wanted the services of an old man like him, whose mind had lost its clearness, whose step faltered, and whose hand was no longer steady? In vain he made application for employment. Younger and more vigorous men filled all the places, and he was pushed aside. Discouraged and drooping in spirit, he went back to his home, and there awaited the fall of evening, which was to bring the return of the only being left on earth to love him. At night-fall Ellen came in. Her face, so pale in the morning, was how slightly flushed; and her eyes were brighter than when she went out. The grandfather was not deceievd by this; he knew it as the sign of disease. He took her hand—it was hot; and when he bent to kiss her gentle lips, he found them burning with fever.

'Ellen, my child, why did you go to work to-day? I knew it would make you sick,' the old man said, in a voice of anguish.

Ellen tried to smile and appear not so very ill; but nature was too much oppressed.

'I brought home some work, and will not go out to-morrow,' she remarked. 'I think the walk fatigued me more than any thinge else. I will feel better in the morning, after a good night's sleep.'

But the girl's hope failed in this. The morning found her so weak that she could not rise from bed; and when her grandfather came into her room to learn how she had passed the night, he found her weeping on her pillow. She had endeavored to get up, but her head which was aching terribly, grew dizzy, and she fell back under a despairing consciousness that her strength was gone.

The day passed, but Ellen did not grow better. The fever still kept her body postrate. Once or twice, when her grandfather was out of the room, she took the work she had brought home, and tried to do some of it while sitting up in bed.—But ere a minute had passed, she became faint, while all grew dark around her. She was no better when night came. If her mind could have rested—if she had been free from anxious and distressing thoughts, nature would have had some power to react, but as it was, the pressure upon her was too great. She could not forget that they had scarcely so much money as a dollar left, and that her old grandfather was too feeble to work. Upon her rested all the burden of their support, and she was now helpless.

On the next morning Ellen was better. She could sit up without feeling dizzy, though her head still ached, and the fever had only slightly abated. But the old man would not permit her to leave the bed, though she begged him earnestly to let her do so.

The bundle of work that Ellen had brought home, was wrapped in a newspaper, and this her grandfather took up to read some time during the day.

'This is Mr. T——'s newspaper,' said he, as he opened it, and saw the title. 'I knew T—— when he was a poor little orphan boy. But of course, he don't remember me. He's prospered wonderfully.'

And then his eyes went along the columns of the paper, and he read aloud to Ellen such things as he thought would interest her. Among others was a reminisence by the editor—the same that we have just given. The old man's voice faltered as he read. The little incident, so feelingly described, had long since been hidden in his memory under the gathering dust of time. But now the dust was swept away, and he saw his own beautiful garden. He was in it and among the flowers; and wishfully looking through the fence stood the orphan boy. He remembered having felt pity for him, and he remembred now as distinctly as if it were but yesterday, though thirty years had intervened, the light that went over the child's face as he handed him a few flowers that were to fade and wither in a day.

Yes, the old man's voice faltered while he read; and when he eame to the last sentence, the paper dropped upon the floor, and clasping his hands together, he lifted his dim eyes upward, while his lips moved in wispered words of thankfulness

'What ails you, grandpa?' asked Ellen, in surprise.

But the old man did not seem to hear her voice.

'Dear grandpa,' repeated the girl, 'why do you look so strangely?' She had risen in bed, and was bending toward him.

'Ellen, child,' said the old man, a light breaking over his countenance, as though a sunbeam had suddenly come into the room, 'it was your old grandfather who gave the flowers to that poor little boy. Did you hear what he said?—he would divide his last morsel.

The old man moved about the room with his unsteady steps, talking in a wandering way, so overjoyed at the prospect of relief for his child, that he was nearly beside himself. But there yet lingered some embers of pride in his heart; and from these the ashes were blown away, and they became bright and glowing. The thought of asking a favor as a return for that little act, which was to him, at the time, a pleasure, came with a feeling of reluctance. But when he looked at the pale young girl who lay with her eyes closed and her face half buried in the pillow, he murmered to himself, 'It is for you—for you!' and taking up his staff, he went tottering forth into the open air.

The editor was sitting in his office, writing, when he heard the door open, and turning, he saw before him an old man with bent form and snowy head. Something in the visiter's countenance struck him as familiar; but he did not recognize him as one whom he had seen before.

'Is Mr T——in?' inqaired the old man.

'My name is T——,' replied the editor.

'You?' There was a slight expression of surprise in the old man's voice.

'Yes, I am T——, my friend,' was kindly said. 'Can I do any thing for you? Take this chair.'

The offered seat was accepted; and as the old man sunk into it, his countenance and manner betrayed his emotion.

'I have come,' said he, and his voice was unsteady, 'to do what I could not do for myself alone. But I cannot see my poor, sick grandchild wear out and die under the weight of burdens that are too heavy to be borne. For her sake I have conquered my own pride.'

There was a pause.

'Go on,' said T——, who was looking at the old man earnestly, and endeavoring to fix his identity in his mind.

'You don't know me?'

'Your face is not entirely strange,' said T——, 'It must have been a long time since we met.'

'Long? Oh yes! It is a long, long time. You were a boy, and I unbent by age.'

'Markland!' exclaimed T——, with sudden energy, springing to his feet as the truth flashed upon him. Say—is it so?'

'My name is Markland.'

'And do we meet again thus!' said T——, with emotion, as he grasped the old man's hand. 'Ah sir, I have never forgotten you. When a sad-hearted boy you spoke to me kindly, and the words comforted me when I had no other comfort. The bunch of flowers you gave me—you remember it, no doubt—are still fresh in my heart. Not a leaf has faded. They are as bright and green, and full of perfume as when I first hid them there; and there they will bloom forever—the the unfading flowors of gratitude. I am glad you have come, though grieved that your declining years are made heavier by misfortune. Heaven has smiled on my efforts in the world. I have enough, and to spare.'

'I have not come for charity,' returned Markland. 'I have hands, and they would not be idle, though it is not much that they can accomplish.'

'Be not troubled on that account, my friend,' kindly answered. 'I will find something for you to do. But first tell me all about yourself.'

Thus encouraged, the old man told his story. It was the common history of loss of property and friends, and the approach of want with declining years. T—— saw that pride and native independence were still strong in Markland's bosom, feeble as he was, and really unable to enter upon any serions employment; and his first impulse was to save his feelings at the same time that he extended to him entire and permanent relief. This he found no difficulty in doing, and the old man was soon after placed in a situation where but little application was necessary, while the income was all sufficient for the comfortable support of himself and grandchild.

The flowers offered with a purely humane feeling, proved to be fadeless flowers; and their beauty and perfume came back to the senses of the giver when all other flowers were dead or dying on his dark and dreary way.

A HUMANE HART.—Judge Hart of Cincinnati, lately caused the 'criminal box' to be taken out of the court, on the ground that no man need be disgraced before he is found guilty of crime.—*Ex. Paper.*

Give that Hart a chance to send the warm life-giving blood of humanity through the frozen, selfish system of human society, and not only 'criminal boxes,' but jails and court houses will be taken away, and better means will be used to save the erring.—*Pleasure Boat.*

FINDING AND NOT RETURNING IS STEALING.—In the Court of Common Pleas at Manchester, N. H., Mrs. Polly Lord, of Deering, was recently sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for retaining and using two hunded and fifty dollars which she picked un and kept—knowing the owner.

☞ 'Shall we take a '*bus*, up Broadway?' said a young New Yorker, who was showing his country cousin the wonders of that city.

'Oh, dear! no!' said the frightened girl; 'I would not do that, *in the street!*'—*Lynn News.*

☞ When a dentist pulls out an aching tooth for us says the Boston Post, we call it a dental operation; so if he were to pull out a sound tooth instead of the 'rager,' we should call it an *accidental* operation, should'nt we?

'Wake up here and pay your lodgings,' said the Deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

☞ A sign over the door of a tairlor's shop in New Orleans, designates it a 'pantaloonery.'

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, November 29, 1849.

Village Newspapers.

The importance of a well conducted newspaper in every village of 500 inhabitants or over must be apparent to all. If a village can afford to support three or four public houses; four or five lawyers; eight or ten ministers; odd-fellow's societies, &c., it can and ought most assuredly to support as many good schools and newspapers. There is nothing in our estimation better, if so well, calculated to advance the prosperity,—"moral and physcal," as a well supported and well conducted public school and newspaper. To all intelligent minds these are self-evident propositions, that unless a village has good and efficient schools and newspapers it will not, because it cannot, thrive.—As well might the body expect to thrive without nourishment suitable to its organization, as to make intelligent, moral, industrious and useful citizens without schools and newspapers. It may be said that our village is not without newspapers, that there are a great many papers of the first class received here from the large cities, or that our village papers do not give as late news and are not as well edited, or are too partisan, or are not partisan enough, to suit the fastidious tastes of its citizens. This is undoubledly true, and yet just to the extent that foreign papers are patronized to the *neglect* of our own must this ever be the case. It cannot be expected by reasonable and intelligent men, that a paper can be well edited without an efficient support, that the editor may have time to prepare and select articles which shall be worthy the attention of an enlightened public. He cannot do this; we say, and attend all the multifarious duties of a printing office, the *devil's* included, to make fires, sweep the office, roll the form, etc. yet all this have we done.

We do not complain. Our own anticipations have been more than trebly realized. With all these impediments we have succeeded; we challange comparison with any paper in the State in appearance or contents, excepting our own imperfect cogitations; but this is not what we want; we want to go ahead! we want this, our native town, to stand forth the proud example of surrounding villages as the patron of efficient public free schools and of well conducted village newspapers. As before observed, without this it is impossible for a village ever to become intelligent, enlightened, prosperous and happy.

In conducting our paper we have, as stated in the commencement, expressed our opinion candidly, on all matters coming under our notice, without fear, perhaps against favor, of any party or clique, which we shall continue to do. At the same time our columns have been and still are open to the free discussion of any matter in any way connected with the welfare and happiness of man, believing such a course would best conduce to and promote the views of enlightened freemen.

The village newspaper is the medium through which it becomes known abroad, and by which its enterprise, and future capabilities, location, advantages, etc. also become known abroad; as well as thorugh which its merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, farmers, traders, etc. make known their several wants, business, pleasure, etc. It is the powerful assistant of the pulpit, the bar, and the bench. These are but a few of its advantages which we here have room to enumerate. All this to individuals can be had for the insignificant sum of ten shillings per annum. Reader, will you refuse your mite towards giving Plainfield good schools and an efficient newspaper—we trust not. Send immediately to the latter ten shillings, and to the former your due proportion.

Cotton Manufactory.

The Citizens of Plainfield and its victnity are respectfully invited to meet at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, December 3d, to take into consideration the expediency of organized a Cotton Manufacturing Company, to be located in this village.

As all men in Plainfield and vicinity are interested in its prosperity, let all attend.

☞ Look closely at our advertising columns or you may regret it. We have a number of new advertisements which for want of room we cannot more especially notice this week.

Plainfield Lyceum.

The members of this time honored and meritorious association met agreeable to public notice given, at the School House of Mr. W. W. Davidson. The meeting was called to order by Zachariah Webster Esq. and proceeded to elect a presiding officer:—Whereupon Randolph Dunham Esq. one of its oldest and most respected and influential members was unanimously chosen; Mr. E. M. Dunn was elected Secretary:

This association we believe originated from a debating club which was formed in 1832, its present chairman being one of the original members. This association has numbered among its members many very worthy and influential men, who doubtless owe something to its influence in the formation of their character. There is nothing better calculated to promote a moralizing influence on society than an institution of this kind, we hope to see an intesrest taken in its proceedings by all, and especially by the young.

The members of the Plainfield Lyceum will meet in Mr. W. W. Davison's school house, on Tuesday evening the 4th of December at 1-4 of 7 o'clock. The question for discussion will be:

"Is War ever Justifiable."

☞The public are respectfully invited to attend. E. M. Dunn, Sec'y.

Plainfield, Nov. 27. 1849.

The Side Walks.—In dry weather the side walks in our village are certainly good, none better, therefore there is no necessity to have them paved as they cannot be improved; in wet weather it cannot be done, therefore we must be content to wade through the mud, the prey to wet feet, coughs, colds and consumption—of course the doctors must live.

The Sunday Dispatch.—Those wishing to subscribe for a paper from abroad, we would cheerfully recommend the Sunday Dispatch. It contains a large amount of interesting miscellany together with the news of the day, is neatly printed on good paper, published weekly at $1 per annum in advance, by Lawlor, Everett & Hicken, at 83 South Third st. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Scalpel.—We have read the fifth number of this truly valuable journal with increased interest. Dr. Dixon evidently asks nor gives no favors other than deserving ones; a more bold, fearless and independent writer we have never read; humor and satire abound on every page. The work will be found valuable and interesting to all, containing as it does the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and the exposure of quackery. It is a neat pamphlet of sixty-four pages, entirely original, published quarterly at $1 per annum in advance, by E. H. Dixon M. D. New York

The Planets Inhabited!

Incontestible evidence that the moon and perhaps all the planets are inhabited, presented itself a few days ago to the inhabitants of Green Valley, Somerset Co. N. J., by the explosion of what at the time was supposed to be a meteor, but which proved upon examination the next day to have been the bursting of a lunar printing press! as several fragments were found, one piece of which it is supposed weighed three hundred pounds, the broken edges of which has the appearance of bell metal, and reasoning from analogy bears a striking resemblance to one of Hoe's cylinder presses. What confirms the opinion of its being a printing press is the finding two days after by a wood carter about two miles distant from where the others were found, a piece of sterotype plate, with ink of a deep blue color, fresh upon it; from this last fact, and the appearance of the pieces it undoubtedly was destroyed by the inconceivable velocity with which it was worked, and these pieces must have flew off at a tangent with such force as to overcome or pass beyond the power of gravitation.

The following is a fac simile of the portion of the sterotype plate found.

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☞ If possible we will have the above plate interpreted in time for our next, having put it in the hands of a learned linguist for that purpose.

For the Plainfield Gazette.

Decision of Character.

One of the most important qualifications that a person can possess is firmness. It matters but little what other gifts he may be blessed with, if decision of character is wanting, his existence will not be a happy one, nor will his attempts to be useful be very successful. He will be like a harp with a broken string; in vain do we expect harmony in such an instrument. A steam engine—no matter how skillfully constructed—is incomplete and worthless, so far as use is concerned, if the balance-wheel is wanting. So with the individual who is lacking in firmness; he may have great advantages—wealth, honors, learning, may all be his, and yet he will seek in vain to accomplish any act which shall cover himself with glory, or prove of very great service to mankind.

The want of this important trait of character is a great hindrance to the successfnll prosecution of any branch of industry, and is calculated to embarrass all who are so unfortunate as not to possess it.

How often is the heart pained to hear it said of one whom we may have admired for some generous act, "He is a very good sort of a man, but he is impulsive and not to be relied on." Or, "He would do much good if he was not so easily drawn off before his undertaking was brought to a succesful issue."

Firmness is necessary to preserve us from a thousand evils. There are so many tempters besetting our path that we are constantly becoming involved in difficulties if we do not set our face as a flint against everything calculated to mar our peace. O how many have stumbled and fell, no more to stand erect, because, when the tempter first whispered the lie in their ear, they did not instantly exclaim, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" How many thousand young men, surrounded with everything, almost, to make life desirable and pleasant, have finally filled a felon's grave because they faltered for a moment when the thought arose in their mind that they could reap undetected where they had not sown, and gather where they had not strewed. Our criminal courts daily furnish evidence that the great reason why men become felons is because they halted a moment on their journey to listen to the syren song of sinful pleasures, or gave ear momentarily to the Prince of Darknes while he made use of all his eloquence to persuade them that if they ate of the forbidden fruit, they should not *surely* die. Too late they find to their sorrow that they have been listening to a lie; for they now realize that sin will ever be followed by its necessary companion, Suffering.

—There is but little use in alluding to evils if we do not suggest a remedy. Let me say to those of my readers who are not decided in all their actions. It is your own fault if you experience many evils from your vacillating course. Your character will not be respected; your influence will not be felt; you will be a mere blank in society, if you do not act with decision. Study well the importance of this matter, and learn to cultivate habits which will command respect and fit you for usefulness. It wil require some effort but if you are successful you will be repaid a thonsand-fold. Aim at decision of character, and learn that it is necessary to your well-being, and you *will* succeed. A. J. N.

☞ This morning about 9 o'clock, the office of the State Bank, at Camden, N. J. No. 12 Church Alley, was entered, by means of false keys, and robbed of five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars. The money consisted principally of the notes of the Camden bank of small and large denominations, there being in the amount three or four of five hundred dollars. A reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the robber.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 24.*

☞ We presume, as a matter of course that our state Legislature, this Winter, will prove Anti-Monopoly to the back bone. We presume they will go to Trenton fully prepared to grapple with the 'monster,' and as fully determined to let out *his* life blood as he has been tenancious in feeding upon the life-blood of the *people*. The honest portion of our legislators must reckon upon a desperate conflict with the enemy;—let them but remain study to their purpose, however, and all the influences he can bring against them will vanish into thin air. Every tyrant is a coward, and, when once he is fairly met, it is wonderful how he succumbs. So will it be with the *tyrant* monopoly of our State.—*Rahway Register.*

Business Man, put your sign in the newspaper. The spirit of the times requires it.

Modification of the Tariff.

The Journal of Commerce, which by the way is the best commercial paper in the Union, and in relation to matters of finance is about as well posted up as any paper with which we are acquainted; holds the following language in regard to the premature announcement of a deficiency of revenue, and a modification of the tariff.

"The Protectionists may make themselves entirely easy as to any precipitate modification of the tariff. A majority of the members of both Houses, we have no doubt, will take sufficient time to understand the nature of this deficit, so called, and whether an increase of duties on protected articles would be likely to increase the revenue or diminish it. The experiment of the new Tariff under the last Administration showed a decided increase of revenue compared with the tariff of 1842; and fortunately there is no chance for mistification on this head. It was stated in the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury last december, and will not be denied, that the nett revenue from imports during the entire operation of the Tariff of 1842, viz., four year and three months, was $23,895,208 per annum; whereas under the new Tariff, from 1st December, 1846, when it went into operation, to the 30th June, 1848, the nett revenue was $56,654,563-79, or 30,902, 489 per annum. Showing an average annual increase of revenue under the New Tariff, compared with the old, of $7,007, 281. *It is very clear, therefore, that if the present revenue is insafficient, a return to the Tariff of* 1842 *is not the way to increase it.* That was a high protective Tariff; the present is called a Free Trade Tariff, though it is far from being so in fact. If, however, an approximation towards Free Trade has increased the revenues $7,000, 000 per annum, why may we not conclude that a still further advance in the same direction, would add still further to the revenue? At least, it is a more logical conclusion than the opposite.

If, under the present Administration, the revenue is less than it was under the last, with the same Tariff in operation, it will be a matter of some interest to ascertain the cause. It cannot be the 'advalorem principle,' for that was in operation during the last years of Mr polk's adminstration, and did not prevent large increase of revenue over that of 1842, in which specific duties predominated. If the ad valorem principle is 'a fraud,' the specific principle must be a still greater one, if any conclusions can be drawn from the pecuniary results of the two systems.

Another thing is to be noted, viz., that less than five months of the two years during which this alarming deficit is to occur, have yet elapsed; so that in the main, the announcement of a deficit of 15 or 20 millions in the two years, is little else than a *prediction* by the enemies of the present Tariff. The same men predicted, when the same Tariff passed into a law, that the revenue would fall far below that of the Tariff of 1842. The result proved them false prophets then; we trust it will do so now.

If however it be a fact (which we do not believe) that the present revenue is insufficient to meet our current expenses and interests on the public debt, together with a respectable surplus to be applied annually towards the extinction of that debt the obviously proper couse is, to impose a duty on some of the numerous articles which pay no duty at all. An increase of the duties on the dutiable articles, or many of them, would diminish the revenue, instead of increasing it.

The disguise under which this alarm for the state and prospects of the revenue is veiled, is too thin to decieve any body. Better come out frankly and say, 'we want more protection to the few, at the expense of the many. The magnificent fortunes realised in four yeats under the Tariff of 1842, do not satisfy the recipients; they wish to have further taxes laid upon the masses throughout the country, for the benefit of themselves and their children.' Silly politicians! Stange you do not percieve that the day of ultra protection, in this country at least, is past and gone forever. England is pressing still more strongly in the same direction. Even Spain, Mexico and Austria, the ne plus of protectionists, are beginning to relax the rigors of the system, finding that it leads to the destruction of commerce and general ruin.

The Burning Alive Case.—The West telegraph reporter lately startled and horrified our readers with the intelligence that a negro man was about to be deliberately burned alive for two cruel murders, at Hannibal, Mo. The Courier for that place publised the particulars of the case, but makes no mention of the purposed burning altho' it says that the mob was with great difficulty restrained from tearing him to pieces, when he wes taken to jail.

Newspapers.—The reading of a good and well conducted newspaper, even for the short space of one-quarter of a year, brings more sound instruction, and leaves a deeper impression, than would be acquired, probably, at the best school in twelve months. Talk to the members of a family who read the papers, and compare their information and intelligence with those who do not. The difference is beyond comparison —*Irish paper.*

☞ Suppose, some sultry Sunday morning, a being, habited and mannered like him who came eighteen hundred years ago, to redeem the world, should present himself, dusty and weary from his travel and toil among the poor and cast down, at the door of one of our gorgeous churches, and say 'I am Christ,' would it not require a greater miracle than ever confounded Pharasee, or Sadducee, to convince our proud Christians that he was verily the Son of God. And should he ascend the pulpit, and preach as of old joy and peace to the poor, and teach the brotherhood of the race; or should he go into Wall street and say to the rich young man, 'if thou wouldst follow me, sell all thou hast and give to the poor,' would not the cry of hypocrite, and blasphemer, be raised as loudly as it ever was in Jerusalem. Would not the money changers shout socialist, and red, republican, and the worshippers of golden images cry, 'Great is Dianna of the Ephesians!' If the humble but divine Christ, were to appear on earth, in all the beauty and majesty of the Godliness he manifested eighteen hundred years ago, he would find the temple doors shut against him, and his loudest mouthed disciples would be first to deny and revile him.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A young girl of twenty in male attire, is said to have been actively engaged in sixteen conflicts during the late war in Hungary as aid-de-camp to one of the Magyar generals,

Murder near Cranbury.—A correspondent of the Daily Trentonian writes from Hightown, Nov. 19th, that a murder was committed near Cranbury, in Mercer County, on the evening previous. The victim was Mr. James Applegate—the murderer a man named William Petty, effected his escape. He had on an old straw hat, dark green frock coat, cotton striped pantaloons, patched about the knees. Hair and eyes dark height 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, and apparently between 46 and 50 years of age.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the following verdict returned by the Jury:—'That it is our belief that the deceased came to his death by a wound from an axe, or some other sharp instrument, inflicted by Petty.'

MARRIED.

At Elizabethtown Nov. 25th by the Rev Dr. Murray, Aaron T. Marsh, to Henrietta P. Davis.

PIANO FORTES,

AND MUSIC SALOON.

102 Market-st. Newark, N. J.

THE subscriber greatly encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed on him, feels stimulated to renewed exertion to meet the wishes of his friends and the public in all that pertains to music, in view of which he has increased his assortment of Instruments and Music, so that it embraces all that is most desirable in any of the largest establishment in New York. He has now at his Ware Rooms seventeen Piano Fortes, forming as rich and varied an assortment as can be found at any Piano Ware Room in the country. Anxious to suit the tastes of all, he has [in addition to Mr. Stodart's and others of the most approved make in New York,] obtained a selection of Instruments from the manufactory of Mr. Lemuel Gilbert of Boston, so well and favorably known, all of which he will sell as low as they can be bought at the factories. All new instruments wsrranted, second hand Pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation. Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Clarionetts, Accordians, Flutinas, and

Sheet Music of all kinds.

By far the largest assortment ever offered in the State of New Jersey. S. P. HINDS.

Dec. 28. 1849. [102.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

166 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK.—John Higgins, desirous of informing his friends and the public generally of his New-York location, respectfully adopts this method, and solicits their attention to a very handsome stock of fashionable and well made

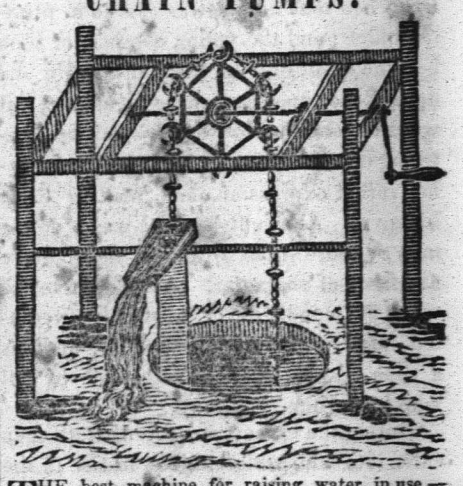
Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Mattrasses, &c.

the whole of which I offer for sale as low as the same style and quality can be bought in the city, and 15 to 20 per cent. less than the down town stores.

☞ Strict attention given to shipping and packing. All articles in the above line made to order.

☞ Branch Store, Petersburg, Va. [62.

CHAIN PUMPS.



THE best machine for raising water, in use.—This Pump has many advantages over any other in use on account of its simplicity of construction, being made wholly of wood and galvanized iron, not liable to get out of order or to get deranged in any way. It can never freeze in winter, and can be put in wells of any depth.

It takes less power to work it than any other machine, to raise the same amount of water.

It is never obstructed by gravel or sand; it keeps the water perfectly sweet and fresh; the action of the chain mixes the gasses with the water always keeping it lively and fresh; on ceasing to work it, the water in the tube descends to the level of the water in the well; on commencing to work the pump, the first water that is drawn is from the bottom of the well.

☞ This pump received the premium at the late Essex county fair.

These Pumps may be had at the Pump Factory of S. B. Miller, 340 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

63.] E. W. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent.

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Silk & Satin Bonnets, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

☞ 19 Courtlandt-st., adjoining the Western Hotel.
102.] NEW YORK.

JACOB STUCKY,

CHEAP

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

252 Broad St.

63.] NEWARK, N. J.

MOST EXCELLENT
SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

OVAL and Round Soap Stone GRIDDLES, a very desirable article for baking Cakes, as you need not use any grease, thereby avoiding entirely the disagreeable smell arising from its use. For sale by
ELIAS C. BEAM, No. 302 Broad st. Newark.

GEORGE VANNESS'
SHAVING & HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

☞ At the old stand, next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Gentlemen please give a call. ☜

Mott's Tubular Air Tight Quick Oven
COOKING STOVE,

(Warranted to bake most beautifully.) For sale by
E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

STANLEY'S
Air Tight Rotary Cook Stove,

WITH A SPACIOUS OVEN AND GOOD BAKER,
For sale cheap by
E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.

October 30. 1849. [52.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern:—I hereby forbid any person trusting my wife Martha Wilson on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

ZACHARIAH J. WILSON.
November 14. 1849.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law.
R. S. BROOKS.
Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1840. [72.

A CARD.
TO THE PATRONS OF

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The close of the current Volume is deemed a proper period to announce to the patrons of this "Magazine" that arrangements have been completed which cannot fail to increase its attractions during the coming year. The best writers in the country will continue to enrich our pages with their productions, and our engravers—who stand foremost in their profession—will put forth the best efforts on their art to make this peculiar department of the "Magazine" more beautiful than ever.

Promising unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the favor bestowed upon the "Magazine," we respectfully solicit a renewal of the subscriptions of all its old patrons, and the addition of the names of all who desire to avail themselves of the satisfactionof reading what is universally conceded to be 'THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY.'

Attention is called to the following list of Terms, which are unquestionably more advantageous to subscribers than those offered by any other work of the kind.

TERMS.—For THREE DOLLARS, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of "GRAHAM" and a copy of a LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRINT, by a distinguished Engraver, and which may be considered one of the most beautiful specimens of Art ever presented by any Magazine publisher, and also a new and beautiful Engraving, suitable for framing, of a Sacred Subject, "Bearing the saviour to the tomb," prepared expressly, and at a very heavy cost, as a Premium Gift to new subscribers to Graham's Magazine. Or, if desired, we will furnish in lieu of either of the above Prints, a complete set of our Mezzotint Portraits of the AMERICAN HEROES OF THE LATE WAR WITH MEXICO.

For FIVE DOLLARS, Two Copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints to each subscriber.

For TEN DOLLARS, Five Copies for one year, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person forming the Club, and either of the above prints, or a set of portraits to each subscriber.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, Eleven Copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints, or a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person sending the Club, with a copy of each of the large prints as an additional premium.

☞ Any person forwarding a Club of 20 or upwards, shall receive for his trouble a complete copy of W. H. Graham's "American Historical and Biographical Library."

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW CANDIDATE.
THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.
HOT AIR AND AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

THOSE who desire to carry out economy in the kitchen without either keeping a scanty larder or a lean table, or consuming too much fuel, will call and examine the STOVE known as

The Peoples' Choice,

Which is acknowledged by those having them to posses advantages superior to any other. The heat being so concentrated and condensed directly under the vessels, so that none will escape unused, and so arranged as to be more easily cleansed and kept much neater than most Stoves. (Warranted to perform to satisfaction, if set up as directed.) For sale by
E. C. BEAM. No. 302 Broat st. Newark.

GREAT REWARD

IF WALKED AWAY OR TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE.

A large DOG purchased in Plainfield of one Mr. Frazee very highly recommended by him as being a Superior Watch Dog, said dog is a large size, minis his narrative (alias) Tail, of a good standing Color, and has not been known to Bite, he has a large wound on his right shoulder received a few days since in an encounter with a small dog. Any person finding said dog will confer a great favor by retaining him or so disposing of him that it will not be necessary for us to keep two men to prevent so valuable an animal from being enticed away, and in addition to our thanks the finder shall receive a reward of 50cts by calling on Mr. Frazee in Plainfied or at the Broadway Branch 182 Broad st. opposite the Park Newark, N. J. where there is this day opened

500 SHAWLS,

Comprising every variety and price shawls from 2 shillings to $40,00 among which are some handsome all Wool Broche Shawls for $7,50 cost $12,00 to import. [55.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufncture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

80] AGENS & Co.
No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,
OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposite the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

A. WILCOX,
MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

NEWARK
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15.00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1.50 to 3,00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN,
54] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

54.] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜

E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

HE invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attenrion to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done at shor notice. Give us a call. ☜ [54.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.
Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

WHO
WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,
Plainfield, Aug. 23. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.
Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGE MAKING,
AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.

Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,

59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N.J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p. m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m. Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk. Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC,

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action; to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do away with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceites the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he very soon derived benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well.

The undersigned has every confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.

L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.
New York, Sept. 3. 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy: her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs; there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters; in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No 61 Fourth-st
Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st., New York, Up stairs.

☞ L. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield ☜
November 1849. [98.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webstor & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

EMPTY BARRELS.

Empty Pork, Flour, and Mackerel Barrels, for sale at

W. M. DRAKE'S.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

* * Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer,

by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breasts, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the posession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heart, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health.—The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is.

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable Physicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearsons' Pulmonic Expectorant. "Having made use of Dr. Pearsons Pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the Breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed."

A. Pearson, M. D. U S. Navy; S K Leedem, M, D, Champlain Co., Ohio; W R Cadwallader, M D, U. S. Navy.

DR. PEARSON'S

Carminative Balsam.

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their posession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A M Sandford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M SANFORD,
No 160 East Broadway N. Y,

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U S and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies which are best calculated to remove diseases, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. SWALLOW. General Agent No 123 Fulton st N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attend to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, and M. F. CUSHING, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas & West Indies.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of *Horses*, to say, that I have used your 'Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours Respectfully,
AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; Also by J. R. Swallow, General Agent 123 Fulton street, New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. KIRKPATRICK, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

June 13. 1849. [77.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED at the New-York One Price Cheap Clothing Store, COLLET HALL, near the Rail Road Depot Elizabethtown, ☞ Genio C Scott's celebrated Fall and Winter Fashions for 1849–50. ☜

JOHN LUTZ has on hand a good assortment of **Ready-made Clothing,** of every description. Also a large assortment of Fashionable

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings,

of all colors, which will be made up at the ☞ lowest rate. ☜

N. B. All Clothing warranted to fit or no sale.

The subscriber is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and solicits a continuance.

[49.] JOHN LUTZ.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849. | NO. 51.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
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One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breast, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lung and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the possession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health. The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable phisicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant. 'Having made use of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed.'

A. Fearson, M. D. U. S Navy; S. K. Leedem, M. D. Champlain Co., Ohio; W. R. Cadwallader, M. D. U. S. Navy.

Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A. M. Sanford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M. SANFORD,
No. 160 East Broadway N. Y.

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U. S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearon M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. Swallow, General Agent, No. 123 Fulton-st. N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attended to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

HE invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attenrion to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done at shor notice. Give us a call. [54.

EMPTY BARRELS.

Empty Pork, Flour, and Mackerel Barrels, for sale at

W. M. DRAKE'S.

An Interesting Incident of the Last War with England.

]From Noah's Suday Times.]

The Americans are probably the most remarkable people on earth for promptness and preparation for war after it exists. A valuble corps of 200,000 men, armed, equipped, and disciplined, can be ready for the field in thirty days after war is declared, and so it may be said of ships of war. We will state one fact illustrative of this position. During the war with England, and while stationed on the Barbary coast, we were surprised one day, while exploring the ruins of Carthage, to to see a sharp clipper-built schooner under full sail, with the American flag floating to a brisk breeze, doubling Cape Bon, and making direct for the Bay. We rode down to the fortress of Goletta, ordered a launch to be made ready, and found ourselves along side the schooner just as she had cast anchor.

"Where are you from, sir?"

"From Boston," replied the captain, a smart dashing-looking young fellow.

"In what passage?"

"Twenty-three days, sir.'

We began to have our misgivings.—Twenty-three days from Boston? We suspected she had been fitted out at Marseilles to cruise in the Mediterranean. It was the Abeleno, Captain Wyer, of six guns and seventy-five men—a magnificent little craft. We went down into the trunk cabin.

"Now, sir,' said the captain, "I'll convice you that we are from Boston, and will show you Boston notions of every kind, from pumpkins and smoked herrings down to wooden nutmegs." He soon filled the table with all the good cheer and solid comforts with which the Bostonians know so well how to furnish a ship. "And here," said he, "is the Boston Centinel, Major Russel's paper.' All doubts were now at an end; and while we had been partaking of fare to which we had long been accustomed—homely fare, but more welcome on that account—the captain said:

"If you are surprised at our short passage so far up the Mediteranean, what will you say when I tell you it is just sixty days since the keel of this vessel was laid in Boston; yet here we are!" 'We could scarcely credit it.

"Nay, that's not all, sir," continued Captain Wyer. "On my way here, off Cagliari, I captured two large British ships filled with valuable cargoes, and ordered them for this port. They will be here tomorrow morning."

"What! in a neutral port, in which the British exercise unlimited influence? They will never permit us to sell the cargoes."

"Well, sir, we can only try."

Sure enough, next morning early, the ancient city of Tunis, honored once by the presence of Scipio Africanus, Hannibal, and other distinguished personages known to history, was thrown into the greatest commotion on seeing two large and deeply laden ships entering the port, the stars and stripes floating over the union jack. It startled the British consul and all the *corps diplomatique*, and we soon saw the whole bevy on horseback making for the palace.

"I smell sulphur," said the captain.—"There's a storm brewing, and we shall have it soon."

In an hour a message arrived by a mameluke that we were wanted at the palace.—After making our toilette, Sidi Ambrosio, our chancellor, and Mustapha, the dragoman, were soon mounted, and off we paced at a moderate rate for Bardo. The consular corps were all present when we entered the *salla*. The Bey, reclining as usual on his large crimson cushions, was busily engaged combing his long black beard with a tortise-shell comb, studded with brilliants, and looking unusually grave.

"What does all this mean, cousul—two British prizes entering our port, and for what purpose?'

"To sell them, your highness!"

"What! against our treaty with England?"

"Certaily not, if there is such a prohibition in the treaty."

The British consul, a most excellent man, unrolled the prachment, to which a seal of wax was appended nearly as large as one of our western cheeses, and commenced reading as follows:

"It is further stipulated and agreed upon, that no European power at war with England shall be permitted to fit out privateers or other armed vessels to cruise against the commerce of Great Britain from, or bring prizes into, the Tunisian ports."

'Well, sir,' said the Bey, 'what have you to say to that? Is it not full and conclusive?"

"Entirely so; but it does not apply to us. We are not an European power.'

"That, sir," said the British consul, "is a mere evasion of the spirit of this section of our treaty. It was intended to apply, and does apply, to all Christian powers."

"Very probably sir; but we are not a Christian power!" The whole court looked amazed. The Bey raised himself up from his cushions, took a hearty pinch of snuff from a diamond box, and gave us an anxious and inquiring look.

"How will you make that appear, sir?" said the British consul.

"Very easily, sir." We then read the following section from our treaty with Tripoli:—

"As the United States is in no manner a Christian government, and entertains no hostility towards any denomination, it is hereby understood that no disturbance shall arise between the powers on any religious question."

It was useless to argue the point further. We did not in any shape come within the purview of that treaty, so permission was given to land the goods; and the ships and cargoes, consisting of every variety of merchandise, were sold in a single day. The consul sent for a British blockading squadron from Malta; but the privateer slipped out of the bay, ran up the Archipelago, destroyed nearly two millions of British property, was chased round the Mediteranean by two ships of the line and two frigates, escaped through the Gut of Gibralter, and arrived home safely.

The commerce of any power would, by this private marine, be utterly destroyed in a war with the United States; and all the navy of Great Britain could not blockade so as to prevent privateers from escaping. We should find them on the Atlantic, the Pacific, in the Indian oceans, the Baltic, and the Mediteranean. They would be every-where.

☞ Some years ago a witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken. The witness hesitated until he revetted the attention of the whole court on him, then fixing his eyes earnestly on the judge, began—

'May it please your honor, you lie and steal, and get your living by cheating.'

The face of the judge reddened, and he immediately exclaimed—

'Turn to the jury, sir, if you please.'

☞ A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife appeared at the gate of paradise: 'Peter asked him if he had ever been to purgatory?'

'No,' said the tailor, 'but I have been married.'

'O!' said Peter, 'that is all the same.'

The tailor had scarcely got in, before a fat, turtle-eating alderman, came puffiing and blowing.

'Holloo! you fellow,' said he, 'open the door.'

'Not so fast,' said Peter; 'have you ever been to purgatory?'

'No,' said the aldermen; 'but what is that to the purpose? You let in that poor, half-starved tailor, and he had been no more in purgatory than I.'

'But he has been married!' said Peter,

'Married!' exclaimed the alderman. 'why I have been married twice.'

'Then please go back again,' said Peter, 'paradise is not the place for fools!'

☞ A fond couple who got divorced in Brooklyn the other day—the husband having become a base inebriate—grew almost distracted at their seperation. He reformed and courting his wife over again, they *were re-married* last sunday in New York!

Going to Law.

Two beggars travelling along,
One blind, the other lame,
Pick'd up an oyster on the way,
To which they both laid claim:
The matter rose so high, that they
Resolv'd to go to law,
As often richer fools have done.
Who quarrel for a straw.
A lawyer took it straight in hand,
Who knew his business was
To mind nor one nor t'other side,
But make the best o' th' cause,
As always in the law's the case;
So he his judgment gave,
And lawyer-like he thus resolv'd
What each of them should have;
Blind plaintiff, lame defendant share
The friendly law's impartial care.
A shell for him, a shell for thee,
The middle is the *lawyer's fee.*

Poor Richard

Something Wrong.

Mr. Barnum has offered Jenny Lind $200,000 if she will come to this country and perform for him two hundred nights, besides paying her expenses and those of her companion, financier, and two servants on their outward journey, and during her engagement here. Now there is something wrong in this—that a singer should make $1,000 a night, and all expenses paid, while many a poor girl, in every way as deserving, has to work day and night, till the eye grows dim, and the heart grows sick, and then can scarcely keep soul and body together. There is a wrong in this, a foul wrong, a wrong to your beggard brother, a wrong to your suffering sister: and *you* are answerable for this wrong—you who, because it might be fashionable, would give your dollar or your two dollars, to hear this woman sing. On those who have wealth hangs a heavy responsibility, and while want and suffering go unrelieved, we believe that every fashionable folly and frivolity is treasured up against the day of wrath. Wo to those who give their hundreds of dollars for an opera-box during the winter, and starve their seamstress and turn the beggar from their doors! Wo to those who would pour their thousands into the full purse of a singer, and at the same time let their brother and their sister go cold, or hungry or sick!—*Literary American.*

CORNERS.—Corners have always been popular. The chimney corner, for instance, is endeared to the heart from the earliest to the last hours of existence.—The corner cupboard! What stores of sweet things has it contained for us in youth? With what luxuries have its shelves groaned in manhood? A snug corner in a wall! Who ever objected to such a thing? A corner in a woman's heart! Once get there, and you may soon command the entire domain. A corner in the temple of fame! Arrive at that, and you become immortal. But a word of caution to the corner loafers. It is said by a good-natured cotemporary, that young men who hang around the corners of our streets, very often hang in a different corner when they grow up,—that of a prison yard.

TOUGH STORY.—A correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* tells a wonderful feat of an ox down in Newhampshire. The farmer who owned this animal, could not keep him out of the barn. The tarnal critter would undo the button on the barn door, and open the grain boxes, and get up into the hay mow, and commit all sorts of devastation. He tried all manner of ways to fasten his barn door, but the ox would circumvent him. At last he made a large button out of a piece of hard wood scantlin', got a ladder and fixed the button right over the door. So he walks into the house and told his folks what he had done, 'and now,' said he, 'I guess old Brin won't get in that barn again in a hurry.' His words were scarcely out of his mouth when he heard a dreadful poundin' out in the yard. He run to the winder, and what do you 'spose he saw? Why the ox had seen him fix the button, and knowin' he couldn't never reach it he took up a two year old bull that was runnin' in the yard and held him up and actually made that innocent little critter turn the button for him!

THE following are the dates when the respective States entered the American Union:—Deleware, December 7, 1787; Pensylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November, 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790; Vermont, March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, June 1, 1796; Ohio February 19, 1803; Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Indiana, December 11, 1816; Mississippi, December 10, 1817; Illinois, December 3, 1818; Alabama, December 14, 1819; Maine, March 15, 1820; Missouri, August 10, 1821; Arkansas, June 14, 1836; Michigan, January 26, 1837; Florida, March 3, 1845; Texas, December 24, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, December 29, 1848;

A RECENT INCIDENT.—In the crowded marketplace of one of the south-western cities, a northern vender of our religious books was exhibiting his stock in trade, and calling on the people to step up and buy. He was a colporteur of the American Tract Society, but seemed to be so abundantly supplied, that he had the book which every man called for, whatever its subject or title. Indeed, the variety of his supply was so curious and extensive that one man offered to bet another (Mr. B.,) that he could not name a book which the vender had not on hand. Mr. B. took him up, and cried out—

'I say, Mr. Bookseller, have you got the Memoir of the Devil?'

'The very thing,' replied the agent, taking out a book, 'the only authentic memoir of his majesty ever published, called the Holy Bible, price twenty-five cents; will you have it, sir?'

Mr. B. was obliged to pay his bet and buy the Bible, which he took in the midst of general applause.

A GOOD RETORT.—An old woman seeing a sailor go by her door, and supposing it to be her son William, called out to him—

'Billy, where has my cows gone?'

'The sailor replied in a contemptuous manner—'To the d—l, for what I know.'

'Well, as you are going that way,' said the woman. 'I wish you'd just let down the bars.'

A negro having purchased a hat, was observed to take it from his head on the fall of a shower of rain, and to manifest considerable anxiety to preserve it from the wet. On being remonstrated with for his supposed stupidity in thus leaving his head exposed, he wittily observed, 'Hat belong to me—head belong to massa.'

'It's *time to wind up*,' as the Watchmaker said, when he found he couldn't pay his debts.

'I'm going all to *smash*,' as the Crockery merchant said, when in the same predicament.

SOME.—A friend of ours was talking to an Irishman upon the subject of religion: 'what you *will* to do, you *can* do; and you can do nothing *against* your will.' 'Och hold yer whist, now; I know better nor that—look in me eye, till I tell yez: I had a brother wons't they transported him for staling—they tuk him to Botany Bay, they did. He hadn't a will to go—but he wint against his will.'

Once upon a time the Yankees undertook to limit the rates of interest by law. An old money-loving deacon, who was famous for a little extra interest, but was a little concientious about violating the usury laws, always had an old hat to sell, and when some poor chap was compelled to be 'shaved,' he would give ninety nine dollars in money, and the old hat for a note of one hundred dollars, and then buy the hat back for sixpence.

☞ 'Will you have a *Daily Sun*;' said a newsboy to Mrs Partington.

'Will I have a *daily son*? Why you little scape grace! How dare you insinuate against a lone woman from home! No indeed—I guess I won't have a *daily son.* My poor dear man used to complain awfully when I presented him with a *yearly son* A *daily son*, indeed! Begone, you little upstart imp!'—and the old lady called for the old turkey fan to keep her from swooning.

☞ it is believed that a strong Anti-Monopoly majority has been CHOSEN to the legislature, and we hope that they will each and all seal their faith in the outset by refusing the free ticket bribe, usually tendered by the rail road managers, preliminary to affecting a full and complete mortgage upon the members.—*Sussex Register (Whig.)*

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, December 6, 1849.

☞ Mr Albert D. Drake is our authorised agent to receive subscriptions and advertisments.

It will be perceived by a reference to a list of applications to the Legislature, in another column, that their number is legion, and their objects as various as the ingenuity of the mind of man can invent. Doubuless the applicants concieve that their projects are of vast importance to the public welfare, and will endeavor by every means in their power to have them adopted. In looking over the list we perceive there is one application for renewal of bank charter and eleven for new banks! six for railroads! and seven for plank roads &c. &c.

These special applications for exclusive privileges, granted to the few at the expense of the many, and in wilful derogation of their rights, were made the direct issue by the people at our recent election and the candidates, most of them specially, for themselves, and all of them by their parties were pledged against granting any future special and exclusive right; and woe be unto them if they redeem not their pledges.

Legislation on the tickle me and I'll tickle you principle we certarnly have had enough of, and we trust our representatives will prove the honest men we have taken them to be, and that they will not entertain any application for banks but under a general law.

The repeal of the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Deleware and Raritan Canal Company, or so much of it as conflicts with the equal rights of the people, was especially made by them the test question; and if there is any man elected, knowing as he does that this was made the grand issue by the people, who does not use all the talents he posesses to accomplish this their object, he must be a knave and a hypocrite, as no honest man would accept a situation to thwart their will under a promise to fulfil it.

There are a number of our cotemporaries, and perhaps members elect of our legislature who are waiting for and will be guided by the decision of our Judiciary, on the subject, and some we fear would be glad if their decision were adverse to the interest of the people; their acts at least favor such a construction.

How the Judiciary, who are men like ourselves, and of ourselves, can be any better judges of the rights of the people, than the people themselves, is more than we can see. The people have declared—and the proposition is so plain and just that it is pronounced self-evident—that all men are created equal—that the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them to equal rights—and that these rights are unalienable, they cannot be destroyed—that to secure these rights governments were instituted among men—that whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the *People to alter* or *abolish* it.

The people of the State of New Jersey declare that the Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Deleware and Raritan Canal Company, and *all other exclusive privileges* are a violation of these their equal and inalienable rights—the proposition is self-evident—they therefore demand their repeal.

This is a simple matter, however much lawyers may quibble at, or judges decide in favor of, or legistators may cover up by whereas'es—which the people fully understand to be a usurpation of their rights, which all the decisions or enactments in the universe cannot deprive them of. The constitutionality of the act the people understand quite as well as their servants. They have declared that EQUAL RIGHTS to ALL are alone constitutional, and that exclusive privileges however plausible they may be made to appear by the sophistry of interested men, although sanctioned by authority of the legislature and also by use, are none the less usurpations of their rights, unconstitutional null and void—they therefore demand their restoration.

On the 4th. day of July 1776 our fourfathers declared the equal inalienable rights of all men, they successfully maintained this declaration against the tyrants of the earth, made it the fundamental principle of our government, sealed it with their blood.

Strange indeed does it appear that in the nineteenth century, the age of steam and electricity, that any can be found who are so far lost to the ennobling influences of the patriotic spirit that inspired our forefathers, as to submit to be deprived of their birthright, and thus become the degraded serfs of a monopoly railroad—of a power which possesses the exclusive right of way across the State!—of a one man power—which boasts that it carries New Jersey in its breeches pocket! the inalienable rights of the freemen of New Jersey buttoned up in the breeches pocket of a monied aristocrat! Hail Columbia happy land! Equal rights! Equal laws! Where are they? Commodore Stockton says in his breeches pocket! We trust this pocket will be unbuttoned, and the people's rights restored, and that there will be no application for a railroad entertained, or any other application that will admit of it but under a general law. Those who maintain these principles will meet the people's approbation, and we shall endeavor to sustain them—those who oppose these principles will meet their disapprobation and we shall oppose them with what force we may, let them belong nominally to what party they may, as those who oppose these principles are the enemies of man's equal rights, those who support them are alone their friends.

Cotton Manufactory.

The disagreeable storm of Monday evening doubtless prevented a great many from attending the meeting, which was held agreeable to notice given, to take into consideration the subject of the above caption. The meeting was called to order by Cornelius Boice Esq., Randolph Dunham Esq. was appointed Chairman and J. O. Moriac Esq. Secretary.

After a statement of the object of the meeting by Cornelius Boice and Elston Marsh Esq's., a committee was appointed consisting of Zachariah Webster, Cyrus Townsend and Cornelius Boice Esq's to obtain and give any information on the subject, and to call another meeting when necessary. Those who wish to invest capital in this desirable enterprise will confer with the committee appointed.

PETERSONS MAGAZINE. The January number of this Magazine for 1850, has already come to hand, and a more splendid specimen of the arts in book-making, we should think it impossible to present. The contents, which are entirely by American authors, are, as they ever have been of a high moral tone, and reflect credit not only on themselves but on their country. Now is the time to subscribe; the prospectus will be found in another column.

☞ Great bargains in furniture can be had at the New Furniture store of Mr. John Higgins 168 canal st. N. Y. Doubts on the subject will be removed by a call. Read his advertisement.

☞ Those wanting musical instruments, or sheet music, will find a superior assortment of every variety of the former, and a complete assortment of the latter at the Music Saloon of S. P. Hinds 102 Market Street. Newark N. J. See advertisement.

☞ The attention of our merchants is requested to the card of Messrs. Geo. W. & Jehial Read, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Silk and Satin Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols. Their location will be found convenient, being at 19 Courtland st, adjoing the Western Hotel. Give them a call.

☞ The Chain Pumps advertised in another part of our paper are said to be the best machine for raising water in use. Their advantages are many and obvious. They never freeze in winter, and can be used in wells of any depth. The labor is less than by any other method.

☞ The card of Mr. Jacob Stucky will be found in another column, Mr. S. has a general variety of ready made Clothing, constantly on hand, which will be found to give every satisfaction, prices moderate.

THAT STEROTYPE PLATE.—The person who found this plate has demanded it of us, and we were compelled to return it before the interpretation was made out.—This is not only a great loss to us, who have been at enormous expense to get it interpreted, but also to the public who doubtless with us believe that its interpretation is of the utmost importance, giving as it doubtless does the history of another world. The person claiming it declares he understands all known languages, ancient and modern—Jersey included—and that if possibe we shall have it in time for our next.

Plainfield Lyceum.

The members of the Plainfield Lyceum will meet in Mr. W. W. Davison's school house on Tuesday evening next at 1-4 of 7 o'clock. The question for discussiou will be:

"Would the Annexation of Canada to the United States benefit this Nation."

☞ The public are respectfully invited to attend.

E. M. DUNN, Sec'y.

"Is War ever Justifiable."

This question was most ably debated by Messrs. Dunham, Moriac, Wallace, Dunn, and Crandall, on the affirmative, and by Messrs. Webster, J. Corriell, Marsh, A. Coriell, Moore, and Lacy, on the negative.

We would especially revert to that of Mr. E M. Dunn, who although but a boy in years expressed himself in a dignified manner, a worthy example to the youth of our village. The eloquent and glowing terms in which he set forth the struggle of our forefathers for liberty, that only boon worth living for, as without it life to the freeman is only a curse. The justification by the whole civilized world of their acts, and the determination of other nations to become free, and the just indignation we all feel at the oppression of the down-trodden is a sufficient justification of war so long as tyranny exists.—What is life without liberty? "Who so base as be a slave?" Therefore, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."—The question was decided in the affirmative.

The young men of our village are particularly invited to become members of the Lyceum; opportunites to become useful and honorable members of society should not be neglected.

Supposed Discovery of Dr. Parkman's Remains.

BOSTON December 1.

A great sensation has been caused in this city by the arrest of Dr. John Webster, professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts Medical College Parts of a body, supposed to be that of Dr. Parkman, have been found in Prof. Webster's room, under the closet floor. The remains of bones, mineral teeth, gold filling, &c., were found in the grate of his room. It is rumored also that Parkman's watch has been found.

Webster has been locked in his room much during the past few days. The last time Parkman was seen he was going into the medical college, Webster owed Parkman money, and shows his (Parkman's) receipt for it, dated on the afternoon on which Parkman was last seen. He cannot tell what kind of money he paid.

No one admits having seen Parkman after he entered the college except Webster, who says he saw him in Cambridge street.

It required four men to hold Webster when he was arrested.

The authorities are preparing to check any demonstration that may be made tonight. The military are under orders, so that they may be called out on a moment's warning, should it be necessary.

Dec. 2.—Further discoveries have been made, tending to fasten the murder of Dr. Parkman upon Professor Webster. In his own laboratory has been found a chest in the bottom of which, coveredw ith tow, was found further portions of the body.

All the body has now been found save the head, feet and arms. The Police assert that they have further information against the accused, which will not be made public until the Coner's Jury sit. A number of Chemists and Physicians are now engaged in analyzing the ashes in the grate of the room, and placing the recovered fragments of the body in their true position. From the peculiar shape of the limbs after the pieces were put together, there is no doubt now that it was the body of Dr. Parkman.

☞ From the list of Legislative applications already noticed, which we have had carefully compiled, and heretofore published, we have digested the following summary:

For New Banks,	8
Renewal of Bank Charter,	1
For Plank Roads,	7
Railroads,	6
Ferry and Steamboat Companies,	2
Fire Company,	1
New County,	1
City and Borough Charters.	6
Manufacturing Co's (one silk,)	4
Other Incorporated Companies,	4
Insurance Company	1
Electric Telegraph Company,	1
Savings Banks,	3
Turnpike Companies,	3
Transportation Company,	1
Pursuing and Detecting Society,	1
Applications from Hudson county mostly from Jersey City,	15

[*True American.*

The Printers of Washington are about to contribute towards the National Monument. They are the right sort of men as a waggish correspondent of the Phila. News remarks, 'to set up a column!'

☞ The Legislature of this State will meet on the 8th of January.

The following article is from Walker's Edition of Williams' Lives of the Presidents:

Comparative View of the State Constitutions.

In the six New England states, the executive and legislative branches of the government are all elected annually. The representative in the lower branch of the legislature is more numerous in those states than in the other states of the Uniion; the representatives in the New England states being elected by *towns* to the house of representatives, while in all other parts of the Union the representation in that branch of the legislature is by *counties*; *districts* in South Carolina, and *parishes* in Louisiana, being local divisions synonimous with counties.

An executive council, elected by the people, is peculiar to the state of New Hampshire. There are, however, executive councils, elected by the legislature, in Maine, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolinia.

The governor possesses the veto power, or qualified negative, on bills and resolutions which have been passed by the legislature, in the following twelve states viz.: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pensylvania, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin; in these states the executive veto can only be overruled by a two third vote of both branches of the legislature.

In the following ten, States the governor may return bills or resolutions passed by the legislature, but his veto may be overruled by a majority of the members elected to both houses, viz.: Vermont, Conneticut, New Jersey, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

In the following eight states, the approval of the governor is not required to bills or resolutions passed by the legislature, but the same may become laws, after receiving the signature of the speaker or presiding officer of each branch of the legislature, viz.: Rhode Island, Delawere, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennesee, and Ohio.

In all of the states, except Virginia and South Carolina, the governor is elected by the people; in those two states he is chosen by the legislature. Lieutenant-governors are chosen by the people in Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Conneticut, New York, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, and Texas; in Virginia and South Carolina, by the legislature. In the other states, the office of lieutenant-governor does not exist.

In the New England states, a majority of all the votes given is required to constitute a choice in elections generally, by the people; there are exceptions in Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut, in elections for state senators, and in Connecticut on second trials, at adjourned meetings, for the choice of representatives to the general assembly, in which cases a plurality of votes only is required for a choice. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Conneticut, members of Congress are also elected by plurality. In all of the states except those of New England, a plurality of votes given effects a choice in elections by the people.

In all of the states, at popular elections, the manner of voting is by ballot, except in Virginia, Kentucky, Misssouri, and Arkansas, in which states, in all elections to any office of trust, honor, or profit, with exceptions as to electors of president and vice president the votes are given openly, or *viva voice*, and not by ballot.

North carolina is now the only state which requires a freehold qualfication for electors for either branch of the legislature members of the senate in that state being chosen by freeman possessed of a freehold within the district where they reside and vote, of fifty acres of land. In Virginia freeholders may vote for members of the house of delegates, in any county where they own a freehold of the value named in the constitution; housekeepers and heads of families who shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth, within the preceding year when they vote, are also entitled to vote, at elections.

Persons of color are entitled to vote at elections in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. In the states of New York, they are also qualified to vote, if possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, without any incumbrance. In all other states of the Union, persons of color, or those of African descent are excluded from the right of voting at elections.

Ministers of the gospel are not eligible as legislators in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennesee, and Texas. In south Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri, they are eligible neither as governors nor legislators. In Delaware, they are not eligible to any office whatever.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts are the only states whose constitutions make provisions for religious establishments. In New Hampshire the legislature is empowered to authorize, and in Massachusetts the legislature is enjoined to, *require*, the several towns, parishes, &c., in the state to make adequate provisions, at their own expense, for the support and maintainance of *protestant* teachers. or ministers of the gospel. The consitation of 'New Hampshire requires the governor, members of the council, and of both branches of legislature, to be 'of the *protestant* religion.'

The *council of censors* is peculiar to Vermont; that body is chosen once in seven years, and among their other powers, they can call a convention to amend the constitution of the state.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire are the only states whose constitution appoint *titles* to the officers of government. The governor of Massachusetts is entitled '*His Excellency*,' and the lieutenant-governor '*His Honor*.' The governor of New Hampshire is entitled '*His Excellency*.'

Organization of the House.

The House met yesterday morning and ballotted four times for Speaker, without any result, after which it adjourned. The number of votes cast on each ballot was 221. Of these Mr. Winthrop had steadily 96; Mr. Cobb on the first ballot had 103, and on the other three 102. The Free Soil vote was cast for Mr. Wilmot. It seems that six Southern Whigs determined not to vote for Mr. Winthrop, because the caucus nominating him would not pledge the Whig party against the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and against its exclusion from the Territories. These gentlemen voted for Mr. Gentry of Tennesee.

—From these facts it appears that there is some confusion just now in the ranks of both parties, and that the uncertainty as to how it will be cleared up is as great as ever. We fear, however, that Mr. Winthrop will be beaten.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

STATE BANK OF MORRIS.—The Grand Jury of Morris County during its laborious session last week, found bills against the President, Cashier, and Directors of the broken concern at the time of the explosion, and the president, Lambert Norton has been arrested and is now closely confined in the county jail. The indictment against *him*, we understand, is for purjury, in having sworn according to the requirements of the law that the actual cash capital of the bank had been paid in, whereas it is alleged that it held nothing more valuable than worthless Susquehanna Bank paper and other irresponsible promises to pay. The Cashier, H. Dayton suddenly disappeared last week when the Grand Jury convened. There are several indictments against him, and his property in town, we learn by the Banner, has been attached.

Recent developments show that the Susquehanna Bank affair at Montrose is even more criminal.

A FREE GOSPEL.—The Louisville Examiner tells a story of a church member who had always been more remarkable for opening his mouth to say amen than opening his purse. He had, on one occasion, taken his usual place near the preacher's stand, and was making his response with great, admiration. After a burst of burning eloquence from the preacher, he clasped his hands and cried out in a kind of ecstacy: 'Yes, thank God! I have been a methodist for twenty-five years, and it hasn't cost me twenty-five cents!' 'Bless your stingy soul!' was the preacher's emphatic reply.

Road Across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A stage road across this Isthmus, belonging to Mexico, is now nearly completed, and stange coaches will soon be running on it from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A line of steamers will yet run from this city, and it will yet be found that this is the most important route to our Californian Territories, because it is the shortest of all by 2000 miles. A railroad is contemplated across this route, and an Agent from Mexico has been in this city during the past summer, making arrangements for its construction.

[*Scientific American.*

ATTENTION!

The Whole World and half of Staten Island.

THE fact is passed into a proverb that "our's is as cheap as the cheapest," and that at I. S. DUNHAM'S may be found as good a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

as at the next place, and upon as accommodating terms; the public are respectfully invited to give him a call at the old stand opposite the Mountan Road.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

A LARGE BEAR

HAVING been killed some weeks since in Sussex county, the circumstance is said to be (by the oldest inhabitant) a precursor of a severe winter. Those in want of Furs of any kind will call on mills and select while the assortment is full.

Muffs, Cuffs, Victorines, Neck-Ties, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Old Furs repaired. JOHN MILLS,
202 Broad-st., opposite the Common.
Newark Dec. 1, 1849.

CHILDREN'S MUFFS.

A Small lot of beautiful Muffs for small children—Also Victorines to match, at
MILLS'S 202 Broad-st. Newark.

ALL IMPORTANT,

TO those who wish garments to fit and give satisfaction: Mr. E. B. TITSWORTH will be found always on hand, to cut garments to order at the shortest notice, at the old stand opposite the Mountain road; where may be found constantly a good assortment of

Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.,

Cheap for cash. I. S. DUNHAM.
Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

INCREASE IN SIZE: REDUCTION TO CLUBS.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

(OR: LADIES' NATIONAL.)

EDITED BY ANN S. STEPHENS AND C. J. PETERSON.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850,

For 1850, the subscriber, anxious to introduce the Ladies' National into every family in the United States, will increase its size and reduce its prices to Clubs.

SAVE A DOLLAR.

The price of this magazine is but two dollars per year, or One Dollar less than the other magazines yet the press unanimously pronounces it as complete as its more costly cotemporaries. When a Club sends $10 or $20, the Ladies' National can be had for little over a dollar per copy.

INCREASE IN PAGES MONTHLY.

In 1850, at least twelve extra pages will be given every month; and sometimes twenty-four thus it will maintain the regular number of pages of the three dollar Magazines, at one-third less price.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN 1850.

Still other improvements will be made in the Magazine. Without abandoning its costly mezzotints, the Ladies' National will add new styles of illustration, in every walk of pictorial art. New type has also been purchased.

ILLUMINATED IN GOLD.

The January number will be out by the first of December, and will be unequalled in beauty. In addition to the usual costly embellishments, will be an illuminated title-page, printed in seven colors, on a ground of gold. In other respects, also, the January number for 1850 will excel anything we have ever published.

EMINENT LITERARY WRITERS.

The literary contents of the Ladies' National are entirely by American authors. The best writers are uniformly employed, and the consequence is that the newspaper press, which has a good opportunity of comparing the magazines, generally pronounces this periodical the most readable of all. No translation from immoral French authors, such as appear in other magazines, shall deface the pages of the Ladies' National. Our aim is to instruct as well as to amuse.

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

This Magazine has always been the best guide for the fashions which we get in advance. The costumes are selected, engraved, and colored for us a month ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a full letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles. This Magazine is, in our Eastern cities, the TEXT-BOOK of fashion; and the other magazines, in their fashion department, are but poor imitations of this!

BEST LADIES MAGAZINE.

As its name imports, this periodical is peculiarly a Magazine for the sex, and it is also, what none others are, thoroughly national. The general aim of its literature renders it more American than any rival. Its monthly pages on Horticulture; its illustrated articles on embroydery, Crochet-Work, and Netting, in addition to its colored Fashion Plates, make it unquestionably the best Magazine for ladies.

NO WORN OUT ENGLISH PLATES.

Several of our cotemporaries impose on their readers with worn out English plates, which they publish as original. We patronize American art, regardless of the extra expense. One of our superb mezzotints costs us more than two, or even three of the ordinary plates that appear in other magazines. Our series of mezzotints, in a single year, makes a more splendid pictorial book than two six dollar annuals can furnish.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum,	$2.00	Eight copies.	$10.00
Three copies, "	5.00	Seventeen copies.	20.00
Five copies, "	7.50	Forty-three "	50.00

The money at our risk, and the letter franked, or post-paid. All the Magazines of a club must go to one post-town, to come within these terms.

As a premium for procuring any of the above clubs, a large and splendid engraving, of a size to hang up in a parlor, and valued at a print store at three dollars, will be sent. Or a bound volume for 1849. Or an "Annual of Plates" for 1850.

Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
N. B. A specimen copy sent when desired.

PIANO FORTES,

AND MUSIC SALOON.

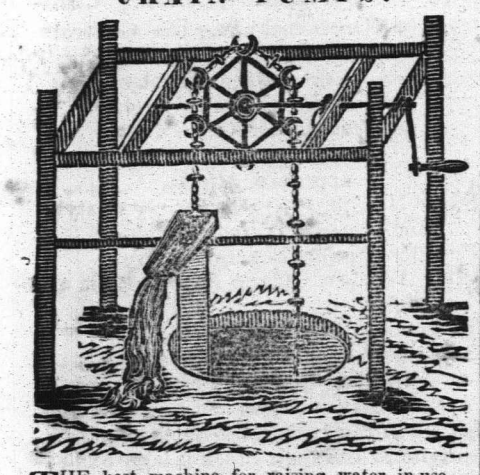
102 Market-st. Newark, N. J.

THE subscriber greatly encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed on him, feels stimulated to renewed exertion to meet the wishes of his friends and the public in all that pertains to music, in view of which he has increased his assortment of Instruments and Music, so that it embraces all that is most desirable in any of the largest establishment in New York. He has now at his Ware Rooms seventeen Piano Fortes, forming as rich and varied an assortment as can be found at any Piano Ware Room in the country. Anxious to suit the tastes of all, he has [in addition to Mr. Stodart's and others of the most approved make in New York,] obtained a selection of Instruments from the manufactory of Mr. Lemuel Gilbert of Boston, so well and favorably known, all of which he will sell as low as they can be bought at the factories. All new instruments wsrranted, second hand Pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation. Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Clarionetts, Accordians, Flutinas, and

Sheet Music of all kinds.

By far the largest assortment ever offered in the State of New Jersey. S. P. HINDS.
Dec. 28. 1849. [102.

CHAIN PUMPS.



THE best machine for raising water, in use.—This Pump has many advantages over any other in use on account of its simplicity of construction, being made wholly of wood and galvanized iron, not liable to get out of order or to get deranged in any way. It can never freeze in winter, and can be put in wells of any depth.

It takes less power to work it than any other machine, to raise the same amount of water.

It is never obstructed by gravel or sand; it keeps the water perfectly sweet and fresh; the action of the chain mixes the gasses with the water always keeping it lively and fresh; on ceasing to work it, the water in the tube descends to the level of the water in the well; on commencing to work the pump, the first water that is drawn is from the bottom of the well.

☞ This pump received the premium at the late Essex county fair.

These Pumps may be had at the Pump Factory of S. B. Miller, 340 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.
63.] E. W. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent.

KEEP WARM.

JOHN LUTZ'S CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Collet Hall, Elizabethtown. The subscriber respectfully advises persons in want of a good warm Coat, Pants, Vest, Shirt, Under Shirt, Drawers, Handkerchief, Cravat, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. to call and examine his large assortment of ready made Clothiniug of every description which he offers for sale chaper than any other store in the city. All garments warranted to fit or no sale. Remember,

JOHN LUTZ, Collet Hall.

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Silk & Satin Bonnets, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

☞ 19 Courtlandt-st., adjoining the Western Hotel.
102.] NEW YORK.

JACOB STUCKY,

CHEAP

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

252 Broad St.

63.] NEWARK, N. J.

MOST EXCELLENT
SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

OVAL and Round Soap Stone GRIDDLES, a very desirable article for baking Cakes, as you need not use any grease, thereby avoiding entirely the disagreeable smell arising from its use. For sale by ELIAS C. BEAM, No. 302 Broad st. Newark.

GEORGE VANNESS'

SHAVING & HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

☞ At the old stand, next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Gentlemen please give a call. ☜

Mott's Tubular Air Tight Quick Oven

COOKING STOVE,

(Warranted to bake most beautifully.) For sale by E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [S9.

STANLEY'S

Air Tight Rotary Cook Stove,

WITH A SPACIOUS OVEN AND GOOD BAKER,

For sale cheap by
E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

JOSEPH ANNIN,
Counsellor at Law,
AND
Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.

October 30. 1849. [52.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

166 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK.—JOHN HIGGINS, desirous of informing his friends and the public generally of his New-York location, respectfully adopts this method, and solicits their attention to a very handsome stock of fashionable and well made

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Mattrasses, &c.

the whole of which I offer for sale as low as the same style and quality can be bought in the city, and 15 to 20 per cent. less than the down town stores.

☞ Strict attention given to shipping and packing. All articles in the above line made to order.

☞ Branch Store, Petersburg, Va. [62.

A CARD.

TO THE PATRONS OF

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The close of the current Volume is deemed a proper period to announce to the patrons of this "Magazine" that arrangements have been completed which cannot fail to increase its attractions during the coming year. The best writers in the country will continue to enrich our pages with their productions, and our engravers—who stand foremost in their profession—will put forth the best efforts on their art to make this peculiar department of the "Magazine" more beautiful than ever.

Promising unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the favor bestowed upon the "Magazine," we respectfully solicit a renewal of the subscriptions of all its old patrons, and the addition of the names of all who desire to avail themselves of the satisfaction of reading what is universally conceded to be 'THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY.'

Attention is called to the following list of Terms, which are unquestionably more advantageous to subscribers than those offered by any other work of the kind.

TERMS.—For THREE DOLLARS, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of "GRAHAM" and a copy of a LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRINT, by a distinguished Engraver, and which may be considered one of the most beautiful specimens of Art ever presented by any Magazine publisher, and also a new and beautiful Engraving, suitable for framing, of a Sacred Subject, "Bearing the saviour to the tomb," prepared expressly, and at a very heavy cost, as a Premium Gift to new subscribers to Graham's Magazine. Or, if desired, we will furnish in lieu of either of the above Prints, a complete set of our Mezzotint Portraits of the AMERICAN HEROES OF THE LATE WAR WITH MEXICO.

For FIVE DOLLARS, Two copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints to each subscriber.

For TEN DOLLARS, Five copies for one year, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person forming the club, and either of the above prints, or a set of portraits to each subscriber.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, Eleven copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints, or a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person sending the club, with a copy of each of the large prints as an additional premium.

☞ Any person forwarding a club of 20 or upwards, shall receive for his trouble a complete copy of W. H. Graham's "American Historical and Biographical Library."

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW CANDIDATE.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.

HOT AIR AND AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

THOSE who desire to carry out economy in the kitchen without either keeping a scanty larder or a lean table, or consuming too much fuel, will call and examine the STOVE known as

The Peoples' Choice,

Which is acknowledged by those having them to posses advantages superior to any other. The heat being so concentrated and condensed directly under the vessels, so that none will escape unused, and so arranged as to be more easily cleansed and kept much neater than most Stoves. (Warranted to perform to satisfaction, if set up as directed.) For sale by
E. C. BEAM. No. 302 Broat st. Newark.

GREAT REWARD

IF WALKED AWAY OR TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE.

A large DOG purchased in Plainfield of one Mr. Frazee very highly recommended by him as being a Superior Watch Dog, said dog is a large size, minis his narrative (alias) Tail, of a good standing Color, and has not been known to Bite, he has a large wound on his right shoulder received a few days since in an encounter with a small dog. Any person finding said dog will confer a great favor by retaining him or so disposing of him that it will not be necessary for us to keep two men to prevent so valuable an animal from being enticed away, and in addition to our thanks the finder shall receive a reward of 50cts by calling on Mr. Frazee in Plainfied or at the Broadway Branch 182 Broad st. opposite the Park Newark, N. J. where there is this day opened

500 SHAWLS,

Comprising every variety and price shawls from 2 shillings to $40.00 among which are some handsome all Wool Broche Shawls for $7,50 cost $12,00 to import. [55.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

80] AGENS & Co.
No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8.00 to $14.00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2.50 to 8.00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6.00 to 15.00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3.50 to 6.00
Fancy " "	2.50 to 5.00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1.50 to 3.00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2.00 to 5.00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3.00 to 4.00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1.00 to 2.00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3.00 to 20.00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN,
54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

54.] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webstor & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.
Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN;
Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapecas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.
Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.
N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.
Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,
59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern.—I hereby forbid any person trusting my wife Martha Wilson on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

ZACHARIAH J. WILSON.
November 14. 1849.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law. R. S. BROOKS.
Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1849. [72.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of Horses, to say, that I have used your Embrocation, for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours respectfully, AB'M. C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; also by J. R. Swallow, General agent 123 Fulton-st. New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas ane West Indies. [77.

KEEP WARM.

JOHN LUTZ'S CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Collet Hall, Elizabethtown. The subscriber respectfully advises persons in want of a good warm Coat, Pants, Vest, Shirt, Under Shirt, Drawers, Handkerchief, Cravat, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. to call and examine his large assortment of ready made Clothining of every description which he offers for sale chaper than any other store in the city. All garments warranted to fit or no sale. Remember,

JOHN LUTZ, Collet Hall.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier I N. River	N.J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p. m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber having purchased the store, formerly Tittsworth & Dunham's, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at their old stand fronting the mountain road, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call, with anything they may want of his assortment of goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Trimmings of all descriptions, Ginghams, Callicoes and Muslins,

and all kinds of fancy and staple goods, selected with care, and special reference to Spring and Summer trade, which new stiles are received weekly, also will be found a good assortment of **Groceries;** which he will sell as low as his neighbors for the ready cash, or country produce.

N. B. Having engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Titsworth whose skill as a cutter cannot be surpassed, is ready to receive all orders for cutting any garments that may offer, for which one to three days will be set apart; coats, pants and vests constantly kept on hand, and all orders filled with dispatch for making and trimming any garment. He is thankful for past patronage, and a continuance of the same is earnestly solicited.

Wanted 100 hands to work on coats, pants and vests, constant employment, and ready pay.

I. S. DUNHAM.

Sole agent for Dr. Roses family medicines, among which will be found Dr Rose Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea for all chronic diseases, Syrup for Coughs, diseases of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough; Croup or Hive Syrup; Dr. Rose concentrated compound extract Sarsaparilla superior to all the nostrums of the day; Asthmetic Elixir; Cough Lozenges; Liniment for weakness and pain in the chest; Tonic mixture for Chill and Fever; Vegetable Vermifuge; Tonic anti dyspeptic for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver; Female Pills; Tonic Alternative Pills; Golden Pills; Specific for Epilepsy, Rheumatic Mixture; Astringent Compound for Spitting Blood; Syrup for Cholera and all Bowel Complaints; Patent Inflating Breathing Tubes; Compound Extract of Buchu for all diseases of the Kidneys, also a specific for Gout; Mixture for Night Sweats.

July 18. 1849. [82.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC,

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action; to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do away with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceives the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY,

No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he [illegible] on derived benefit from the use of a few bottle[illegible] medicine, and now considers himself perfectly [illegible]

The undersigned has [illegible] confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters [illegible] the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.

L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.

New York, Sept. 3. 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy; her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs; there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters; in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No 61 Fourth-st

Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st., New York, Up stairs.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield ☜

November 1849. [98.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

FOR SALE.

12 1-2 Acres of Land, seven Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and enclosed by first rate fence, lying near the main road leading from Basking Ridge to New Market Depot: price $200, for further particulars Enquire at this Office.

Also near the above 6 1-2 Acres unimproved, will be sold together or seperately prcie for the whole $230.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

☞ Copies of the Gazette neatly done up in wrappers, ready for transmitting by mail can be had by applying at the office.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.

Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

* * * Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

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PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS, FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offlces, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

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Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer,

by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

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executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.

195 Front-st. N. Y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,

Fire Board prints in great variety,

Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,

Transparent Window Shades,

Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME I. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1849. | NO. 52.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

Terms.---To Village Subscribers and those calling at the Office for their papers One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per year payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per year payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines, a square,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00
For two squares in length	
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One year (paper included)	10 00

December 21, 1848.

Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breast, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lung and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the possession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health. The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable phisicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant. 'Having made use of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed.'

A. Fearson, M. D. U. S Navy; S. K. Leedem, M. D. Champlain Co., Ohio; W. R. Cadwallader, M. D. U. S. Navy.

Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A. M. Sanford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M. SANFORD,
No. 160 East Broadway N. Y.

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U. S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearon M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. Swallow, General Agent, No. 123 Fulton-st. N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attended to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas and West Indies.

COME TO PLAINFIELD

AND BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

REUBEN TITSWORTH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

HE invites the attention of purchasers to his assortment, and returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have already bestowed upon him, and hopes by attenrion to business and a desire to accommodate all who may call on him, to secure a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done at shor notice. Give us a call. ☜ [54.

EMPTY BARRELS.

Empty Pork, Flour, and Mackerel Barrels, for sale at

W. M. DRAKE'S.

From Peterson's Magazine.

The Country Lassie and her Lover.

BY RICHARD COE, JR.

"To-morrow, ma, I'm sweet sixteen!
And Billy Grimes, the drover,
Has popp'd the question' to me, ma,
And wants to be my lover!
To-morrow morn, he says, mamma,
He's coming here quite early,
To take a pleasant walk with me
Across the field of barley."

"You must not go, my dear,
There's no use now a-talking;
You shall not go across the field
With Billy Grimes a-walking.
To think of his presumption, too!
The dirty, ugly drover!
I wonder where your pride has gone,
To think of such a rover!"

"'Old Grimes is dead,' you know, mamma
And Billy is so lonely!
Besides, they say, to Grimes' estate,
That Billy is the only
Surviving heir to all that's left;
And that, they say, is nearly
A good ten thousand dollars, ma—
About six hundred yearly!"

"I did not hear, my daughter dear,
Your last remark quite clearly,
But Billy is a clever lad,
And no doubt loves you dearly!
Remember, then, to-morrow morn,
To be up bright and early,
To take a pleasant walk with him
Across the field of barley."

From Sartain's Union Magazine.

A WINTER SCENE.

OR LILY FORD.

BY MARY SPENSER PEASE.

The knowing ones of the pretty little village of Winslow very portentiously shook their heads, thereby giving the wisdom contained in them an additional impetus. Some, upon the strength of this impetus, said, 'We'll see what we shall see.' Others said much more; while some very significantly drew down the left corner of the mouth, and elevating the right eyebrow, said nothing. And all this, because Ellen Grant, the village beauty and the likeliest maiden all the country round, "*would* throw herself away on that handsome, worthless Ned Ford, when she *might* have had William Walton, the young schoolmaster, or young Grey the lawyer, or the rich farmer, Silas Greene; or almost any of the best-to-do bachelors of Winslow, just for the asking—no, for the accepting." Thus spake Aunt Hetty, and Aunt Hetty knew; and Aunt Hetty added, that "all Ned Ford cared for was to play on that eternal fiddle and read Burns and Shakespeare—that he had not three dollars beforehand, and never would have." And what had Ellen to urge in reply? That she loved Edward Ford.

She loved him as such warm gentle natures as her own *can* love. In those delicious hours when he came wooing, she felt her whole nature drawn in tenderness toward him, and when he took her unresisting hand and poured forth in fervent meaning a question from his soul to hers, he felt her tremble to her heart's core, and insensibly her beautiful head inclined more and more softly towards him, until, as his arm enclosed her nearer, it lay nestling upon his manly breast, and he was answered as, with the warmth and silence of summer dew, he felt her very being in sweet accord melt into his.

Edward Ford owned a snug little cottage with a small farm attached, situated about a mile from the villlage, and to this home he took his young bride; and, disproving the predictions of Aunt Hetty, and the rest of the villagers, the loving couple lived on in comfort and harmony.

If Ned Ford would draw forth touching melodies from his violin, and if he would persist in reading Burns and Shakespeare, and if he would occasionally indulge his fancy in the construction of some plaintive verses of his own, setting them to his own music for Lily, his precious first-born, to try her sweet voice upon—and all this while he might have been patching up fences, or rethatching his sheds for the better comfort of his cattle—still they got on very happily. Ellen loved his music, and loved to hear him read, and love to see him teach her darling Lily. The indefatigable little woman spun, and churned, and tended her poultry; and sent or took her yarn and butter and eggs to the village market, which greatly added to their means of comfort.

Thus until their Lily was sixteen, their life glided smoothly on. That winter, however, brought to Ford a severe rheumatism, which lasted all the weary months of that dreary season. Although Ellen spun, working almost night and day, yet her husband required so much of her care that all her efforts availed not much in keeping that stern truth—poverty—out of their cottage door.

Spring came with its genial influences; and in warming into life the tender grass-blades, and the young crocuses and dandelions, it also thawed out the cold and pain in the stiff limbs of Ford, and to Ellen's great joy he was able to be about again.

The young Spring had gradually matured into the mellow, fruit yielding Autumn before the bitter knowledge came fully upon Ellen, that her husbands recovery to health had not brought her own recovery to happiness, that her first sorrow was likely to prove her least.

That long illness had put them so far behind hand that Ford, finding bills press upon him that he had no means of paying, was forced to mortgage his little property. Affairs still continued to grow worse. Edward had become lazy or disheartened. His farm was ill-worked or neglected, and by fall, his horse and oxen had to go for necessary expenses.

Ellen still kept her cows and poultry, but it was now very little help she received from her husband. He had taken more and more to his beloved fiddle, although it was not at home he played. Therein lay ellen Ford's deepest sorrow. Edward, who had been originally the most temperate of men, now spent his days—often his nights—at the village tavern, wasting in senseless riot the time, the health, the means that God had given him for other purposes. Poor Ellen could not help thinking that his thirst for intoxicating drink commenced with the potions of brandy ordered by his physician during his convalescence.

It was now deep into the month of December. In two days more would come that season of rejoicing and roast turkey "Merry Christmas." Ellen sighed at the dreary prospect for mirth that lay before her. The sigh had scarcely parted her lips, when the door opened, and Edward, earlier than was his wont and perfectly sober, stood before her. With a lightened and grateful heart, Ellen set about preparing the supper. With gentle homely endeavors she made all that evening pleasant as for him as she could.

Upon the next morning, earlier than usual Edward was prepareing to go out. The weather was bitter cold, and Ellen's wood-pile waned low. She had forborne the evening before to ask him to split her some wood, as she did not wish to vex him in any way. Of late he had often very harshly refused her simple request. It was now with a timid voice, fearful of a rebuff, that Ellen begged him to split a few logs.

"Why did you not ask me yesterday, when it would have done some good? You saw me doing nothing all the evening You must get along untill night the best way you can. I have engaged to work today for Squire Davis, and I shall be late unless I go at once"

"To work! Have you?" said Ellen in a pleased and startled tone.

"Yes, so don't detain me. I am to get a dollar and a half a day as long as I choose to work for him."

"How very fortunate!" ejaculated Ellen.

"Very," replied Ford in a bitter tone, for the necessity to work for another as a day labourer, instead of working for himself and of his own sweet will, galled his pride sorely.

After he was gone, Ellen busied herself in making things comfortable for the children. It was market day' and she must carry her heavy basket to the village for the different families who depended upon her for their supply of fresh butter and eggs. A year ago she had a neat little wagon and a good horse to drive. Even now Edward might have helped her with her heavy basket but somehow he was sadly altered.

A dim presentiment of something not good shot through Ellen's breast as she stepped across the cottage threshold into the chill air.

"Mind, Lily dear, and take good care of the baby. I may be gone longe than usual, for I have to buy some things at the store. If anything should happen, send Hetty for me, And, darling, be a little woman now, and take the best of care of your little baby brother." Lily promised, and Ellen was gone.

For a time the children got along very comfortably. But the bitter cold without grew colder, and the colder the air grew, the faster and merrier burned the diminished wood. At length the intense cold seemed to soften. The great black clouds flattened and spread themselves sullenly and murkily over the wide canopy as far as the eye could see. Then the soft white snow came stealthily down, and the baby clapped his tiny hands, and crowed in baby glee to see the little feathery, airy, joyous things chase each other down, down, down so rapidly.

Again the air grew colder. The wood was all burned, not a stick nor chip remained. What was poor Lily to do to keep her baby brother warm?

"Hetty, dear, we will go out and see if together we cannot roll in one of those great logs." Hetty was the next child after Lily, and was eleven years old.—Lily put the baby in the cradle, and worked hard with Hetty at the unwieldly log. They rolled it to the stone step, and up the step but there, alas! it stuck fast; with all their united strength they could not move it one inch back or forth. What should they do?—The door was now fastened wide open; the wind and snow beat in from without; the fire within was gradually settling away in its embers. Poor children! Ellen's presentiment was not a vain one.—Before three o'clock that afternoon little Hetty, cloaked and hooded, was sent out to face the whirling storm in search of her mother, with a tale that would almost rob the poor mother of her heart's life.

"What is it, dear child?" said she, as Hetty entered the village store. "You look cold and pale. Come to the stove and warm yourself, and tell me what has gone wrong."

"Oh mother! dear mother, make haste home. Little Eddy is dreadfully sick.—Lily says it is the croup, and that he is dying. The fire is all out, and the room is full of snow, because the big log we tried to roll in, stuck fast in the door way. Then, mother, when we went into the garden to find some bits of old fence, the spotted cow followed us. We were afraid she would hurt the bushes, and while we were trying to drive her out, she ran down to the end of the garden where the fence is broken away, and plunged into the frozen pond. And there she is above her knees in the water, freezing to death, for the ice broke and let her feet through, and she coald not get out again."

What a chapter of calamities! Ellen's heart vibrated in pain to every word the child uttered. As she was hurriedly crossing the street, there was her husband just entering the tavern. A few words from Ellen, and he was as anxious as she, for in his heart he dearly loved his bright boy. He promised to go for the doctor, and to over take Ellen on her way home. It was not until the mother and daughter had half reached the cottage, that Edward joined them.

The three proceeded in sorrow and silence until they neared their cottage. There stood two of their old cows who gave them a look of recognition as they passed. But the third—all because Edward had been too lazy to mend the fences—the third was freezing in the pond. But no! as they came up to the coottage, there, in the shed, looking crestfallen and demure, to be sure, but alive, and seemingly like to live, stood their "spotted cow!" And—was it magic?—from the cottage window gleamed the brightest, cherriest of roaring fires. The log, too, was away and the door closed. What could it mean? With a trembling hand and beating heart Ellen opened the door. There in the warm firelight sat, with her babby in his arms, a form that seemed to her bewildered gaze more divine than human. His clear open eye and brow, his light flowing hair, and radient sunny face, as he looked up at her, brought but one image to her mind, and instinctively she felt for him a mysterious awe, in which strange to say Lilly did not seem to participate. Ellen bent over her baby as she lay in the strangers arms, and seeing him still, and with closed eyes, she almost breathlessly whispersd—

"Is he dead?"

"He is not dead, he only sleeps."

"*His* very words—*almost* his words!" continued Ellen in a low voice, checking herself for her impiety in thus involuntary mingling the presence of the young man before her with that of the Divine Christ.

And what did the stranger *not* do for this family? Upon each member of the cottage his presence ever acted like a spell for good. He went to the bottom of Ford's trangled affairs, untwisting all clearly. With order came hope and honest effort. In time the mortgage was paid off, the farm restocked; Burns and Shakespeare were again taken from the shelf; when the fiddle gave forth its voice it was *not* at the tavern; and when, after a short period, and in the age of her now budding womanhood, the stranger asked in wedlock the hand of Lily Ford, he was *not* refused.

A MAIDEN LADY'S SOLILOQUY.—'Tis wondrous strange how great the change since I was in my teens; then I had a beau and billet doux, and joined the gayest scenes.—But lovers now have ceased to vow; no way they now contrive—to poison, hang or drown themselves—because I'm thirty-five. Once if the night was e'er so bright, I ne'er abroad could roam, without—'The bliss, the honor, Miss of seeing you safe home.' But now I go, through rain and snow—fatigued and scarce alive—through all the dark without a spark—because I'm thirty five.

CLERICAL PUN.—A young lady engaged in writing, observed to a clergyman present that she was a *Scribe*. To which the man in orders, with a sagacity and clerical discernment truly creditable, replied, '*And fair I see*,' (Pharieee.)

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PIANO.—The splendid piano of her majesty, Queen Victoria is completely veneered with ivory, in sheets of from fourteen to seventeen feet in length, and thirty inches and upward in width, from a *single elephant's tooth!* by a spiral process peculiar to M. Pape. It is also encrusted and ornamented with the rarest woods, forming original designs and rendering it worthy of its place in the new palace of her majesty.

The paper from which I cut the above does not tell us how many women and children of Queen's subjects were starved to death to furnish money to pay for that costly idol, but as the robbery was committed under the name of government, perhaps she thinks it no matter how many were starved.—*Portland Pleasureboat.*

Interesting Fact in Grafting.

Du Hamel, the celebrted French pomologist and horticulturist, ingrafted a young lemon, of the size of a pea, upon the branch of an orange tree. It grew there, ripened and had all the qualities of the lemon, without partaking of any of the properties of the orange. It is evident, in this instance, that the stalk of the lemon chanced the color, taste and smell of the juices of the orange tree. And from this experiment, we have reason to conclude, that all the different figures, colors, tastes, and smells which we find in different plants, are formed in the plants themselves.

TO PRESERVE CABBAGES.—Dig trenches about two feet deep and insert the cabbages upright; then put a layer of straw around them, and cover up, with a tube made of reed stuck down to circulate air among the buried plants. They will keep well all winter.

NO.—Union is *not* strength, as the old toper said, when he put water in his brandy.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, December 13, 1849.

☞ Mr Albert D. Drake is our authorised agent to receive subscriptions and advertisments.

Plainfield Lyceum.

The members of the Plainfield Lyceum will meet in Mr. W. W. Davison's school house on Tuesday evening next at 1-4 of 7 o'clock. The question for discussion will be:

"Do the present signs of the times portend rather to good than to evil."

☞ The public are respectfully invited to attend.

E. M. Dunn, Sec'y.

☞ The present number completes the first year of our experience as the publishers of a public journal. It is with much satisfaction we revert to the past. Our commencement although made under the most unfavorable circumstances, being totally inexperienced in even the smallest matters pertaining to its publication, discouraged by nearly all to whom we applied for advice, we really had some doubtful forebodings; but notwithstanding these discouraging prognostications we have more than realized our highest anticipations. Doubtless our success has been owing more to the generous sympathies of the public, in our efforts to succeed, than to our merits, as we are well aware of and shall endeavor to correct our many deficiencies; for their encouragement of the past we return our sincere thanks.

All persons we think must admit that a town of three thousand inhabitants can beneficially support, or rather that the business of the town *requires* at least two good newspapers. Besides their usefulness to the merchant, mechanic, farmers and business men generally, to make known their wants, what more efficient aid can there be in building up the moral and physical prosperity of the town, both at home and abroad than a well conducted newspaper?—that such has been our object we think our columns will show, and which also the liberal patronage of the public abundantly proves.

Believing that a well conducted and independent journal, one that shall truly have an opinion of its own, and dare express it, at the same time that it pays proper deference to the opinions of others by allowing and inviting them to express their opinions through its columns—will ever have the support and merit the favor of all liberal minded men—and as well calculated to advance the prosperity of our thriving town as any other means that can possibly be applied—we therefore shall go on our way rejoicing, trusting that a liberal and enlightened public will continue to appreciate our endeavors to make our paper every way worthy of their increasing patronage.

☞ Every one of our subscribers can easily induce another to take our paper. Will our friends make so much exertion for us? Opportunity, and want of time from our business, prevents our making a personal application. To all who will induce another besides themselves to take our paper, Two Dollars in advance will be receipted in full for their years subscription. Those out of the town, at Scotch Plains, Short Hills New Market, Stewart's Hotel, Stone Mills, Washington Valley, Liberty Corner, Basking Ridge, &c., who receive their papers by *package*, can continue to receive them free of Postage, by remitting $1. in advance. Will they also endeavor to increase our list in those places?

Congress—The Speakership.—After 31 ballotings, consuming 8 days of the people's time at an expense of about $5000, daily of the people's money, making in the aggregate about 40,000, have not yet chosen a Speaker. How easy a matter it would have been to have effected this object long before if men were only disposed to do right—to abandon the god of party—that wooden idol, so utterly incapable of affording any relief—and of appointing any man who is known to be in favor of, and who would conscientiously support the first principles upon which our government is founded—Equal rights to All—Aye, but there's the rub! The great difficulty in the way of legislation in the general government, as well as in our state or township affairs, is, that exclusive rights are sought to be sustained and perpetuated. The equal rights of all men which we boast to the world are guaranteed to All by the Constitution as the inalienable right of man, is practically denied by our government to those who are so unfortunate, or rather whose grevious crime it was to be born with a dark skin! It is further denied in almost every State in the Union, to those who are not possessed of a certain amount of property, or money!—the god of this world—to our shame be it said—especially in this State, is mede the *sine qua non*, by which man's equal rights are measured. If he is too poor to pay to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. its price to ride to Philadelphia—thanks to the Legislature of New Jersey—he has the inalieaable right to go on foot, and even bare foot at that!!

This happy land of Hail Columbia!—this boasted land of liberty!—this assylum of the oppressed!—this Christian nation which adopts as the basis of its government that only democratic principle, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you"—dares not even trust as Speaker of the House of Representatives any man who is in the least tainted with this only true democratic doctrine!

We trust the time *is* coming—*and that before the present generation shall have passed away*—that not only will the President of the United States, but the most humble individual in the land, will treat with scorn and contempt the degrading and anti-republican doctrine—so contrary to common-sense, so utterly degrading to the best and holiest aspirations of man—as the qualified conditions to freedom—of money or color. Every immortal soul, bearing as it does the imprint of the God who made them should be unqualifiedly—as our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to maintain—entitled to their equal and inalienable rights.

Another Burglary.—Two coats and other property was stolen from the Tailor-shop of Mr. John . Titsworth, occupied by Mr. Joel Tappan, on Second st. in this village, on Friday night last, an entrance having been effected through a window. $25 Reward is offered for the detection of the Thief, and $10 for the recovery of the goods.

Snow, to the depth of four inches, fell on Monday night, displaying in the glorious sunlight of Tuesday morning the gorgeous and fantastic prodigality of natures delight—the warm sun is causing its speedy disappearance. The belles and beaux will have to defer unto another opportunity their anticipated pleasure of a merry Sleigh ride.

☞ The Boston Murder.—A thousand rumors are constantly being circulated in regard to this mysterious case. The matter is undergoing judicial investigation, and as this is strictly private, of course no confidence should be placed in mere idle rumor—they will undoubtedly endeavor to impartially and efficiently examine every circumstance that shall give light on the subject. Idle rumor would undoubtedly have been to a great extent prevented by an open examination.

Sartain's Union Magazine.—This Magazine for the past year has received we believe universally, and justly, the commendation of the public press. The The present number which commences a new volume is every way worthy of its predecessors. We believe the Union Magazine can't be beat, for Sartain. Those wishing to subscribe should do so while the first numbers can be had.

☞ The most beautiful and extensive asortment of Marble Mantels sculptured and plain, together with monuments, and ornamental works of all kinds, to be found at any place can be had at 372 and 374 Greenwich-st. N. Y of Mr. John H. Ferris. He has recently erected a new and powerful Steam Mill, and is therefore enabled to supply the Trade, as well as individuals, on the most reasonable terms. See advertisement.

☞ Our readers will perceive by a reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. David Vail, one of our enterprising young men, has opened a Grocery and Provision Store. Mr. D. is well known to our citizens and needs no commendation from us. We think, however, that his enterprise and business tact, added to a wish to accommodate his customers, must enable him to compete with any other store in town.

☞ To the Ladies, and all others, but especially to the Ladies, of all this section of Country, who are in want of Dry Goods, (and who is not) the extensive (being wholly a Dry Goods establishment) store of the Messrs. Bassetts, 182 Broad-st. Newark, N. J. opposite the Park, will be found every way worthy of their patronage. The unprecedently low prices at which they are selling Dry Goods, and especially their large assortment of Shawls, selling at about the importers price, being purchased by one of the firm at auction in New York for Cash enables them to sell at a much lower price than they can be had at probably any other establishment. Quick sales, at small profits for cash, being their motto—of course all who wish to purchase will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Graham's Magazine.—This Magazine is too well known to need commendation from us. The universal approbation of the public stamp it as being one of the very best published. We would simply say that the January number, which commences the new volume, equals any which we have seen. Its splendid embellishments, and neat typography are an assurance that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the patronage it receives. Now is the time to subscribe.

☞ Public attention is requested to the advertisement of Lucius Hart, Manufacturer and Importer of Britannia Ware, No. 6. Burling Slip, N. Y. Mr. H has every variety of Britannia ware, which those wishing to purchase would find to their advantage to examine. In addition to the polite attention shown to customers, every article is warranted perfect, and the price as low as the market affords.

☞ Our merchants and others wishing to purchase manufactured Furs, as Muffs, Tippets, &c. would find it to their advantage to call on Mr. E. L. Tredwell, 25 Maiden Lane N. Y. who offers his stock at cost,—he intends changing his business. His card will be found in another column.

The State Printing.

It is high time that the legislature of this State made some movement in favor of reform. Many abuses of long standing call for the application of the pruning-hook; and the present time is highly favorable for inquiry and action. Party spirit is at an unusually low ebb and the people have learned to distrust the party politicians. There are many questions of practical reform calling for legislative interference, but at present we only intend to direct public attention to one particular.

Heretofore the public printing has been given to the leading paper of the party in power, at prices shamefully exorbitant. The last session the bill of the State Gazette alone, against the State for public printing amounted to about two thousand dollars! These 'partizan reward bills' are passed upon on the last night of the session, and all efforts at investigation are immediately smothered by the party in the majority. In brief, it has ever been the custom of our State legislature to take the hard-earned money of taxpayers to reward partizan editors. There is no reason, either in morality or sound political expediency, why the money of the people should be taken to fill the pockets of individuals, already in the receipt of munificent incomes from the profits of a regular business

The congress of the United States, and the legislature of New York have reformed this gross abuse, by giving their public printing to the lowest bidder. Let the same reform be commenced in New Jersey. The public printing of this State can be done at least 25 per cent lower than the prices heretofore paid, and still afforded a handsome remuneration to the printer.

This a matter entirely devoid of a partizan aspect, and one that calls for the co-operation of all parties. If a printing office can be found in this city were the printing of the legislature can be promptly, expeditiously and neatly executed, at prices 25 per eent cheaper than a party mouth-piece is willing to undertake the job for, we should like to see the party that would refuse to give such office the printing The robbing of the public treasury, in such case, would assume an aspect so indefeasible that the rebuke of the people would most certainly light upon the wrong doers.—*Trentonian.*

Postmaster-General's Report.

The following statistics are interesting:

The number of Post-Offices in the United States at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849, was 16,747, there having been 921 established and 333 discontinued within the year, making an increase within the year, of 588.

The number of poastmasters appointed within the year ending June 30, 1849, was 6,333.

Of that number, 2,782 were appointed in consequence of resignations; 183 were appointed in consequence of death; 284 were appointed in consequence of changes of sites of offices; 2,103 were appointed in consequence of removals; 11 were appointed in consequence of commissions expired and not renewed; 26 were appointed in consequence of commissions renewed; 23 were appointed in conquence of becoming Presidential by income exceeding $1,000; 921 were appointed in consequence of new offices.

In 1837, the number of Post-Offices was 11,767—now 17,164—417 having been established since June last. Number of dead letters in 1837, 900,000—now 2,100,000. Number of quarterly returns in 1837, 48,000—now 73,000. Number of mail contractors in 1837, 16,082—now 4,190.—Length of routes in 1837, 141,242—now 167,703. Annual mail transportation in 1837, 32,597,006—now 42,544,069.

The number of communications received at the Department annually cannot be less than 370,000.

Large Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.

The extensive Pork packing House of Messrs. Pugh & Co. iu Sycamore-st. also the establishment of Messrs. Stagg & Sharp adjoining, two of the largest establishments in the city were reduced to ruins in less than one hour. Pugh's House was full of provisions, including 3,000 dressed Hogs, the whole of which will prove a total loss. It is impossible to state at present the amount of the loss by this calamity, but it is doubtless very heavy. Stagg & Co.'s largest stock of Hams was destroyed. Both houses were partially insured.

☞ The synopsis of the Europa's news, from Boston, over the wires of the N. Y. and Boston Telegraph, consisted of 3930 words, the cost of telegraphing which was $118.

☞ The Great Shawl Sale at Niblo's Saloon. There were one hundred and seventy-eight of them, of various patterns and colors, equal, if not superior, to any lot ever before sold in this city. The lowest price given was $50, and they ranged from that sum, at intermediate prices, as high a $875! The product of the sale reached nearly $18,000.

☞ It has been suggested by a wag that it would be well for some of those who talk of making a settlement in California to begin by making a settlement at home before they go.

XXXIst. CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Convenes Monday, Dec. 3, '49. Expires March 3, '51

President, Millard Fillmore, Pice President U. S.
Secretary, Asbury Dickens.

Alabama	Term Expires	Michigan.	Term Expires.
§Jeremiah Clemens	1853	§Lewis Cass	1851
§William R. King	1855	§Alpheus Felch	1853
Arkansas.		Missouri.	
§William K Sebastian	1853	§Thomas H Benton	1851
§Solon Borland	1855	§David R Atchinson	1855
Connecticut.		New-Hampshire.	
Roger S. Baldwin	1851	†John P Hale	1853
Truman Smith	1855	§Moses Norris, Jr.	1855
Delaware.		New-York.	
John Wales	1851	§Daniel S Dickinson	1851
Presley Spruance	1853	William H. Seward	1855
Florida.		New-Jersey.	
§David L. Yulee	1851	William L. Dayton	1851
Jackson Morton	1855	Jacob W Miller	1853
Georgia.		North-Carolina.	
John M. Berrien	1853	Willie P Mangum	1853
William C. Dawson	1855	George E Badger	1855
Indiana.		Ohio.	
§Jesse D. Bright	1851	Thomas Corwin	1851
§James Whitecomb	1855	†Salmon P Chase	1855
Illinois.		Pennsylvania.	
§Stephen A. Douglass	1853	§Daniel Sturgeon	1851
§James Shields	1855	James Cooper	1855
Iowa.		Rhode Island.	
§George W. Jones	1851	Albert C Greene	1851
§Augustus C. Dodge	1855	John H. Clarke	1853
Kentucky.		South Carolina.	
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	§John C Calhoun	1853
Henry Clay	1855	§Arthur P Butler	1855
Louisiana.		Tennessee.	
§Solomon U. Downs	1853	§Hopkins L Turney	1851
Pierre Soule	1855	John Bell	1853
Maine.		Texas.	
§Hannibal Hamlin	1851	§Thomas J Rusk	1851
§James W. Bradbury	1853	§Samuel Houston	1853
Massachusetts.		Vermont.	
Daniel Webster	1851	Samuel S Phelps	1851
John Davis	1853	William Upham	1853
Maryland.		Virginia.	
§Benjamin C Howard	1851	§James M. Mason	1851
James A. Pearce	1855	§Robert M T Hunter	1853
Mississippi.		Wisconsin.	
§Jefferson Davis	1851	§Henry Dodge	1851
§Henry S. Foote	1853	§Isaac P Walker	1855

Those marked thus § are Dem.; thus † Free Soil.
Total 34 Democrats, 24 Whigs, 3 Free Soilers,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Speaker, Clerk, &c. to be chosen on assembling, Dec 3

MEMBERS COMPLETE.

Arkansas.
1 *Robert W Johnson,

Alabama.
1 William J Alston,
2 Henry W Hilliard,
3 *Sampson W Harris,
4 *Samuel W Inge,
5 *David Hubbard,
6 *Williamson R W Cobb
7 *Fran. W Bowdon.

Connecticut.
1 *Loren P Waldo,
2 †Walter Booth,
3 *Chancecy F Cleveland,
4 Thomas B Butler.

Delaware.
1 John W Houston.

Florida.
1 Edward C Cabell.

Georgia.
1 Thomas Rutler King,
2 *Marshall J Welborn,
3 Allen F Owen,
4 *Hugh A Haralson,
5 *Thomas C Hackett,
6 *Howell Cobb,
7 Alexander H Stephens,
8 Robert Toombs.

Illinois.
1 *William H. Bissell,
2 *John A McClerand,
3 *Thomas R Young,
4 *John Wentworth,
5 *William A Richardson,
6 Edward D Baker,
7 *Thomas L Harris

Iowa.
1 *William Thompson,
2 *Shepperd Leffler,

Indiana.
1 *Nathaniel Albertson,
2 *Cyrus L Dunham,
3 *John L Robinson,
4 †George W. Julian,
5 *William J. Arown,
6 *Willis A. Gorman.,
7 Edward W McGaughey,
8 *Joseph E McDonald,
9 *Graham N. Fitch,
10 *Andrew J. Harlan.

Kentucky.
1 *Linn Boyd,
2 James L Johnson,
3 Finis E. McLean,
4 *George A Caldwell,
5 John B Thompson,
6 Daniel Breck,
7 Humphrey Marshall,
8 Charles S. Morehead,
9 *John C Mason,
10 *Richard H Stanton,

Louisiana.
1 *Emile La Sere,
2 Charles M Conrad,
3 *John H Harmanson,
4 Isaac E Morse.

Maine.
1 *Elbridge Gerry,
2 *Nathaniel S Littlefield
3 John Otis,
4 Rufus K Goodenow,
5 *Cullen Sawtelle,
6 *Charles Stetson,
7 *Thomas J D Fuller.

Maryland.
1 Richard I Bowie,
2 *William T Hamilton,
3 *Edward Hammond,
4 *Robert M McLane,
5 Alexander Evans,
6 John Bozman Kerr.

Massachitts.
1 Robert C Winthrop,
2 Daniel P King,
3 James H Duncan
4 Vacancy,
5 †Charles Allen,
6 George Ashmun,
7 Julius Rockwell,
8 Horace Mann,
9 Orin Fowler,
10 Joseph Grinnell.

Michigan.
1 *Alexander W Buel,
2 William Sprague, (F.S)
3 *Kinsley S. Bingham.

Missouri.
1 *James B. Bowlin,
2 *Willsam V N Bay,
3 *James S Green,
4 *Willard P Hall,
5 *John S Phelps.

Mississippi.
1 *Jacob Thompson,
2 *Win'd S Featherston,
3 *William McWillie,
4 *Albert G Brown.

New Jersey.
1 Andrew K Hay,
2 William A Newell,
3 *Isaac Wildrick,
4 John Van Dyke,
5 James G King.

Rhode Island.
1 George G King,
2 Nathan F Dixon.

South Carolina.
1 *Daniel Wallace,
2 *James L Orr,
3 *Joseph A Woodward,
4 *James McQueen,
5 *Armistead Burt,
6 *Isaac E Holmes,
7 *William F Colcock.

Wisconsin.
1 †Charles Durkee,
2 Orsamus Cole,
3 *James Duane Doty.

Texas.
1 *David S Kaufman,
2 *Volney E Howard.

Virginia.
1 *John S Milson,
2 *Richard K Meade,
3 *Thomas H Averett,
4 *Thomas S Bocock,
5 *Paulus Powell,
6 *James A Seddon,
7 *Thomas H Bayly,
8 *Alexander R Holladay,
9 Jeremiah Morton,
10 *Richard Parker,
11 *James McDowell,
12 *H A Edmondson,
13 *Fayette M'Mullin,
14 *James M H Beale,
15 Thomas S Haymond.

New York.
1 John A King,
2 David A Bokee,
3 Jonas Philips Phœnix,
4 Walter Underhill,
5 George Briggs,
6 James Brooks,
7 William Nelson,
8 Ransom Halloway,
9 Thomas McKissock,
10 Herman D Gould,
11 Peter H Sylvester,
12 Gideon O Reynolds,
13 John L Schoolcraft,
14 George R. Andrews
15 John R Thurman,
16 Hugh White,
17 Heny P Alexander,
18 †Preston King,
19 Charles E Clarke,
20 Orsamus B Matteson,
21 *Hiram Walden,
22 Henry Bennett,
23 William Duer,
24 Daniel Gott,
25 Harman S Conger,
26 William T Jackson,
27 William A Sackett,
28 Ab. M Schermerhosn,
29 Robert L Rose,
30 David Rumsey,
31 Elijah Risley,
32 Elbridge G Spaulding,
33 Harvey Putnam,
34 Lorenzo Burrows.

Peynsylvania.
1 Lewis C Levin (Nat).
2 Joseph R Chandler,
3 Henry D Moore,
4 *John Robbins, jr.
5 John Freedley,
6 *Thomas Ross,
7 Jesse C Dickey,
8 Thaddeus Stevens,
9 *William Strong,
10 *Milo M Dimmich,
11 Chester Butler,
12 †David Wilmot,
13 Joseph Casey,
14 Charles W Pitman,
15 Henry Nes,
16 *James X McLanahan,
17 Samuel Calvin,
18 Andrew Jackson Ogle,
19 *Job Mann,
20 Robert R Reed,
21 Moses Hampton,
22 †John W Howe,
23 *James Thompson,
24 *Alfred Gilmore.

Ohio.
1 *David T. Disney,
2 Lewis D Campbell,
3 Robert C Schenck,
4 Moses B Corwin,
5 *Emery D Potter,
6 *Amos E Wood,
7 *Jonathan D Morris,
8 John L Taylor,
9 *Edson B Olds,
10 *Charles Sweetzer,
11 *John K Miller,
12 Samuel F Vinton,
13 *William A Whittlesey
14 Nathan Evans,
15 Wm F Hunter, (F. S.)
16 *Moses Hoagland,
17 *Joseph Cable,
18 *David K Carter,
19 John Crowell, (F. S)
20 †Joshua R Giddings,
21 †Joseph M Root.

Tennessee.
1 *Andrew Johnson,
2 Albert G Watson,
3 Josiah M Anderson,
4 *John H Savage,
5 *George W Jones,
6 *James H Thomas
7 Meredith P Gentry,
8 *Andrew Ewing,
9 *Isham G Harris,
10 *Frederic P Stanton,
11 Christopher H Williams.

Vermont.
1 William Henry,
2 William Hebard,
3 James Meacham,
4 *Lucius B Peck.

New-Hampshire.
1 †Amos Tuck,
2 *Charles H Peaslee,
3 James Wilson,
4 *Harry Hibbard,

North-Carolina.
1 Thomas L Clingman,
2 Joseph P Caldwell,
3 Edmund Deberry,
4 Augustus H Shepperd,
5 *Abraham W Venable,
6 *William S Ashe,
7 *John R J Daniel,
8 Edward Stanly,
9 David Outlaw.

Those marked thus * are Dem. thus † Free Soil.
Delegates Chosen.—Minnesota—H H Sibley.—Oregon—S R Thursto. New Mexico—Hugh N Smith. Desert—Almon W Babbitt.

Real Christianity.—It is not Christianity merely to give our assent to a creed or a set of dogmas; for this is often done while the character remains unchanged. The devils *believe* and tremble. It is not Christianity merely to be baptised, to partake of the eucharist, to submit to rites and ordinances of the church;—for this is not necessarily attended with a character. But plainly, it is Christianity to be imbued with the spirit of Christ, and to live as he lived. This is the idea—Christianity is a life. Not a mere outward life, but an inward spiritual life, leading to a corresponding outward life. The inward life is the power and principle; the outward life the exponent—the development—the fruit. Creeds and dogmas are a logical construction—a theological science. Rites and ceremonies are symbolical institutions. This life is the reality. The most diverse forms of character—the good and the bad may unite in the former. Only one form of character—only the good unite in the Christian life. The unity of the life, therefore, is the highest unity; nay, the only *real* and *essential* unity.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

☞ Most purchasers consult newspaper advertisements in order to discover where the best bargains may be had.

☞ There appears to be a general revival in the Methodist churches throughout the country.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. by Rev. W. E. Perry, James E. Razeau of Staten Island, to Mary E. Frazee, of Scotch Plains, N. J.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND LIQUOR

STORE, No. 29 Fair-street, Newark.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still has constantly on hand at the above old established stand, a full and choice supply of all kinds

Foreign Wines and Spirits,

which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices, and delivered to order to any part of the city or country. Brandy of every grade. Meder's Swan Gin, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey. St. Croix and Jamaica rum, Port Maderia, Malaga, and Champagne Wines, Losey's Bitters, &c.

Philadelphia Bottled Porter and Pale Ale of the first quality; also, a very choice article of Bottled Cider, (almost, equal to Champagne,) always on hand and delivered without charge to any part of the city.

☞ A continuance of patronage is solicited.

LOUIS L. BELANT.

AGENTS WANTED.

IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROCURE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FOLLOWING WORKS:

SECOND VOLUME EOR 1850!

SEARS' PICTORIAL

☞ DOLLAR FAMILY MAGAZINE. ☜

NOW ready for subscribers and agents, the January number of the second volume of the above Magazine for 1850, to be continued in monthly parts of from 40 to 50 large octavo pages each; making, at the close of the volume, a beautiful pictorial work of more than five hundred pages, for the small sum of one dollar per year, payable in advance.

We take this method of thanking each of our subscribers for the patronage bestowed upon the previous volume. And we doubt not but their great kindness will be continued, even more successfully, in aiding us in our effors to diffuse useful knowledge among all classes. We would call the special attention of our friends and patrons to the

PREMIUMS FOR 1850!

All persons subscribing to the new volume for 1850, and sending two dollars, free of postage, shall receive one copy of the

PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL,

Containing 400 pages octavo, and illustrated with 212 engravings; designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people; or the

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A handsome octavo volume of more than 400 pages, with an account of the early history of the country, the constitution of the United States, and a chronological index; illustrated with several hundred engravings.

All persons subscribing to the volume for 1850, and sending one dollar free of postage, shall receive, in addition to the Magazine, one copy of Sears' Family Receipt-Book.

☞ Any person wishing to see the work, either with a view of subscribing, or acting as agent, will be cheerfully furnished by addressing the editor, free of postage, which the post masters will readily do, if politely requested.

☞ Great inducements to post masters and clubs, unequalled by those of any other establishment in the union, for a Magzaine of this size.

One copy, one year,	One dollar.
Six copies, one year,	Five dollars.
Twenty-five copies,	Twenty dollars.

☞ We will mail the numbers as the post master or agent shall direct, and also give the person sending the twenty-five names one copy of either our "Annual," "Revolution," or Philadelphia American Courier, for one year, and a copy of the Family Receipt-Book.

One copy of the Magazine for one year, and one copy of either the "Bible History," "Bible Biography," "Pictorial Sunday-Book," "Description of Great Britain and Ireland," "Scenes and Sketches in Contiental Europe," "New and Popular Pictorial Description of the United States," "Treasury of Knowledge," or the "Wonders of the World," will be sent for $3.

Ten copies of the magazine for one year, and one copy of the "Annual," "Revolution," or "American Courier," $10.

Twenty copies of the magazine, and one copy of the Pictorial Family Bible will be sent for $20.

The Family Annual and all the above works offered as premiums (with the exception of the Pictorial Bible) are in form to send by mail, and can be forwarded to any part of the United States, or held subject to the order of the subscriber.

☞ Sixteen copies of the Family Receipt Book will be forwarded for $1.

A Liberal Offer.—To such persons as may not choose a copy of the "Annual" or "Revolution," for every two dollars (postage paid) sent in so that we shall receive it by the first of January, 1850, a copy of the Magazine for one year, together with Sears' new and popular description of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the British Islands. Embellished with several hundred handsome engravings.

Illustrating the natural scenery, curiosities, antiquities, Druidical and Roman remains, mansions, cathedrals, abbeys, churches, colleges, castles and other great works of architecture, etc. etc. which abound in those celebrated countries. Carefully compiled from the best and latest sources.

☞ The above volume contains a complete description of the parent land, and is embellished with the largest collection of engravings, with explanatory letter-press, that has ever been published in America. To describe the work would occupy too much room. It must be seen to be admired; and read to beappreciated. Every American will desire a copy, after he has seen the beautiful style in which the work is got up.

Please address, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.
No. 128 Nassau-street, New-York.

GEORGE VANNESS'

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,

☞ At the old stand, next door to the Gazette Office in Plainfield. Gentlemen please give a call. ☜

IMPORTANT NEWS!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened in the BRICK BUILDING opposite Cherry-st. a fresh and choice assortment of

FAMIY GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS.

Consisting of every description in general Family use, which I will sell as cheap for Cash or country produce at as low a rate as can be had in Plainfield or elsewhere. A general invitation is hereby given to the inhabitants of Plainfield and surrounding country to bestow a portion of their patronage.

DAVID VAIL.

Plainfield, Dec. 12. 1849. [104

Largest Stock of SHAWLS in the State, at

BASSETTS ! !

BROADWAY BRANCH ! !

Opposite the Park, Newark, N. J.

50 New Bay State Long Shawls, just landed.
300 " Scotch Plaid do do " "
50 " Waterloo Long Shawls.
50 Rich Cashmere do do. Lyons & Co. best quality
100 all Wool Broche Shawls from auction, Cheap.
100 Mourning Long Shawls, very choice patterns.

Many other styles of Shawls that we are offering at reduced prices.

The largest assortment of RICH DRESS GOODS in the city.

Closing our large stock of French Merinos at cost, at BASSETTS, 182 Broad-street.

Newark, Dec 11. 1849.

BRITANNIA WARE AND METALS.

LUCIUS HART,

(Late Boardman & Hart.)

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER of BRITANNIA WARE, No. 6. Burling Slip, offers for sale at the lowest market prices Britannia Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, with cut, mould and pressed bottles, Pewter plates, platters, dishes and basins. Flagons, tankards, goblets, plates and baptismal bowls. Metallic counting-house ink stands, assorted sizes, soup-ladles, table and tea-spoons, a great variety. Mantel candlesticks, chamber do. Britannia lamps. Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers and molasses cups. Planished tin coffee urns, filterers and egg-boilers. Patent Table and tea-spoons, with steel handles. A full assortment of Dixon's Sheffield Britannia goods.

Particular attention paid to supplying families at retail, and evry article warranted. [65.

MUFFS, TIPPETS, &C,

SELLING OFF AT COST.

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

☞ The undersigned intending to change his business, will sell his entire stock of manufactured Furs, at and below cost prices. The trade and persons wanting for their own use, will do well to look in.

E. L. TREDWELL,
56.] 25 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Nos. 372 AND 374 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW YORK.

The subscriber, late of the old and well-known firm of Underhill & Ferris, offers for sale at the old establishment, as above, the most extensive and beautiful assortment of superior MARBLE MANTELS, sculptured and plain, in the latest and most fashionable styles, and at the lowest prices. Also,

MONUMENTS,

And ornamental Marble Works of all kinds.

☞ He has lately erected a new and powerful Steam Mill, (equal to any in this country) and constantly keeps on hand quantities of Marble to supply the Trade, on liberal terms, either with slabs or blocks. JOHN H. FERRIS. [104

INCREASE IN SIZE: REDUCTION TO CLUBS.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

(OR: LADIES' NATIONAL.)

EDITED BY ANN S. STEPHENS AND C. J. PETERSON.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850,

For 1850, the subscriber, anxious to introduce the Ladies' National into every family in the United States, will increase its size and reduce its prices to Clubs.

SAVE A DOLLAR.

The price of this magazine is but two dollars per year, or One Dollar less than the other magazines yet the press unanimously pronounces it as complete as its more costly cotemporaries. When a Club sends $10 or $20, the Ladies' National can be had for little over a dollar per copy.

INCREASE IN PAGES MONTHLY.

In 1850, at least twelve extra pages will be given every month; and sometimes twenty-four thus it will maintain the regular number of pages of the three dollar Magazines, at one-third less price.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN 1850.

Still other improvements will be made in the Magazine. Without abandoning its costly mezzotints, the Ladies' National will add new styles of illustration, in every walk of pictorial art. New type has also been purchased.

ILLUMINATED IN GOLD.

The January number will be out by the first of December, and will be unequalled in beauty. In addition to the usual costly embellishments, will be an illuminated title-page, printed in seven colors, on a ground of gold. In other respects, also, the January number for 1850 will excel anything we have ever published.

EMINENT LITERARY WRITERS.

The literary contents of the Ladies' National are entirely by American authors. The best writers are uniformly employed, and the consequence is that the newspaper press, which has a good opportunity of comparing the magazines, generally pronounces this periodical the most readable of all. No translation from immoral French authors, such as appear in other magazines, shall deface the pages of the Ladies' National. Our aim is to instruct as well as to amuse.

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

This Magazine has always been the best guide for the fashions which we get in advance. The costumes are selected, engraved, and colored for us a month ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a full letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles. This Magazine is, in our Eastern cities, the TEXT-BOOK of fashion; and the other magazines, in their fashion department, are but poor imitations of this!

BEST LADIES MAGAZINE.

As its name imports, this periodical is peculiarly a Magazine for the sex, and it is also, what none others are, thoroughly national. The general aim of its literature renders it more American than any rival. Its monthly pages on Horticulture; its illustrated articles on embroydery, Crochet-Work, and Netting, in addition to its colored Fashion Plates, make it unquestionably the best Magazine for ladies.

NO WORN OUT ENGLISH PLATES.

Several of our cotemporaries impose on their readers with worn out English plates, which they publish as original. We patronize American art, regardless of the extra expense. One of our superb mezzotints costs us more than two, or even three of the ordinary plates that appear in other magazines. Our series of mezzotints, in a single year, makes a more splendid pictorial book than two six dollar annuals can furnish.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum,	$2,00	Eight copies.	$10,00
Three copies, "	5,00	Seventeen copies,	20,00
Five copies, "	7,50	Forty-three "	50,00

The money at our risk, and the letter franked, or post-paid. All the Magazines of a club must go to one post-town, to come within these terms.

As a premium for procuring any of the above clubs, a large and splendid engraving, of a size to hang up in a parlor, and valued at a print store at three dollars, will be sent. Or a bound volume for 1849. Or an "Annual of Plates" for 1850.

Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

N. B. A specimen copy sent when desired.

ATTENTION!

The Whole World and half of Staten Island.

THE fact is passed into a proverb that "our's is as cheap as the cheapest," and that at I. S. DUNHAM'S may be found as good a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

as at the next place, and upon as accommodating terms; the public are respectfully invited to give him a call at the old stand opposite the Mountan Road.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

A LARGE BEAR

HAVING been killed some weeks since in Sussex county, the circumstance is said to be (by the oldest inhabitant) a precursor of a severe winter. Those in want of Furs of any kind will call on mills and select while the assortment is full.

Muffs, Cuffs, Victorines, Neck-Ties, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Old Furs repaired. JOHN MILLS,
202 Broad-st., opposite the Common.

Newark Dec. 1, 1849.

CHILDREN'S MUFFS.

A Small lot of beautiful Muffs for small children—Also Victorines to match, at

MILLS'S 202 Broad-st. Newark.

ALL IMPORTANT,

TO those who wish garments to fit and give satisfaction: Mr. E. B. TITSWORTH will be found always on hand, to cut garments to order at the shortest notice, at the old stand opposite the Mountain road; where may be found constantly a good assortment of

Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.,

Cheap for cash. I. S. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Silk & Satin Bonnets, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

☞ 10 Courtlandt-st., adjoining the Western Hotel.

[82.] NEW YORK.

JACOB STUCKY,

CHEAP

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

252 Broad St.

63.] NEWARK, N. J.

MOST EXCELLENT

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

OVAL and Round Soap Stone GRIDDLES, a very desirable article for baking Cakes, as you need not use any grease, thereby avoiding entirely the disagreeable smell arising from its use. For sale by ELIAS C. BEAM, No. 302 Broad st. Newark.

Mott's Tubular Air Tight Quick Oven

COOKING STOVE,

(Warranted to bake most beautifully.) For sale by E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

STANLEY'S

Air Tight Rotary Cook Stove,

WITH A SPACIOUS OVEN AND GOOD BAKER,

For sale cheap by
E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.

October 30. 1849. [2

PIANO FORTES,

AND MUSIC SALOON.

102 Market-st. Newark, N. J.

THE subscriber greatly encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed on him, feels stimulated to renewed exertion to meet the wishes of his friends and the public in all that pertains to music, in view of which he has increased his assortment of Instruments and Music, so that it embraces all that is most desirable in any of the largest establishment in New York. He has now at his Ware Rooms seventeen Piano Fortes, forming as rich and varied an assortment as can be found at any Piano Ware Room in the country. Anxious to suit the tastes of all, he has [in addition to Mr. Stodart's and others of the most approved make in New York,] obtained a selection of Instruments from the manufactory of Mr. Lemuel Gilbert of Boston, so well and favorably known, all of which he will sell as low as they can be bought at the factories. All new instruments warranted, second hand Pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation. Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Clarionetts, Accordians, Flutinas, and

Sheet Music of all kinds.

By far the largest assortment ever offered in the State of New Jersey. S. P. HINDS.

Dec. 28. 1849. [102.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

80] AGENS & Co.

No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

NEW CANDIDATE.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.

HOT AIR AND AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

THOSE who desire to carry out economy in the kitchen without either keeping a scanty larder or a lean table, or consuming too much fuel, will call and examine the STOVE known as

The Peoples' Choice,

Which is acknowledged by those having them to posses advantages superior to any other. The heat being so concentrated and condensed directly under the vessels, so that none will escape unused, and so arranged as to be more easily cleansed and kept much neater than most Stoves. (Warranted to perform to satisfaction, if set up as directed.) For sale by E. C. BEAM. No. 302 Broat st. Newark.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

166 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK.—JOHN HIGGINS, desirous of informing his friends and the public generally of his New-York location, respectfully adopts this method, and solicits their attention to a very handsome stock of fashionable and well made

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Mattrasses, &c.

the whole of which I offer for sale as low as the same style and quality can be bought in the city, and 15 to 20 per cent. less than the down town stores.

☞ Strict attention given to shipping and packing. All articles in the above line made to order.

☞ Branch Store, Petersburg, Va. [62.

A CARD.

TO THE PATRONS OF

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The close of the current Volume is deemed a proper period to announce to the patrons of this "Magazine" that arrangements have been completed which cannot fail to increase its attractions during the coming year. The best writers in the country will continue to enrich our pages with their productions, and our engravers—who stand foremost in their profession—will put forth the best efforts on their art to make this peculiar department of the "Magazine" more beautiful than ever.

Promising unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the favor bestowed upon the "Magazine," we respectfully solicit a renewal of the subscriptions of all its old patrons, and the addition of the names of all who desire to avail themselves of the satisfaction of reading what is universally conceded to be 'THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY.'

Attention is called to the following list of Terms, which are unquestionably more advantageous to subscribers than those offered by any other work of the kind.

TERMS.—For THREE DOLLARS, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted.) one copy of "GRAHAM" and a copy of a LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRINT, by a distinguished Engraver, and which may be considered one of the most beautiful specimens of Art ever presented by any Magazine publisher, and also a new and beautiful Engraving, suitable for framing, of a Sacred Subject, "Bearing the saviour to the tomb," prepared expressly, and at a very heavy cost, as a Premium Gift to new subscribers to Graham's Magazine. Or, if desired, we will furnish in lieu of either of the above Prints, a complete set of our Mezzotint Portraits of the AMERICAN HEROES OF THE LATE WAR WITH MEXICO.

For FIVE DOLLARS, Two copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints to each subscriber.

For TEN DOLLARS, Five copies for one year, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person forming the club, and either of the above prints, or a set of portraits to each subscriber.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, Eleven copies for one year, and a copy of either of the prints, or a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or person sending the club, with a copy of each of the large prints as an additional premium.

☞ Any person forwarding a club of 20 or upwards, shall receive for his trouble a complete copy of W. H. Graham's "American Historical and Biographical Library."

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Several new advertisments and notices are unavoidably crowded out.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns. Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MACKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to	$14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to	8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to	15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to	6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to	5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1,50 to	3,00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to	5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to	4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to	2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to	20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN,
54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500. No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No. 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No. 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard. 80 acres good Land, near town, $50 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times.

J. B. WARD,
59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern.—I hereby forbid any person trusting my wife Martha Wilson on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

ZACHARIAH J. WILSON.

November 14. 1849.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law.

R. S. BROOKS.

Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1849. [72.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webstor & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☜

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,

Plainfield, Aug. 23. 1849

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various Styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

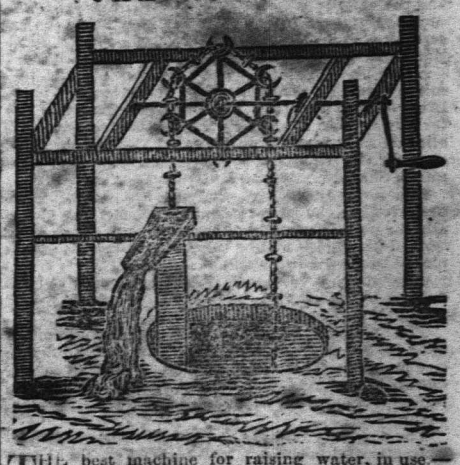
Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Plainfield, Oct 17, 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

CHAIN PUMPS.



THE best machine for raising water, in use.—This Pump has many advantages over any other in use on account of its simplicity of construction, being made wholly of wood and galvanized iron, not liable to get out of order or to get deranged in any way. It can never freeze in winter, and can be put in wells of any depth.

It takes less power to work it than any other machine, to raise the same amount of water.

It is never obstructed by gravel or sand; it keeps the water perfectly sweet and fresh; the action of the chain mixes the gasses with the water always keeping it lively and fresh; on ceasing to work it, the water in the tube descends to the level of the water in the well; on commencing to work the pump, the first water that is drawn is from the bottom of the well.

☞ This pump received the premium at the late Essex county fair.

These Pumps may be had at the Pump Factory of S. B. Miller, 340 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

63.] E. W. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of Horses, to say, that I have used your Embrocation, for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours respectfully, AB'M. C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; also by J. R. Swallow, General agent 123 Fulton-st. New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas anc West Indies. [77.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N. J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p. m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m. Freight
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2 cts

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

54.] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

KEEP WARM.

JOHN LUTZ'S CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Collet Hall, Elizabethtown. The subscriber respectfully advises persons in want of a good warm Coat, Pants, Vest, Shirt, Under Shirt, Drawers, Handkerchief, Cravat, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. to call and examine his large assortment of ready made Clothining of every description which he offers for sale chaper than any other store in the city. All garments warranted to fit or no sale. Remember,

JOHN LUTZ, Collet Hall.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC,

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action; to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do away with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceives the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY,

No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he very soon derived benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well.

The undersigned has every confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.

L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.

New York, Sept. 3. 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy; her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs; there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters; in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No 61 Fourth-st

Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st., New York, Up stairs.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield ☜

November 1849. [98.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

CARRIAGE MAKING,

AND REPAIRING.

THE subscriber having taken part of the Carriage shop on Fourth street occupied by Heath & Dunning near the Public Free School, would inform the public that he is prepared to make all kinds of

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS,

&c. &c. of the best materials, and at short notice as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. J. B. BROWN.

BLACKSMITHING.

Also at the same place all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage and Wagon Ironining, Horse Shoeing, &c.

and all kinds of repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. REED.

Plainfied, June, 6. 1849. [50.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon. L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

EVERY BODY'S ATTENTION

IS INVITED to the splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS** now being opened by the subscriber.

SILKS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

Linen Ginghams, Plaid and Plain, Cashmere Shawls, all wool, Silk Shawls that must be sought after, Prints a large assortment of entirely new styles;

Broadcloths, Cassimers, Tweeds,

Codrington and Victoria Cloths, and every style of Goods suitable for Men and Boys' Wear; a good stock of trimming for Ladies' Dresses, and a full assortment continued throughout the season.

With the above we have BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, Carpet Bags, Boston Rockers, Sitting Chairs, Wash Stands, a good assortment of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, and a thousand other things that we cannot think of.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

A First rate One horse Wagon, with box body for sale cheap if applied for soon at this office.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by

FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.

N. B. Chairs bottomed.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

PROPOSALS for publishing, by subscription, a new and improved Map of the State of New Jersey, with parts of the adjoining States originally compiled by Thomas Gordon, now Revised Corrected and Improved, to the Year 1849; Under the patronage of the Legislature of New Jersey, by

R. E. HORNER.

This Map is compiled from original materials, procured with the assistance of a number of gentlemen, from the most recent and authentic sources, and where these failed, recourse was had to the Coast and other actual surveys, so that no reasonable expense or pains were spared to render the work one of the most acurate and useful State Maps in the Union. It includes a considerable portion of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

It is projected on a scale of three miles to one inch forming a Map of 33 by 57 inches, on which is exhibited all the counties and townships in the state, with the cities, towns, churches, roads, mountains, waters, mills, railroads, canals, etc., including five new counties, and more than twenty new townships, to be illustrated with handsome vignetts of the State House, Coat of arms of New Jersey, etc.

TERMS.—The Map will be printed on good paper, handsomely colored, by townships, varnished and mounted on rollers at $5 per copy.

ROBERT E. HORNOR, Publisher.

Princeton, N. J.

Princeton Sept. 16. 1849.

* * Some good Agents are wanted to *thoroughly canvass* some of the Northern and Southern counties of the State. Applications must be POST PAID to receive attention.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes. public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer, by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2 They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy snbstances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848."—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.

195 Front-st. N. Y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,

Fire Board prints in great variety,

Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,

Transparent Window Shades,

Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME II. NO. 1. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849. | WHOLE NO. 53.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front-st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—To Village Subscribers, One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per annum, payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per annum payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year (paper included)	6 00

☞ Those who wish to contract for a more extended privilege are invited to call on the publishers or their agent.

Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breast, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lung and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the possession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health. The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable phisicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant. 'Having made use of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed.'

A. Fearson, M. D. U. S Navy; S. K. Leedem, M. D. Champlain Co., Ohio; W. R. Cadwallader, M. D. U. S. Navy.

Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against thr change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A. M. Sanford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M. SANFORD,
No. 160 East Broadway N. Y.

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U. S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearon M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. Swallow, General Agent, No. 123 Fulton-st. N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attended to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas and West Indies.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c. &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash.

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN.

Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

Yes or No.

When of man I ask a question,
I whish he'd answer yes or no;
Not stop to make some smooth evasion,
And only tell me "May be so."

I always doubt the friendly meaning
Of "Well perhaps, I do not know.,"
When for a favour I am suing:
I'd rather hear the answer, no.

When of a friend I wish to borrow
A little cash—to hear him say
"I've none to-day—but on to morrow"—
Is worse than if he told me, nay.

Why all this need of plastering over
What we in fact intend to show?
Why not at once with much less labor,
Say frankly YES, my friend, or NO.

And when I ask, that *trembling question*,
"*Will you be mine, my dearest Miss!*"
Then may there be no hesitation
To say distinctly—"YES, SIR—YES!"

A Cure for 'Sparking.'

Some months since, a joyous, courageous young woman, residing in this city, the daughter of highly respectable parents, found herself somewhat intentionally detained at a house, one evening; and before she was aware of the fact, scarcely, night had set in. The distance to her home was but a few blocks, however, and as she expected a little gathering of ladies and gentlemen that evening at her father's, she determined upon returning homeward unattended; and bidding her friends good night, she hurried along upon the walk towards her residene, into which her family had quite recently removed from another part of the city.

Upon turning the first corner, she was suddenly startled by the approach of a well-dressed young man, who accosted her with a 'good evening,' and offered his services to escort her home! Alarmed, for an instant, she would have avoided the stranger; but as he advanced to her side, she ventured to turn towards him, and a glance satisfied her;—she recognized the young gentleman as familiar acquaintance. Disguising her voice and replying in a timed tone, she accepted the proffered gallantry, determined at once to administer a lesson to her young friend, which he should not forget. The conversation which passed was brief, and the beau suspecting nothing, as he was unaware that the family had changed their quarters, tripped along the lady's side, apparently very well pleased with his companion. In a few minutes they halted before a modest brick house, in a somewhat retired street, at the west end, and the lady relinquished her attendant's arm.

'Will you come in?' whispered the lady, softly.

'Thank you,' was the reply; and his fair companion opened the front door. Closing it carefully, they found themselves in the entry, in total darkness.

'Wait a moment,' said the young woman, 'and be perfectly quiet. I will return instantly;' and with these words, she ascended the stairs which led to the parlors.

The first thought of the young man, as she retired, was to open the front door and move; for he suspected all was not as he at first anticipated. He turned to the door it was fast. He fumbled for the latch, or lock, but what ever secured it was not to be found; and an instant afterward, he heard footsteps approaching in the darknes. His heart thumped against his ribs, and he began to wish himself safely out of doors again; but he was quickly reassured by the encouraging whisper of the new made acquaintance, who approached him, apparently with great caution

'Hush,!' she said, 'all is safe. Be quiet now, a moment—remove your boots from your feet—I will return in an instant.'

Our hero was content; and drawing off his boots, he secured them together, and held them in his hand, to await the return of his lady friend, who again ascended the front stairs.

Entering the parlor a moment afterwards, the female rogue found some half a score of young lady friends, with their brothers and beaux present, to whom she quickly and briefly communicated the adventure.

'I've got him in the entry, down stairs,' she said. 'Put out the lights, keep perfectly still, don't betray the slightest sound, and I will show you some sport in a moment.'

The lights were removed, the party arranged themselves around the room—the bulk of the company knew the victim intimately—and again the lady descended the stairs, and approaching her friend.

'Softly, now,' she said, taking the hand which was unoccupied with the boots, 'softly All is quiet up stairs—all is arranged—come!' and she led her gallant slyly along, up the stairway. His boots dangled against the railing—'sh!' exclaimed the fair one; 'for pity's sake, make no noise—or all is lost!"

The beau moved on; grasped his boots more securely at his side, nor dreamed of aught save bliss! Least of all did he suspect the existence of a huge rent in his stockings—but he was a bachelor, and this was but a trifle!.

They entered the parlor. All was darkness and silence. The lady closed the door behind them, and led her companion into the centre of the room. Not a breath was heard, and little did the gentleman suspect that he was at that moment surrounded by a dozen of his acquaintances.

'Remain here one moment,' said the girl 'I will get a light—'

The gallant raised the soft hand which had conducted him thus far towards—he knew not what!—and ventured to press upon it a kiss; but it was dexterously withdrawn, at the very 'nick of time,' and his lips came in contact with his own fingers!

'Wait a moment,' added his inamorata, leaving him quickly—and, then, passing through a door at the farther extremity of the room, she disappeared. A minute had scarcely elapsed, but it seemed a month to the little party, who were nearly choking with suppressed merriment—it was an age to the victim. But gentle footsteps were heard again; the beau gazed anxiously towards the direction of the door; it opened with a single movement, a blaze of light gushed into the parlor, and behind it he beheld the face of an old familiar acquaintance!

'Ladies and gentlemen,' she said, '*this is Mr. Smith.*'

Such a 'ha, ha!' as went up from that little coterie, at that moment, was seldom heard in the neighborhood before or since! Poor smith stood for a moment, not exactly paralyzed—that would be a faint term of expression; he was frozen—actually *statu*-ized, in his tracks, and he hugged his boots to his side, coughed, sneezed choked—then grinned, a ghastly smile!

As soon as the paroxysm of laughter was over, the lady brought foward a chair, and placing it before the victim, said—

'Pray be seated, Mr. Smith.'

'He turned upon his tormentor a look of comical recognition, and, like Falstaff, his wits coming quickly to his relief, he plied:

'Did you think, Cally, *I didn't know you?*'

Another roar followed this remark, and the company was very soon upon good terms.

This was his first and last effort at *picking up an acquaintance*; and it proved a cure for 'sparking' with him. Within six months he made ample apology for his error, by making Miss Cally—Mrs. Smith!—*Flag of our Union.*

THE HIT PALPABLE.—A few days since a traveller stepped into a bank located in a village in the neighborhood of this city, and immediately after his entrance pulled off his hat, coat and cravat; this done, he cast a look at the cashier, who was seated in a corner '*calmn as a summers morning*,' and with a commanding shake of the head said, '*Hadn't you better be gittin that ere water heated?*' The teller informed him that he was in the wrong 'shop.' 'You are in a bank, sir, not a barbers shop.' A bank, eh!' ejaculated the stranger; '*dang me, they told me it was a shaving shop*'

Effects of Imagination.

The following anecdote was related by the celebrated father Taylor, in the course of a recent lecture: "It happened years ago, in the days of old-fashioned meeting houses, with their pews like pens, and their pulpits perched up at an elevation which placed them without the pale of human sympathy, and when a fire for the purpose of warming a church was a thing unheard of, that some enterprising young men who had worshiped in such a church, determined to have the house warmed by stoves. But the project encountered the most violent opposition from all the old people. They declared that it should not be; that stoves were not a gospel ordinance; that the congregation must sufficate. The young men, however, prevailed; and one Sabbath the congregation beheld in the church two formidable black stoves, with the pipes traversing the entire length of the house. The old men and women looked on with horror, and held their breath for the result. The exercises of the church proceeded. Soon a lady fainted away, and in a few moments another gasped for breath, and was carried out of the church, and then another. At last a stout burly man swooned and fell. The frightened minister at once dismissed the church, and there was a general rush of the indignant people toward the stoves. The windows were Thrown open, and they were about to precipitate the offenders from the house, when, lo! and behold! the stoves were cold! and not a particle of fire had been kindled in either of them. The mason had not quite time to finish putting them up, and no fire had been made. The Triumph of the young advocates of stoves was complete.'—*Alta Monthly Advertiser.*

STRIKING COINCIDENCE.—The New Haven Register had the following striking paragraph relative to the horrid butchery of smith and his wife:—On Monday, 59th of October, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, the Court room was crowded, to hear sentence of death pronounced on Foot, the murderer—an unusual occurrence in our community; and within (probably) the space of three hours following, two more murders were committed in our city. What a commentary on capital punishment!'

Such is the certain effect of cruelty in every nation. The less value governments set on human life and the more they murder legally, the less will individuals value life, and the more common will murders become. If governments held life sacred individuals would, but as long as governments claim the right to kill men for what they consider great offences, individuals will consider that they have the same right to kill, for what they consider great offences. The truth is murder is murder, whether committed by a government according to law, or by an individual without law; but the murdering a man by government has a more powerful influence for evil than a murder committed by an individual.—*Portland Pleasureboat.*

FRIGHTENED BY AN INFERENCE.—Mary the maid, who had gone up on Monday morning to make the beds, came flying down stairs, screaming 'Murder, murder!' and staggered into the breakfast room, where she fainted at the feet of Mrs. Gotobed and Miss Ditto, of ——, in this county. The ladies thought of flight but their knees shook so industriously that no other motion was performable. Mary, beginning to recover, sighed heavily; her little heart fluttered and beat; her rosy lips parted, and an ejaculation escaped—'O-h-h-h-o! ma'am!' Where is the villain?' gently whispered Miss. 'Under the bed!' Mrs. and Miss uttered a dreadful scream, and Mary screamed in sympathy. But no succor was at hand; Mary's first cries had scared the poodle dog out of gunshot. 'Is the wretch a very big man?' inquired the old lady. 'I did not stay to see him,' replied her maid; 'I ran away the moment I saw his sword behind the pillow?' 'O, you young fool!' exclaimed her mistress, bursting into a peal of laughter. I put the sword there myself to be ready for robbers!' Mrs. Gotobed has drawn the sword, and Mary had drawn an inference.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—The Free School law submitted to the people of the State of New York at the recent election, has been adopted by the following vote: For Free Schools, 249,872; against Free Schools, 91,951. Majority, 157921.

Past Events.

The first white child born in North America, was Virginia, daughter of Annanias and Eleanor Dare, and grand-daughter of Gov. John White.—She was born on the 18th of August, 1597, in Roanake, in north Carolina. Her parents were of the expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in that year. There is no record of her history save that of her birth.

The first minister who preached the gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the Church of England, an exemplary man, who came out in the same company wilh Capt. John Smith, in the year 1608. He was much esteemed as a man of peace, and was in many ways useful to the colony. There is no record of his death, or of his return to England; he died at Jamestown. He had a good library, which was burn with all his other property, in the burning of Jamestown the next winter after he came out.

The first females who came Virginia proper were Mrs. Forrest and her maid, Anne Burns, in the expedition of Newport, 1608. The first marriage in Virginia was in the same year—John Laydon to Anne Burns. The ceremony was probably by the same "good master Hunt."

The first intermarriage between the whites and Indians was John Rolfe to Pocahontas, in April, 1613. Pocahontas was also the first of the Virginia Indians that embraced Christianity and was baptized.

The first legislative assembly in Virginia met in July, 1619, at the summons of Gov. Geo. Yeardley. One month later, negroes were brought into the colony, by a Dutch man-of-war.

The first periodical in North America was the Boston News Letter, which made its appearance in August, 1705. The first in the Old Dominion was the Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg, by William Parks, weekly, at seven shillings. It appeared in 1736, and was long the only paper published in the colony. Slavery preceded the periodical press 117 years.

The Blue Ridge was first crossed by the whites in the year 1714.

The first iron furnace erected in North America was by Gov. Spottswood, in 1730, in Spottsylvania county, Va.

The Poor Boy's College.

"The printing office," says the New York Globe, "has indeed proved a better college to many a poor boy—has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society—has matured more intellect, and turned it into practical, useful channels; awakened more minds, generated more active and elevated thought—than any of the literary colleges of the country. How many a drone has passed through these colleges, with no tangible proof of his fitness other than his inanimate piece of parchment, himself more inanimate than his leathern diploma?—There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst of knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school will have his talents brought out; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out."

Printers.

Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? 'Nobody but a printer!' Who was Earl Stanhope? 'A printer!' Who was Samuel Woodworth, the poet? 'A printer!' Who was Benjamin Franklin, the great American philisopher, and statesman! 'A printer!' Who was Governor Armstrong of Massachusetts? 'A printer!' George P. Morris, James Harper, Horace Greeley, N. P. Willis, Robert Sears, Joseph Gales, and Senators Cameron, Hill, Dix, and Niles, and a host of no less conspicuous names—who are they? 'Nobody but printers, any how!'

BUTTER MAKING.—Scene up in Vermont.—[Aunt Debora salting butter. Enter Mrs. Noddle.]

Mrs. Noodle.—Now, then, aunt Deborah, that is just like, for all the world. You salt the butter that you sell bettern'n what you eat. Why, Mr. Noddle always tells *me* that salt costs money.

Aunt Deborah.—So it does, but our Bill is pretty bute, and he says, when salt don't cost more n a cent a pound down in Bosting, and we get twenty-five cents a pound for it in butter, we can afford to put in some.

A coacoa nut tree has been lately drifted ashore on the Island of Valentia, near Kerry, Ireland, another proof that the Gulf stream, after running along the American coast, sets across the Atlantic.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, December 20, 1849.

☞ Mr Albert D. Drake is our authorised agent to receive subscriptions and advertisments.

Plainfield Lyceum.

The members of the Plainfield Lyceum will meet in Mr. W. W. Davison's school house on Tuesday evening next at 1-4 of 7 o'clock. The question for discussiou will be:

"Are fictitious works boneficial."

☞ The public are respectfully invited to attend.

E. M. DUNN, Sec'y.

MURDER.—We learn from a citizen of Somerville that Peter Mc Culligan, a man about 50 years old, was found murderd in a Shantee near the village of Raritan Somerset Co on Saturday last, and that the occupants, Patrick Burns and Wife were arrested, examined, and committed to Somerset Jail as the perpetrators of the act. Rum it is said was the cause.

☞ The Hon. Thomas H. Benton will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1848. and map of Oregon and Upper California.

☞ The appreciation in which our efforts are held in endeavoring to establish a paper that shall be worthy of the patronage of our citizens, and the public generally, will be perceived by a reference to our advertising columns, and also to our subscription books; an addition to our subscription list of about 50 names at the commencement of our new volume is highly gratifying to us—we will endeavor by renewed exertions on our part to merit continued favors.

That there is a general and increasing desire for knowledge on the part of the great mass of the people, we think must be evident to all. The agitation of the question of free-schools throughout the land, the demand generally throughout the country for a uniform and cheap postage, the demand also of the people to have the laws published in the news papers generally, that they can be discussed, understood, and made available by all, as all are expected to obey them, bears indsisputable evidence that the people are desirous of becoming enlightened and intelligent freemen—that they are no longer to be carried away from their true interests by the dictation of party demagogues, is another encouraging fact that the people are becoming sovereigns in fact and in deed as well as in name.—That the people are determined to practically carry out the theoretical principles laid down in the Constitution we think will not be denied. The principle is certainly a true one—which the two extremes of our Union most abundantly illustrate and confirm—that the intelligence of the mass is incompatible with slavery or tyranny in any form. The impossibility of enslaving an intelligent mind is self-evident to all who reflect upon the subject. Tyranny, ignorance, and vice disappear before intelligence like the dew of the summers morn before the rising Sun.—Knowledge in dispelling ignorance, destroying tyranny and superstition, is emphatically, power. That this power is in the hands of the people the recent events in the world's history, and especially of our own country abundantly proves; and it is also proven by this same reference, that where knowledge is most generally diffused, that there liberty in its most delightful aspect abounds. What a glorious thought, what encouraging signs these to the friends of liberty throughout the world, and especially of our own country, to be the happy pioneer in the glorious cause of liberty—to instruct, enlighten, and free mankind.

What is our country destined to become under the ifluence of a free and independant press, that bulwark of a nations freedom. What would soon be the condition of down trodden and unhappy Ireland, had she but an independent press and free schools in every village in the land? Would she long submit to be tyranized over by the oppressive yoke of absentee landlords—by the enormous and increasing demands of a foreign priesthood? No, never. The knowledge, the self respect inspiring knowledge, of their inalienable rights—the right to representation with taxation—their right to a portion of the soil, in its cultivation—the right to education, growing out of taxation and representation—the free and unrestricted right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, without paying tribute therefor to any—all these things would the establishment of newspapers and free schools in their villages teach to unhappy and degraded Ireland.

What would soon become the condition of the world, were the *Yankee's* permitted to enter the villages of the despotic governments of Europe and establish therein free schools and newspapers; would not tyranny soon crumble into dust? Can the people then who have these blessing in their midst, over appreciate them as assertors, protectors, and defendors of their rights?

To the Editors of The Gazette:

Gentlemen: I deem it not amiss at the close of the first year of your enterprise, to address you and your readers on the importance of a well conducted and neatly printed newspaper to the prosperity of our village and vicinity. The interest I take in all that concerns the well-being of our citizens, is the only apology I shall offer for claiming a few moments of their attention. If I succeed in exciting an interest in the minds of any, in a plan to promote the public welfare, I shall not have labored in vain.

The publication of a newspaper, even of the most humble and unpretending character, is a far more difficult task than is generally supposed. It is very easy to say that such a paper is not as large or interesting as some others, but, all things considered, perhaps it is quite as good as its readers desired or were entitled to. Some of the papers in this state are not very beautiful specimens of workmanship, certainly; while their contents are hardly as interesting and valuable as well qualified and well paid editors might have made them. And yet these, in some instances, are the only papers in the county, and are published in a thickly-settled and wealthy community. For many years the proprietors of these journals have toiled hard to render them serviceable to the public and profitable to themselves; and if they have not been as useful as—under more favorable circumstances—they might have been, it is because their patrons did not consult their own interest by giving them a more efficient support. To one who has a knowledge of the difficulties under which the newspaper publisher often labors, the only wonder is that he is able and willing to print a paper affording him such a pitiful return. I am acquainted with newspaper publishers—men who are as industrious, econimical and worthy as any in the state—who have devoted several of the best years of their lives to the service of the pnblic, hoping that after a long period they would receive the reward to which they were entitled; and as yet they are not able to lay up a shilling against a wet day. If it be said that a man should not engage in a business which is not immediately profitable, I answer that there are many wise men who think differently. Some of the most useful men in the country in early life engaged in persuits which, for many years, hardly made them a sufficient return to keep soul and body together. They knew that they deserved to succeed, because they labored to promote the public good, and with strong hands and courageous hearts they toiled on, believing that a "good time" for them as well as others would finally reward their labors. I need not go from Plainfield to point out an individual who has served his fellow men long and faithfully, and who—although for many years enjoying a competence—often speaks of the difficulties which beset him in the earliest years of his professional life.—There are few persons for many miles around our village but will bear testimony to the skill and untiring industry of the gentlemen to whom I refer; and there are thousands who will, as long as memory is faithful to its office cherish the name of JOHN W. CRAIG as one of their greatest benefactors, and honor him as one of the most useful men in the state. I should despise myself if I attempted to lavish undeserved praise on any man; but at the same time I deem it only an act of justice to make honorable mention of one who has done so much to alleviate human suffering, and, in every way, labored to advance the best interests of his fellow citizens.

I take it for granted that a large number of those who may read these remarks are interested in every thing which tends to promote the intellectual improvement of out citizens. A community will only flourish in proportion to the intelligence of its members. We may beautify our town by the erection of elegant mansions; and seek to induce capitalists to invest their funds in manufacturing establishments; but if corresponding efforts are not made to diffuse useful krowledge, our village will not be favorably known for the virtue cr wisdom of its inhabitants. I am aware that many entertain the opinion that, with our numerous churches, it is hardly possible but we should be a very moral and orderly community; and yet the watchful observer cannot fail to note a growing disposition in many of our youth to engage in disreputable acts; and he must be blind indeed who does not discover that as our town grows larger, it become the home of some who neither fear God nor regard man.

I have lived in vain if it is not true that a taste for reading is one of the greatest safeguards a young man can have to keep him from evil habits. He will not wander far from the path of the just, who learns that sin is always swiftly followed by its necessary consequence, suffering. Let a youth learn from standard scientific works that every indulgence in vice will certainly be attended with its reward—often one which is more horrible than anything which we could suppose a human being capable of enduring—and he will pause long before he will risk encountering such a fearful retribution. If our maidens but knew the intimate connection that exists between tight-lacing and thin slippers and that terrible form of death which awaits the consumptive, they would as soon take fire in their bosoms as indulge in customs which are so fearfully destructive to human life. They are not properly educated, if they have not read and studied works which point out the evils which attend those who sacrifice comfort and health to the silly behests of fashion.

A somewhat close attention to the matter has convinced me that there is no method by which the youthful mind can be so easily awakened to the importance of acquiring knowledge, as through the newspapers. A child, even of the most tender years, who is accustomed to seeing papers and hearing them read, will early wish to read for himself. Even those who have become old enough to attend the district school, will drop their lessons to snatch up the newspaper, which they look upon as smilingly as they would on the face of a dear friend It is perfectly natural that they should welcome the paper to their fireside, and regard it as one of their greatest luxaries. It must be a dull sheet, indeed, which can not cause the young face to light up with joy; and make the heart to throb with pleasurable emotions. I would rather see those dear to me interested in a good paper, than have them fascinated with the pleasures of the ball-room, or engaged in the thousand silly pursuits which too often attract the attention of the young. I feel keenly how many days of my youth passed away without improvement, becuse I had few books, and as for newspapers, it was not my good fortune to have any to read. I trust there are few children in these days of cheap papers, but have at least one or two weekly for their own use. The parent who adds dollar to dollar, and refuses paying for a good paper or two for the instruction and entertainment of himself and family, is unworthy of the name; and when he draws near the close of life, if his children think more of his money than himself, he is only reaping the bitter fruit of his niggardness and folly Think of it is as you please, ye who are parents, but sooner or later you will find that if your children are not intelligent, they will think you defrauded them in their youth; and when your limbs totter toward the close of your pilgramage, they will hardly regret that the evening of your life is sad and gloomy.

—I have written at greater length than I intended, and yet, like the idle boy on his way to school, I have so rambled by the way, that I have not accomplished my task. I designed, gentleman, to congratulate you on the close of the first volume of your healthy-printed and interesting paper, and to urge our citizens to consult their best interests by encourageing an enterprize so intimately connected with their welfare. I need hardly tell you that I have watched your progress with much interest, and am very much gratified that you have succeeded so well. You have done much for our villlage, and our people owe it to themselves and to you to strengthen your hands and encourage your hearts. If the orientals honor those who dig wells by the wayside that the weary traveler may drink and be refreshed, how much do we owe those who minister to the wants of the spirit, and labor to satisfy the higher aspirations of our souls? The unthinking may smile, but it is not less true that those who labor for the diffusion of useful knowledge among men are worthy of the highest honors.

Continue, gentlemen, to make your paper the advocate of everything that is right; let it ever be the friend of the down trodden, and the foe of the oppressor; give utterance to Truth, no matter how unpalateable it may be to the hypocrite and the time-server; encourage the humble to walk erect and fear the frown of none; remember that truth is eternal, and will always triumph whether promulgated from the pulpit the lecture-room, or the press; be neither awed nor coaxed by sect or faction, but labor at all times to promote the greatest good of the greatest number; and you will have the sympathies and aid of the wise and good of every name; and, better than all else beside, you will meet the approval of your own consciences, which is but another name for the approving smiles of a gracious God.

J. A.

Cheap Postage.

The Postmaster General's report shows that our Post Office system is in a very healthy condition, with a great surplus revenue. Many prophesied that when the postage was reduced from 25 to 10 cents for the highest rate of letter postage, that the Post Office Department would become a burden to the Government, as it barely paid expenses at the time. Now what is the result, we have a cheaper postage, and instead of a decrease, we have an increase of revenue. We never like to advocate a reduction of price for any thing whereby a fair competence is only obtained, at best, by individuals; but in governments, corporations and chartered companies, every reduction in their prices benefits the community at large: cheap water, cheap gas light, are general benefits to inhabitants of cities, and cheap postage a general benefit to all our citizens. We advocate the reduction of letter postage to two cents in every case prepaid, for a distance not exceeding 100 miles; and no single letter to be more than five cents for any distance. We also advocate a cheap Ocean Postage—not over five cents for a single letter to Europe. The revenue would be increased by the reduction (argument, the P. M. G.'s Report) and the public would be greatly benefitted.—*Scientific American.*

☞ Great attractions at the Newark Museum! Read the list of curiosities advertised in our paper. Mr. W. B. Ludlow, Manager, 85 Broad-st. Newark.

☞ The attention of Stationers and others, wishing to purchase superior 'Patent Self Sealing Envelopes,' is directed to the card in another column, of the only manufacturer, W. Alderton, 295 Pearl-st, N, Y.

☞ Dealers in Camphene and Burning Fluid.—We request your notice to the advertisment of Mr. H. A Whitney, in another column The article of Mr. W. needs but a fair trial to convince all that there is none better manufactured.

☞ As the season for Sleigh-riding has come, the belles and beaux will require that indispensable article to comfort, Furs. A large assortment of every variety of Manufactured Furs can be had at reduced prices at 96 Bowery, N. Y. of Mr. Thos. Young.—See advertisement.

☞ We would direct the attention of our readers generally, and those who cannot tell the 'time a day' without troubling their neighbors, particularly, to the advertisement of Mr. A. K Cory. If he can't put them in a way to guess at it then we will admit that they did not find the place, that's all.

Our readers in all this section of country who are in the habit of visiting New-Brunswick to make their purchases, if in want of Fashionable and Cheap Clothing, can undoubtedly, suit themselves at the clothing Store of Mr. Wm T Runk. He has an extensive assortment of every imaginable variety. His advertisement will be found in another column.

☞ We ask our readers attention to the advertisment of Mr A Ackerman. His assortment of gift-books for the season are splendid and most appropriate; while his stock of school books and stationery comprises an extensive variety. Give him a call.

☞ It will be perceived by a reference to the advertisment of Mr. Jessee Vail, that he has removed his business to the store recently occupied by Mr Reuben Titsworth. The well known character of Mr. Vail for uprightness should induce our fellow citizens to favor him with a liberal share of their patronage.

'Competition is the life of trade.' This you will find verified if in want of Cheap and Fashionable Clothing, by a visit to the Clothing Depot of Mr. Wm M. Woodhull, 22 Peace-st opposite Church-st New-Brunswick. Read his advertisment

Some may think it a very easy matter to purchase a hat; and so it is provided they are satisfied with any 'sort of a thing' that can be made to stay on the head: but if they wish to have a graceful, becoming and durable hat, and at the same time a pleasant fit to the head, they will find it a more difficult matter: To find all these qualities combined visit the establishment of Mr O. D. Stewart, Burnet-st, opposite Church-st New-Brunswick. See advertisment.

THE BOSTON MURDERER.—The coroners Jury, after ten days session in hearing the evidence, which fills 80 pages of large foolscap paper, have rendered a verdict charging Doct. John W. Webster with having committed the murder betwen the hours of one and a half of the clock P. M. on the 23d. of Nov. and the hour of 4 of the clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of Nov. in the Medical college when the body was found.

XXXIst. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—2 P. M.

In the SENATE the election of the standing Committee was postponed.

Mr Bliss delivered a message from the President.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—After a brief debate the House proceeded to ballot for a speaker, with the following result:

Winthrop 70: Boyd 86; Stephens 18; Morehead 16; Potter 17; Cobb 1; Outlaw 2; Robison 1; strong 3; Carter 1; Disney 4.

The President's communication contained little except nominations, upon which there was no action.

Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Hibernia from Europe we learn that the difficulties between Turkey and Russia are stil unsettled. Prussia and Austria are at issue, German Nationality opposed by Austria, and sustained by Prussia. The Hungarian exiles, it is feared, are about to be imprisoned in the fortress Shumia. What a disgrace to civilized nations, and especially to France, England, and the United States, to suffer such a wrong to take place. The noble Kossuth, suffered by the countrymen of Washington to be imprisoned for imitating his glorious deeds. May his spirit inspire them to demand his release.

CONCERT.

The Somerville Brass Band,

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that they will give a Concert of Instrumental Music, at LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Dec. 25th.

No pains has been spared by the Band to get a collection of Music which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all lovers of Music, viz: Marches, Quicksteps, Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, Hornpipes, &c.,

Doors open at 6 1-2 Concert at 7. Admittance 25 cts, 5 Tickets for $1. Children half price.

RAISINS, CITRON & CURRANTS.

NEW Citron 2s a pound; new dried Currants 8 cents; new Raisins only 8 cents. The right place to purchase good, new and cheap Fruits for the Holidays. PRIME FAMILY BUTTER.

☞ Extra Family Flour, by the barrel, bag, or 1s 8d and 1s 6d per 7 lbs. Also, good Orange county Butter at 1s 8d a lb; crushed Sugar 5s per 7 lbs; refined do. 4s do; New-Orleans do. 3s do; good green and black Teas for only 3s; extra flavored fresh imported black and young hyson Teas, 4s; new Lard only 8 cents; new Rice only 4 cents; and a general assortment of Groceries.

☞ White Winter Oil, warranted to stand the coldest weather, only 6 shillings per gallon. ☞

ASA PARKER, 242 BROOME-STREET,

57] (corner of LUDLOW,) NEW-YORK

IMPORTANT NEWS!

WHO would have believed it, as one of my neighbors said, that D Vail would have such a grand rush on his first appearance at the

BRICK BUILDING.

What else could you expect, when he has a general assortment in the Grocery and provision line, and selling them for cash at an unusual low profit—Young Hyson Teas, from 1s 6d to 8s per pound; Black Tea 4s and 5s; Imperial Tea worth 6s for 4s; eighteen penny butter for 1s 4d; Orange County butter for 1s 8d; new hams and smoked beef 11d per pound; Virgia bacon 1s per lb; New Orleans molasses, 2s 6d and 3s; Lamp oil 6s and 8s per gallon; Lard 10d per lb; Coffee from 10 to 1s 3d per lb; also, Raisins, Dried Currants, Fancy, Graham, Soda, Boston and Wafer Crackers, Aberneathy Biscuit, Ginger Snaps, &c., and as good an assortment of sugars as can be found in the state from 3s 6d to 5s 9d 7lbs; also the best of sugar house Molasses; and every article that belongs to a Grocery and Provision Store.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Poultry and Wild Game at the Brick Store opposite Ayers' Hotel.

Plainfield, Dec. 14. 1849. DAVID VAIL. [104

1850

WM. T. RUNK'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 2 Patterson Block Commerce Square New-Brunswick, N.J.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Lots of Pilot Overcoats from 3 50 to $5, usually sold from 5 to 8. Blue black Beaver lined, wadded and quilted throughout, from 8 to $12 Black French Cloth, elegantly trimmed, with silk velvet collars, 14 to $20—price in many stores $25.

MEN'S SACKS.

A good article made of Glasgow Jeans and Pilot Cloths at the extreme low price of 2 50 to $4.

PELTOS & DARK SACKS,

Made from Pilot Cloths, Sweeds and other materials at 3 50 to $10—former price $12

FIGURED TWEED SACKS & PELTOS

A lot of extra made, silk collars and facings, for 6 and $8—usual price asked is from 8 to $12.

CLOAKS.

A Lot made from superior French and Wool-dye Black, very cheap, from 14 to $20.

DRESS & BROCK COATS,

A great variety of all qualities, from 7 50 to $14—usually sold at from 12 to $20

PANTALOOS.

Heavy Jeans for $1, Satinets 2 to $3, handsome stripe and Plaid for 2,50 to $4,50. also of Premium Cassimeres entirely new from 4 to $6,50—in other shops from 5 to $8.

VESTS,

Of every description of fashion, cut and quality. A genteel Winter Vest for $1. Black Satin good article for 2 25 to $3 50. Elegant stripe Velvet and Valencia, new patterns. 3 to $3 50 warranted the same as formerly cost 4to $6.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Linen Collars a good article for 12 cents. Linen Bosoms as low as 25 cents—Stocks of all kinds, some very rich fig'd Satin with bows, ruffles and long ends from 50cts to $1—usually sold for 1 50. Scarfs various kinds, from 18 cts to $3. Cravats, Braces, Gloves from 12 to 50cents. Best India Rubber Braces for 37cts, former price $1—Drawers, Undershirts, Green Jackets, &c. and an endless variety of Clothing, adapted to all classes, at a less price than ever before offered in this place, and better made than can be purchased in New-York for the same money.

Always on hand a good assortment of

French and English Broad-Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

WILLIAM T. RUNK.

New Brunswick, Dec. 17. 1849. [104

DRY WOOD.

First rate Seasoned Wood in quantities to suit purchasers can be had on application to

STEPHEN VAIL.

OYSTERS!

THE subscriber having taken the saloon recently occupied by James Laing, at Laing's Hall, is prepared to supply families with OYSTERS by the hundred, or opened by the quart.

N. B. Oyster Soup constantly on hand; Stews at short notice. JOHN W. FRAZEE.

Dec. 18. 1849. [56.

O. D. STEWART,

FHSHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM

Burnet-st., New-Brunswick.

Nearty opposite Mr. John Hatfield's Store.

THE subscriber having newly fitted up his establishment in a neat and commodious manner is now prepared to furnish every thing in his line at prices to suit the times. His style of

FALL & WINTER HATS,

are the latest, and made up of the best material and splendidly finished.

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

His Caps, both for men and boys are a tasty article and deserve attention. The styles are altered almost every month and cannot fail to please. Call and examine. O. D. STEWART.

Dec. 15. 1849. [104

WM. M. WOODHULL'S

CLOTHING DEPOT

IS now ready for inspection. The Fall and Winter Stock is complete in every particular. The goods have been purchased with the greatest care. As to style and price we are able to compete with any establishment in the sale of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The stock comprises all that is new and desirable, cut in the most fashionable style, and made up in the best manner.

OVER COATS made from Drab, Beaver, Brown, Black, and Mixed Broad Cloths, in the latest style and of the best quality.

BUSINESS COATS of every description.

Pantaloons and Vests.

Made from the most fashionable goods in the market.

A good assortment of SHIRTS. Black and Fancy Silk Cravats, Suspenders, Woolen half hose, Gloves, Bosoms and Collars.

Valises, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Persons wishing to have their clothing got up in the best manner, and a handsome fit, are respectfully requested to call.

MR. CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, so favorably known as a fashionable Cutter, still continues in charge of the cutting department.

☞ Remember the one price Cheap Cash Store.

No 22 Peace Street, opposite Church street.

New Brunswick, Dec. 16. 1849. [104

CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID,

THE purest and best in the United States by the Barrel and half-barrel at the New York Manufacturers prices, Dealers will do well to buy of the undersigned. H. A. WHITNEY.

65] 163 Market-st Newark, N. J.

PATENT

SELF-SEALING ENVELOPES.

ALDERTON'S PATENT SELF-SEALING

Envelopes with Name, Occupation, and Address, or with Coats of Arms, Crests, Initials, or Devices. Manufactured only by W. ALDERTON, 295 Pearl-st. New-York.

A. ACKERMAN.

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Publisher.

No. 32 Burnet-st. Opposite Patterson Block.

Blank Books, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, School Books, Envelopes, Slates, Cards, Silver Pencils, Inks, Bibles, Wafers, Almanacs, Quills, Annuals for 1850, Portfolios, Thermometers.

And a superior assortment of English, French, Dutch and American fancy Stationery: Gold pens and pencils for Gentlemen and Ladies; Gold and Silver Ink; the monthly magazines, &c., for sale at the lowest possible prices.

A splendid assortment of Books suitable for presents, just received.

Teachers and country merchants supplied at the lowest prices.

Paper hangings and window shades for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Dec. 14. 1849. [65

NEWARK MUSEUM.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!—Over 60,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES!!—Being a combination of Nature and Art, from the unrivalled Mammoth of the Nile to the most minute Dwarf in Christendom!!!

At the opening of this establishment we beg leave to state to our friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that we have spared no pains or expense in making our vast Hall one of splendor and magnificence. The inducements, though too numerous to mention, cannot fail to attract all lovers of variety of whatever grade in society. But as

COLD WEATHR IS COMING,

and the Printer wants a job, I'll not leave you in wonder, but will give a request to all ladies and gentlemen, young and old, to call at 85 Broad-st.

AND SEE THE FUN!

For such rattling of Stoves and clatter of Tin,
Never, in Newark before has been.
Stoves, yes, we've the Fashion, the Empire, U. S. and the Bride,
A host of gay parlors, with office beside.
But of all the fine patterns named in our invoice,
The one that ranks highest is the famed Pople's choice.

W. B. LUDLOW,

56] 85 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

A. K. CORY,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

AND SILVER WARE.

No. 19 Peace-st. New-Brunswick.

HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of GOLD & SILVER WATCKES, Gold Breastpins, Earrings, Watch Keys, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, and Pens, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Watch Guards, &c., besides an extensive lot of Gentlemen's Canes, Spectacle Cases, Razors, Strops, and every other article in the line, all of which will be sold very cheap for CASH. Also a large and general assortment of Silver Ware.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted.

Dec. 14. 1849. [65.

NEW FUR STORE.

No. 96 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-streets N. Y.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has opened with a large and handsome assortment of imported and domestic Furs, comprising a variety of Muffs, Victorines, &c. of sable, stone and all other kinds of martin, with filtch, lynx, short lynx, Issabella, and all kinds of bears, cross fox, blue fox, coney, jennet, and different kidds of Furs, too tedious to mention. which are of the choicest kind and finished in the ior manner, as he has the very best workmen that can be found in the country. He therefore flatters himself, from the judicious manner in which he has selected his stock, and the care taken in the manufacture of it, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ All kinds of repairing done in a workmanlike manner and with despatch. THOS. YOUNG.

STOVES! STOVES!!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JESSEE VAIL,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store recently occupied by Reuben Titsworth, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country to examine his assortment of Stoves and House-keeping articles before purchasing elsewhere. If a desire to accommodate the public by a strict attention to supply their wants, and fulfil their orders punctually, be an inducement to bestow a portion of their patronage I shall be thankful therefor.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

JESSE VAIL.

Plainfield, Dec. 14. 1849. [104

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND LIQUOR

STORE, No. 29 FAIR-STREET, NEWARK.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still has constantly on hand at the above old established stand, a full and choice supply of all kinds

Foreign Wines and Spirits,

which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices, and delivered to order to any part of the city or country. Brandy of every grade, Meder's Swan Gin, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, St. Croix and Jamaica rum, Port Malerin, Malaga, and Champagne Wines, Losey's Bitters, &c.

Philadelphia Bottled Porter and Pale Ale of the first quality; also, a very choice article of Bottled Cider, (almost, equal to Champagne,) always on hand and delivered without charge to any part of the city.

☞ A continuance of patronage is solicited.

LOUIS L. BELANT.

Largest Stock of SHAWLS in the State, at

BASSETTS!!

BROADWAY BRANCH!!

Opposite the Park, Newark, N. J.

50 New Bay State Long Shawls, just landed.
300 " Scotch Plaid do do " "
50 " Waterloo Long Shawls.
50 Rich Cashmere do do Lyons & C. best quality
100 all Wool Broche Shawls from auction. Cheap.
100 Mourning Long Shawls, very choice patterns.

Many other styles of Shawls that we are offering at reduced prices.

The largest assortment of RICH DRESS GOODS in the city.

Closing our large stock of French Merinos at cost. at BASSETTS, 132 Broad street.

Newark, Dec 11. 1849.

BRITANNIA WARE AND METALS.

LUCIUS HART,

(Late Boardman & Hart.)

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER of BRITANNIA WARE, No. 6. Burling Slip, offers for sale at the lowest market prices Britannia Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, without, mould and pressed bottles, Pewter plates, platters, dishes and basins. Flagons, tankards, goblets, plates and baptismal bowls. Metallic counting-house ink stands, assorted sizes, soup ladles, table and tea-spoons, a great variety. Mantel candlesticks, chamber do. Britannia lamps Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers and molasses cups. Planished tin coffee urns, filterers and egg boilers. Patent Table and tea-spoons, with steel handles. A full assortment of Dixon's Sheffield Britannia goods.

Particular attention paid to supplying families at retail, and evry article warranted, [65.

MUFFS, TIPPETS, &C,

SELLING OFF AT COST.

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

☞ The undersigned intending to change his business, will sell his entire stock of manufactured Furs, at and below cost prices. The trade and persons wanting for their own use, will do well to look in. E. L. TRUMBWELL,

56.] 27 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Nos. 372 AND 374 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW YORK.

The subscriber, late of the old and well-known firm of Underhill & Ferris, offers for sale at the old establishment, as above, the most extensive and beautiful assortment of superior MARBLE MANTELS, sculpured and plain, in the latest and most fashionable styles, and at the lowest prices Also,

MONUMENTS,

And ornamental Marble Works of all kinds.

☞ He has lately erected a new and powerful Steam Mill, (equal to any in this country) and constantly keeps on hand quantities of Marble to supply the Trade, on liberal terms, either with slabs or blocks. JOHN H. FERRIS. [104

GUTTA PERCHA MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

80] AGENS & Co.

No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

NEW CANDIDATE.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.

HOT AIR AND AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

THOSE who desire to carry out economy in the kitchen without either keeping a scanty larder or a lean table, or consuming too much fuel, will call and examine the STOVE known as

The Peoples' Choice,

Which is acknowledged by those having them to posses advantages superior to any other. The heat being so concentrated and condensed directly under the vessels, so that none will escape unused, and so arranged as to be more easily cleansed and kept much neater than most Stoves. (Warranted to perform to satisfaction, if set up as directed.) For sale by

E. C. BEAM. No. 302 Broat st. Newark.

ALL IMPORTANT,

TO those who wish garments to fit and give satisfaction: Mr. E. B. TITSWORTH will be found always on hand, to cut garments to order at the shortest notice, at the old stand opposite the Mountain road; where may be found constantly a good assortment of

Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.,

Cheap for cash. I. S. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

ATTENTION!

The Whole World and half of Staten Island.

THE fact is passed into a proverb that "our's is as cheap as the cheapest," and that at I. S. DUNHAM'S may be found as good a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

as at the next place, and upon as accommodating terms; the public are respectfully invited to give him a call at the old stand opposite the Mountan Road.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

A LARGE BEAR

HAVING been killed some weeks since in Sussex county, the circumstance is said to be (by the oldest inhabitant) a precursor of a severe winter. Those in want of Furs of any kind will call on mills and select while the assortment is full.

Muffs, Cuffs, Victorines, Neck-Ties, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Old Furs repaired. JOHN MILLS,

202 Broad-st., opposite the Common.

Newark Dec. 1, 1849.

CHILDREN'S MUFFS.

A Small lot of beautiful Muffs for small children—Also Victorines to match, at

MILLS'S 202 Broad-st. Newark.

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Silk & Satin Bonnets, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

☞ 19 Courtlandt-st., adjoining the Western Hotel.

102.] NEW YORK.

JACOB STUCKY,

CHEAP

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

252 Broad St.

63.] NEWARK, N. J.

MOST EXCELLENT

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

OVAL and Round Soap Stone GRIDDLES, a very desirable article for baking Cakes, as you need not use any grease, thereby avoiding entirely the disagreeable smell arising from its use. For sale by

ELIAS C. BEAM, No. 302 Broad st. Newark.

Mott's Tubular Air Tight Quick Oven

COOKING STOVE,

(Warranted to bake most beautifully.) For sale by E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**

WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

STANLEY'S

Air Tight Rotary Cook Stove,

WITH A SPACIOUS OVEN AND GOOD BAKER,

For sale cheap by

E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

PIANO FORTES,

AND MUSIC SALOON.

102 Market-st. Newark, N. J.

THE subscriber greatly encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed on him, feels stimulated to renewed exertion to meet the wishes of his friends and the public in all that pertains to music, in view of which he has increased his assortment of Instruments and Music, so that it embraces all that is most desirable in any of the largest establishment in New York. He has now at his Ware Rooms seventeen Piano Fortes, forming as rich and varied an assortment as can be found at any Piano Ware Room in the country. Anxious to suit the tastes of all, he has [in addition to Mr. Stodart's and others of the most approved make in New York,] obtained a selection of Instruments from the manufactory of Mr. Lemuel Gilbert of Boston, so well and favorably known, all of which he will sell as low as they can be bought at the factories. All new instruments warranted, second hand Pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation. Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Clarionetts, Accordians, Flutinas, and

Sheet Music of all kinds.

By far the largest assortment ever offered in the State of New Jersey. S. P. HINDS.

Dec. 28. 1849. [102.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

166 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK.—JOHN HIGGINS, desirous of informing his friends and the public generally of his New-York location, respectfully adopts this method, and solicits their attention to a very handsome stock of fashionable and well made

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Mattrasses, &c.

the whole of which I offer for sale as low as the same style and quality can be bought in the city, and 15 to 20 per cent less than the down town stores.

☞ Strict attention given to shipping and packing All articles in the above line made to order.

☞ Branch Store, Petersburg, Va. [62.

☞ Several new advertisments and notices are unavoidably crowded out.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,

332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2.50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15.00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3.50 to 6.00
Fancy " "	2.50 to 5.00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1.50 to 3.00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2.00 to 5.00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3.00 to 4.00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1.00 to 2.00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3.00 to 20.00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500 No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield. New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,

59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

EMPTY BARRELS.

Empty Pork, Flour, and Mackerel Barrels, for sale at

W. M. DRAKE'S.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law. R. S. BROOKS.

Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1840. [72.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church

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J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schench, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of Horses, to say, that I have used your Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours respectfully, AB'M. C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; also by J. R. Swallow, General agent 128 Fulton-st. New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas ane West Indies. [77.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N. J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk Pa, and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, light case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webster & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

OYSTERS!

THE subscriber having taken the saloon recently occupied by James Laing, at Laing's Hall, is prepared to supply families with OYSTERS by the hundred, or opened by the quart.

N. B. Oyster Soup constantly on hand; Stews at short notice. JOHN W. FRAZEE.

Dec. 18. 1849. [56.

O. D. STEWART,
FHSHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM
Burnêt-st., New-Brunswick.

Nearty opposite Mr. John Hatfield's Store.

THE subscriber having newly fitted up his establishment in a neat and commodious manner is now prepared to furnish every thing in his line at prices to suit the times. His style of

FALL & WINTER HATS,

are the latest, and made up of the best material and splendidly finished.

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

His Caps, both for men and boys are a tasty article and deserve attention. The styles are altered almost every month and cannot fail to please. Call and examine. O. D. STEWART.

Dec. 15. 1849. [104

WM. M. WOODHULL'S
CLOTHING DEPOT

IS now ready for inspection. The Fall and Winter Stock is complete in every particular. The goods have been purchased with the greatest care. As to style and price we are able to compete with any establishment in the sale of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The stock comprises all that is new and desirable, cut in the most fashionable style, and made up in the best manner.

OVER COATS made from Drab, Beaver, Brown, Black, and Mixed Broad Cloths, in the latest style and of the best quality.

BUSINESS COATS of every description.

Pantaloons and Vests.

Made from the most fashionable goods in the market.

A good assortment of SHIRTS. Black and Fancy Silk Cravats, Suspenders, Woolen half hose, Gloves, Bosoms and Collars.

Valises, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Persons wishing to have their clothing got up in the best manner, and a handsome fit, are respectfully requested to call.

MR. CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, so favorably known as a fashionable Cutter, still continues in charge of the cutting department.

☞ Remember the one price Cheap Cash Store.

No 22 Peace Street, opposite Church street.

New Brunswick, Dec. 16. 1849. [104

CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID,

THE purest and best in the United States by the Barrel and half-barrel at the New York Manufacturers prices, Dealers will do well to buy of the undersigned. H. A. WHITNEY.

65] 163 Market-st Newark, N. J.

PATENT

SELF-SEALING ENVELOPES.

ALDERTON'S PATENT — SELF-SEALING

Envelopes with Name, Occupation, and Address, or with Coats of Arms, Crests, Initials, or Devices. Manufactured only by W. ALDERTON, 295 Pearl-st. New-York.

A. ACKERMAN.

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Publisher.

No. 32 Burne.-st. Opposite Patterson Block.

Blank Books, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, School Books, Envelopes, Slates, Cards, Silver Pencils, Inks, Bibles, Wafers, Almanacs, Quills, Annuals for 1850, Portfolios, Thermometers.

And a superior assortment of English, French, Dutch and American fancy Stationery; Gold pens and pencils for Gentlemen and Ladies; Gold and Silver Ink; the monthly magazines, &c., for sale at the lowest possible prices.

A splendid assortment of Books suitable for presents, just received.

Teachers and country merchants supplied at the lowest prices.

Paper hangings and window shades for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Dec. 14. 1849. [65

NEWARK MUSEUM.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!—Over 60,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES!!—Being a combination of Nature and Art, from the unrivalled Mammoth of the Nile to the most minute Dwarf in Christendom!!!

At the opening of this establishment we beg leave to state to our friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that we have spared no pains or expense in making our vast Hall one of splendor and magnificence. The inducements, though too numerous to mention, cannot fail to attract all lovers of variety of whatever grade in society. But as

COLD WEATHER IS COMING,

and the Printer wants a job, I'll not leave you in wonder, but will give a request to all ladies and gentlemen, young and old, to call at 85 Broad-st.

AND SEE THE FUN!

For such rattling of Stoves and clatter of Tin,
Never, in Newark before has been.
Stoves, yes, we've the Fashion, the Empire, U. S. and the Bride,
A host of gay parlors, with office beside.
But of all the fine patterns named in our invoice,
The one that ranks highest is the famed Pople's choice.

W. B. LUDLOW,

56] 85 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

A. K. CORY,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
AND SILVER WARE.
No. 19 Peace-st. New-Brunswick.

HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of GOLD & SILVER WATCKES, Gold Breast-pins, Earrings, Watch Keys, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, and Pens, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Watch Guards, &c., besides an extensive lot of Gentlemen's Canes, Spectacle Cases, Razors, Strops, and every other article in the line, all of which will be sold very cheap for CASH. Also a large and general assortment of Silver Ware.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted.

Dec. 14. 1849. [65.

NEW FUR STORE.
No. 96 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-streets N. Y.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has opened with a large and handsome assortment of imported and domestic Furs, comprising a variety of Muffs, Victorines, &c. of sable, stone and all other kinds of martin, with filtch, lynx, short lynx, Issabella, and all kinds of bears, cross fox, blue fox, coney, jennet, and different kidds of Furs, too tedious to mention. All of which are of the choicest kind and finished in superior manner, as he has the very best workmen that can be found in the country. He therefore flatters himself, from the judicious manner in which he has selected his stock, and the care taken in the manufacture of it, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ All kinds of repairing done in a workmanlike manner and with despatch. THOS. YOUNG.

STOVES! STOVES!!
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JESSEE VAIL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store recently occupied by Reuben Titsworth, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country to examine his assortment of Stoves and House-keeping articles before purchasing elsewhere. If a desire to accommodate the public by a strict attention to supply their wants, and fulfil their orders punctually, be an inducement to bestow a portion of their patronage I shall be thankful therefor.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

JESSE VAIL.

Plainfield, Dec. 14. 1849. [104

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND LIQUOR

STORE. No. 29 FAIR-STREET, NEWARK.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still has constantly on hand at the above old established stand, a full and choice supply of all kinds

Foreign Wines and Spirits,

which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices, and delivered to order to any part of the city or country. Brandy of every grade, Meder's Swan Gin, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, St. Croix and Jamaica rum, Port Madeira, Malaga, and Champagne Wines, Losey's Bitters, &c.

Philadelphia Bottled Porter and Pale Ale of the first quality; also, a very choice article of Bottled Cider, (almost, equal to Champagne,) always on hand and delivered without charge to any part of the city.

☞ A continuance of patronage is solicited.

LOUIS L. BELANT.

Largest Stock of SHAWLS in the State, at

BASSETTS!!

BROADWAY BRANCH!!
Opposite the Park, Newark, N. J.

50 New Bay State Long Shawls, just landed.
300 " Scotch Plaid do do " "
50 " Waterloo Long Shawls.
50 Rich Cashmere do do Lyons & Co. best quality
100 all Wool Broche Shawls from auction. Cheap.
100 Mourning Long Shawls, very choice patterns.

Many other styles of Shawls that we are offering at reduced prices.

The largest assortment of RICH DRESS GOODS in the city.

Closing our large stock of French Merinos at cost. at BASSETTS, 132 Broad street.

Newark, Dec 11. 1849.

BRITANNIA WARE AND METALS.

LUCIUS HART,

(Late Boardman & Hart.)

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER of BRITANNIA WARE, No. 6. Burling Slip, offers for sale at the lowest market prices, Britannia Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, without mould and pressed bottles, Pewter plates, platters, dishes and basins. Flagons, tankards, goblets, plates and baptismal bowls. Metallic counting-house ink stands, assorted sizes, soup ladles, table and tea-spoons, a great variety. Mantel candlesticks, chamber do. Britannia lamps Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers and molasses cups. Planished tin coffee urns, filterers and egg boilers. Patent Table and tea-spoons, with steel handles. A full assortment of Dixon's Sheffield Britannia goods.

Particular attention paid to supplying families at retail, and every article warranted, [65.

MUFFS, TIPPETS, &C,
SELLING OFF AT COST.

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

☞ The undersigned intending to change his business, will sell his entire stock of manufactured Furs, at and below cost prices. The trade and persons wanting for their own use, will do well to look in. E. L. TREDWELL,

56.] 27 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Nos. 372 AND 374 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW YORK.

The subscriber, late of the old and well-known firm of Underhill & Ferris, offers for sale at the old establishment, as above, the most extensive and beautiful assortment of superior MARBLE MANTELS, sculptured and plain, in the latest and most fashionable styles, and at the lowest prices. Also,

MONUMENTS,

And ornamental Marble Works of all kinds.

☞ He has lately erected a new and powerful Steam Mill, (equal to any in this country) and constantly keeps on hand quantities of Marble to supply the Trade, on liberal terms, either with slabs or blocks. JOHN H. FERRIS. [104

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

80] AGENS & Co.

No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

NEW CANDIDATE.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.

HOT AIR AND AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

THOSE who desire to carry out economy in the kitchen without either keeping a scanty larder or a lean table, or consuming too much fuel, will call and examine the STOVE known as

The Peoples' Choice,

Which is acknowledged by those having then to posses advantages superior to any other. The heat being so concentrated and condensed directly under the vessels, so that none will escape unused, and so arranged as to be more easily cleansed and kept much neater than most Stoves. (Warranted to perform to satisfaction, if set up as directed.) For sale by

E. C. BEAM. No. 302 Broat st. Newark,

ALL IMPORTANT,

TO those who wish garments to fit and give satisfaction: Mr. E. B. TITSWORTH will be found always on hand, to cut garments to order at the shortest notice, at the old stand opposite the Mountain road; where may be found constantly a good assortment of

Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.,

Cheap for cash. I. S. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

ATTENTION!
The Whole World and half of Staten Island.

THE fact is passed into a proverb that "our's is as cheap as the cheapest," and that at I. S. DUNHAM'S may be found as good a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

as at the next place, and upon as accommodating terms; the public are respectfully invited to give him a call at the old stand opposite the Mountan Road.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

A LARGE BEAR

HAVING been killed some weeks since in Sussex county, the circumstance is said to be (by the oldest inhabitant) a precursor of a severe winter. Those in want of Furs of any kind will call on mills and select while the assortment is full.

Muffs, Cuffs, Victorines, Neck-Ties, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Old Furs repaired. JOHN MILLS,

202 Broad-st., opposite the Common.

Newark Dec. 1, 1849.

CHILDREN'S MUFFS.

A Small lot of beautiful Muffs for small children—Also Victorines to match, at

MILLS'S 202 Broad-st. Newark.

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Silk & Satin Bonnets, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

☞ 19 Courtlandt-st., adjoining the Western Hotel.

102.] NEW YORK.

JACOB STUCKY,
CHEAP
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
252 Broad St.

63.] NEWARK, N. J.

MOST EXCELLENT

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

OVAL and Round Soap Stone GRIDDLES, a very desirable article for baking Cakes, as you need not use any grease, thereby avoiding entirely the disagreeable smell arising from its use. For sale by

ELIAS C. BEAM, No. 302 Broad st. Newark.

Mott's Tubular Air Tight Quick Oven

COOKING STOVE,

(Warranted to bake most beautifully.) For sale by E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.
80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**

WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

STANLEY'S

Air Tight Rotary Cook Stove,

WITH A SPACIOUS OVEN AND GOOD BAKER,

For sale cheap by

E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

PIANO FORTES,

AND MUSIC SALOON.

102 Market-st. Newark, N. J.

THE subscriber greatly encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed on him, feels stimulated to renewed exertion to meet the wishes of his friends and the public in all that pertains to music, in view of which he has increased his assortment of Instruments and Music, so that it embraces all that is most desirable in any of the largest establishment in New York. He has now at his Ware Rooms seventeen Piano Fortes, forming as rich and varied an assortment as can be found at any Piano Ware Room in the country. Anxious to suit the tastes of all, he has [in addition to Mr. Stodart's and others of the most approved make in New York,] obtained a selection of Instruments from the manufactory of Mr. Lemuel Gilbert of Boston, so well and favorably known, all of which he will sell as low as they can be bought at the factories. All new instruments warranted, second hand Pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation. Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Clarionetts, Accordians, Flutinas, and

Sheet Music of all kinds.

By far the largest assortment ever offered in the State of New Jersey. S. P. HINDS.

Dec. 23. 1849. [102.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

166 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK.—JOHN HIGGINS, desirous of informing his friends and the public generally of his New-York location, respectfully adopts this method, and solicits their attention to a very handsome stock of fashionable and well made

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Mattrasses, &c.

the whole of which I offer for sale as low as the same style and quality can be bought in the city, and 15 to 20 per cent less than the down town stores.

☞ Strict attention given to shipping and packing. All articles in the above line made to order.

☞ Branch Store, Petersburg, Va. [62.

☞ Several new advertisments and notices are unavoidably crowded out.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
MRS. S. MACKNETS,
OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfuly solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,

332 Broad-st. opposte the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchasod principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15.00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3.50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1.50 to 3.00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3.00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN,

54.] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

REAL ESTATE,
Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No. 1, 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500. No. 2. 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn, Land good, Fruit, Wood and Water, price $3,500. No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500 No. 4. 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No. 6. 100 acres of good Land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre. No 8. 84 acres of good Land. House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot. No. 10. 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12. 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit. No. 13. about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of Plainfield, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No. 15. 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield; 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st. 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard 80 acres good Land, near town, $30 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad. 108 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerille.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No. 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey. ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,

59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

EMPTY BARRELS.

Empty Pork, Flour, and Mackerel Barrels, for sale at

W. M. DRAKE'S.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law. R. S. BROOKS.

Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1840. [72.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church

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J. C. BOOTH, & CO.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are not to be excelled in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price.

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60.] J. C BOOTH & CO.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR. S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of Horses, to say, that I have used your Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours respectfully, AB'M. C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 106 North 4th street, Philadelphia; also by J. R. Swallow, General agent 128 Fulton-st. New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas ane West Indies. [77.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N J. Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk Pa, and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

UNDERTAKING.
COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webstor & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [51.

REVOLUTION IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

HOLDEN'S ILLUSTRATED DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

Since the death of the projector of this popular magazine, the property has passed into the hands of the subscriber, who will continue to publish it at the publication office, 109 Nassau-street, New-York. To be commenced on the first of January, 1850, will comprise many important improvements, which, it is believed, will render the magazine one of the best periodicals published in the country, as it certainly is the cheapest. Among these improvements will be new and beautiful type, fine calendered paper, a higher order of illustrations than those heretofore given, and contributions from some of the most able writers in America. It is the aim of the proprietor to publish a popular magazine, adapted to the wants of all classes of reading people in the republic, that shall be both instructive and amusing; and free alike from the grossness which characterizes much of the cheap literature of the day, and from the vapidity of the so-called 'Ladies' Magazines.' The illustrations will consist of original drawings engraved on wood by the best artists, portraits of remarkable persons, and views of remarkable places, illustrated by pen and pencil. A strict revision will be exercised that no improper article, or word, shall ever be admitted, so that it may be safely taken by persons of the utmost refinement, and read at the fireside for the amusement or instruction of the family circle.

The review department of the magazine will contain brief critical notices of all the new publications of the day, and will form a complete chronicle of current literature.

From the business and literary connexions already established, the best assistance that the country can afford will be secured for completing the plans of the publisher, and nothing will be wanting that ample pecuniary resources and watchful industry can obtain to make the magazine the leading literary periodical of America.

The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes the hope of profit, except from a circulation greater than that which any literary periodical has ever yet attained; but, with the new avenues daily opening for the circulation of works of merit; the constantly increasing population of the country; the cheapness of the magazine, and the superiority of its literary and artistic attractions to those of any other work now issued; the proprietor fearlessly engages in an enterprize which will be sure to benefit the public, if it should not enrich himself.

The magazine will be under the editorial charge and supervision of Charles F. Briggs, who has been connected with it from the beginning.

The 'Pulpit Portraits,' a series of biographical sketches, accompanied by well-engraved portraits of eminent divines of the American churches, which have formed a conspicuous feature of 'Holden,' will be continued in the succeeding volumes of the magazine, and will render it of peculiar value to religious people of every denomination.

The fifth volume will commence on the 1st of January next, but will be issued on the 15th of December. Each number will consist of 64 pages, and numerous engravings.

☞ The terms are: One Dollar a year in advance. The magazine will be plainly and carefully directed, and sent by mail at the risk of the subscriber. As each number will be stereotyped, missing or lost numbers can be at any time supplied when ordered, but will be deducted from the time for which payment has been received. Remittances may be sent at the risk of the proprietor, provided a description of the bills are taken, and enclosed in the presence of the postmaster as evidence of the fact.

Five copies will be furnished for $4, and 20 copies for $15. Nos. for the year 1848, excepting the month of January, will be furnished at 4 cents each, and bound volumes in cloth, with gilt edge, from July to December exclusive, at $1 each.

Letters must be addressed to 'Holden's Dollar Magazine, No. 109 Nassau-street, New-York,' and post-paid in all cases.

WM. H. DIETZ, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a return of his premium in a dividend paying stock.

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (post-paid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums theron	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,770

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H. Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer.

ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

64.] Office, 294 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC,

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action: to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do away with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceives the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted, very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he very soon derived benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well.

The undersigned has every confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.
L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.

New York, Sept. 3. 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy; her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs; there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters; in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No 61 Fourth-st
Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st., New York, Up stairs.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield ☜
November 1849. [98.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜
E. KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable to the season, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery.

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.
TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Plainfield, Oct. 17. 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Brandreth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.
JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.
May 1. 1849. [71.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon; L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa. Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, that it does not contain any spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinete Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, 53 Courtland st.

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

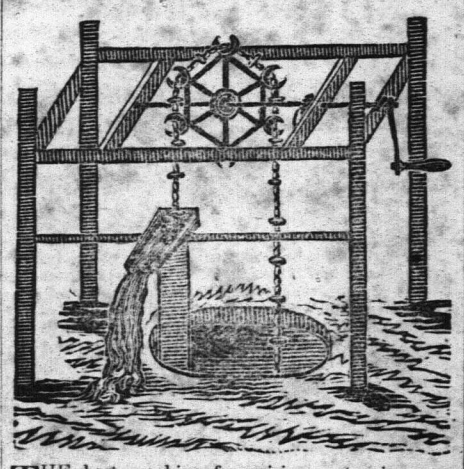
Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st. under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

CHAIN PUMPS.



THE best machine for raising water, in use.—This Pump has many advantages over any other in use on account of its simplicity of construction, being made wholly of wood and galvanized iron, not liable to get out of order or to get deranged in any way. It can never freeze in winter, and can be put in wells of any depth.

It takes less power to work it than any other machine, to raise the same amount of water.

It is never obstructed by gravel or sand; it keeps the water perfectly sweet and fresh; the action of the chain mixes the gasses with the water always keeping it lively and fresh; on ceasing to work it, the water in the tube descends to the level of the water in the well; on commencing to work the pump, the first water that is drawn is from the bottom of the well.

☞ This pump received the premium at the late Essex county fair.

These Pumps may be had at the Pump Factory of S. B. Miller, 340 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.
63.] E. W. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.
October 30. 1849. [52.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform his numerous Patrons, thst he still continues with his usual promptness to execte all orders in House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. He is still agent for the sale of the Fire Proof Paint which is said to be

Imperishable and Incombustible,

He also continues to keep most kinds of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTY, &c.

☞ Painting and Paperhanging, in all its branches attended to by
FRAZEE MARSH.

☞ Punctuality in all cases.
N. B. Chairs bottomed.
Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.
54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

☞ LOWEST CASH PRICES ☜

BLANK BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONERY ARTICLES, GOLD PENS. FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, 77 Maiden Lane, New-York, Manufacture and Import all goods in their line. We offer great inducements to purchasers. Orders receive prompt attention.

Account Books,

every style and size for business purposes, public offices, lodges, and others, with printed headings, Time Books, Hotel Registers, Diaries and Daily Journals for 1850, Copy, Pass and Memorandum Books, &c.

Papers at Mill Price,

Cap, Commercial, Letter, Note, Tissue, Colored, Mourning Letter and Note Papers, Drawing and all other styles of writing and wrapping papers.

Stationery.

Fancy and Staple in great variety, Envelopes, all sizes and qualities, Cards, Preforated, Bristol and Bonnet Boards, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Inkstands, Tin Cash and Deed Boxes, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, &c.

Croton Ink.

If you want good black writing Ink use Francis' Croton Ink; flows freely from the pen and keeps the color, also Indelible, Blue and Carmine Inks.

Francis' Manifold Letter Writer,

by which a letter is written and copied at the same time, no extra trouble and a perfect copy, Copying and Notorial Presses, cheap.

Book Binding,

executed in any style desired, also Job Printing.—Our factory is in the most complete order, please call at our store.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

Manufacuring Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.
LEWIS FRANCIS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TIRAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

KEEP WARM.

JOHN LUTZ'S CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Collet Hall, Elizabethtown. The subscriber respectfully advises persons in want of a good warm Coat, Pants, Vest, Shirt, Under Shirt, Drawers, Handkerchief, Cravat, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. to call and examine his large assortment of ready made Clothining of every description which he offers for sale chaper than any other store in the city. All garments warranted to fit or no sale. Remember,
JOHN LUTZ, Collet Hall.

TO FARMERS.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable

Railroad Horse-Power, Thresher and Seperator—The advantages of the above horse-powers, are: 1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparitively light and portable, and can be easily transported. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane gearing without any complex or intermediate wheels directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pulley belt runs.

The Threshers consists of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot thresher: 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top, heavy substances such as stones, blocks, &c. drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain, but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a separator high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding. 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single power can thresh from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of a single Power	$80
" Thresher	28
" Separator and fixtures	7
" Bands for driving, &c	5
" Saw-mill complete and in running order	35

The price of the double-power thresher, separator, &c. complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

Having been appointed agent for the sale of the above machines they cannot be obtained at any other house in the city; therefore, we caution the public against buying machines represented to be of Wheeler's Patent, as none are genuine except those branded "Wheeler's Patent, July 8, 1848.'—N. B. We have together with the above a large assortment of agricultural implements.
JOHN MAYHER & CO.
195 Front-st. N. Y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

18 COURTLANDT STREET,

Near Broadway, and opposite the Western Hotel New York.

The Croton Manufacturing Company (Organized under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York), Offer at Wholesale, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest prices, for cash or approved Credit,

Paper Hangings of every variety of style and price, Borders to match,
Fire Board prints in great variety,
Wide Window Curtain Papers Plain and Shaded,
Transparent Window Shades,
Oil Painted Window Shades, and

Window Shade Trimmings,

Of the Latest Styles and Superior Finish, all of their own Manufacture and Importation. As their Stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers and Dealers in these articles to call and examine their Styles and Prices whenever they visit the City.

☞ Country Merchants can examine this Stock from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

New York, April 18. 1849.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.
DAVID FREEMAN.
Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

By William M. Drake & Son. | Freedom to all opinions candidly expressed. | One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year.

VOLUME II. NO. 2. | PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1849. | WHOLE NO. 54.

THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

William M. Drake & Son.

☞ Printing Office in Front-st. opposite the 2nd. Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.—To Village Subscribers, One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per annum, payable in advance.

Mail Subscribers One Dollar per annum payable in advance.

Fifty cents will be added to the above rates if not paid in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, not exceeding 16 lines,

One insertion,	37 cents.
Two insertions,	62 "
One month,	$1 00
Two months,	1 75
Three "	2 25
Six "	3 50
One year	6 00

☞ Those who wish to contract for a more extended privilege are invited to call on the publishers or their agent.

Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DOCT. PEARSON'S

PULMONIC EXPECTORANT,

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breast, spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lung and the Breast.

This invaluable medicine should be in the possession of every family. In a country where the continual and sudden changes of the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, render the inhabitants extremely liable to diseases of the Lungs and Breast, it is of the most vital importance that every one should be in possession of a remedy that shall at once effectually and permanently cut short those diseases, and restore the patient to health. The first symptom of cold or influenza should be immediately attacked and reduced by some remedy that has power over the disease. The medicine which has the most complete control over these diseases, and will most speedily restore the health of the patient is

PEARSON'S PULMONIC EXPECTORANT.

The following Card of three respectable phisicians sets forth the virtues of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant. 'Having made use of Dr. Pearson's pulmonic Expectorant, we feel it a duty to recommend it as a safe and effectual cure for the various diseases for which it is intended. We are acquainted with many persons who have been cured of Cough, Bronchitis, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, palpitation of the heart, and incipient consumption, by its use, and many of them after all other means had failed.'

A. Fearson, M. D. U. S Navy; S. K. Leedem, M. D. Champlain Co., Ohio; W. R. Cadwallader, M. D. U. S. Navy.

Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam

Is decidedly the most beneficial remedy for the cure of Dysentary, Cholera Morbus and Summer complaint, that is known to man. Parents will find it the best medicine that can be used for young children and infants. And every person who is travelling in the summer months should not be without a bottle of it in their possession; as it is an infalliable remedy against the change produced in the system by drinking bad water.

We annex the following certificate of Mrs. A. M. Sanford, of New York, in reference to the Carminative Balsam. We might add a long list, but consider this sufficient.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pearson's Carminative Balsam, and confidently believe it to be the best medicine that can be used for the various diseases for which it is recommended, and recommend it to the ladies who are travelling in summer months, and to mothers for the fretting and crying of infants for which it is a certain cure.

MRS. A. M. SANFORD,
No. 160 East Broadway N. Y.

The proprietor of the above valuable medicines, as also of Dr. Pearson's Barber's Embrocation for Horses, being himself a Physician and graduate of one of the best medical schools in the U. S. and having had the advantage of years of experience in an extensive practice, is therefore from the practical knowledge which he has acquired, well qualified to prescribe those remedies, and restore the patient to sound health.

Prepared only by S. A. Pearson M. D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North 4th street Philadelphia. Also, by J. R. Swallow, General Agent, No. 123 Fulton-st. N. Y., by whom all orders for the above medicines will be promptly attended to.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M. F. Cushing, sold also by Druggists and country storekeepers generally throughout the United States Canadas and West Indies.

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends an the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted up the building opposite

LAING'S HALL, in Plainfield,

Where he intends to devote his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c &c. A general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CUTLERY, &c., together with an assortment of Gun Accoutrements constantly on hand, all of which he will sell cheap for cash as can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Clocks and Watches entrusted to his care, will be repaired or cleaned in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice, cheap for Cash. ☞

MOSES P. DEMMINGS.

Plainfield, Oct. 1849. [82.

WHO

WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT.

THE subscribers having commenced business under the firm of FRENCH & BRYAN, have taken the store on the corner of Front street and the Mountain Road, formerly occupied by John Briant, where they intend keeping for sale all kinds of Merchandize, cosisting in

DRY GOODS,

of Ladie's and Gentlemen's substantial wearing apparel with a full assortment of articles of a more fanciful character, together with all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Flour, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, and all such articles as are required by persons of family; with a well selected variety of Crockery, Glass and Hardware which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. ☞ Terms Cash or Country Produce.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH,
FREDERICK H. BRYAN,

Plainfield, Aug. 28. 1849

WRITTEN FOR THE PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

In the year 1820 Henry Grafton and myself were schoolmates in a neighboring city. He was the only son of a widow lady of respectable connections, and his amiable disposition secured for him the love and respect of all who knew him. I disliked severe study and although I could read and spell very correctly, for arithmetic I had a great distaste and in it could make no progress. Our master was one of the severest pedagogues that ever wielded a rattan and drank bad brandy. My heart yet aches when I remember how this tyrant mangled the limbs of delicate children with a rattan, which he used with terrible power. Wo to the luckless lad whom he caught playing pin, or eating apples or roast corn. Henry was very quick at figures, and as we sat side by side, he aided me in my arithmetic, while I amused him by making "faces" at the master, and drawing his "mug" on my slate.

I have seen the world "in the rough" since the period of which I write. Many dark days and stormy nights have I encountered; the friends of my youth are far scattered, or lie in peace beneath the turf of the churchyard; and at times I grieve that my task is not accomplished that I might also be at rest; but amid all the trials of life the remembrance of Harry's friendship has been more precious than the possession of much gold and silver, or the applause of my fellows.

Harry was blessed with an only sister, who loved him as her own soul. It was not in her nature to slight any one whom he regarded with favor; and as he was ever eloquent in my praise, Mary—for this was the angel's name—soon looked upon me as one of her most intimate friends. It is not my intention, however, to dwell on this part of my subject, but to speak briefly of an event which in a moment blasted the happiness of this lovely family.

One beautiful mornining in the latter part of May, Mary, Harry and myself had taken a long walk, and, after returning to the house of my friends, Mrs. Gafton spoke of a contemplated visit to the country with her children and urged me to accompany them. I need hardly say that the invitation was joyfully accepted. When we arrived at school, the pedagogue was whipping a small boy for coming late, and, as he had drank an unusual quantity of brandy that mornig, he was extremely brutual. As we passed him he demanded of Harry in an offensive manner why he came so late; and at the same moment struck him a severe blow on his shoulder. Never shall I forget the looks of the latter at the moment; his eyes fairly sparkled and the veins of his forehead swelled almost to bursting, under the indignity and pain he suffered. With one spring he seized the rattan, and quick as the lightning's flash he made it crack over the head and shoulders of the drunken teacher. When young Nickleby flogged Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, he was not more deserving of immortality than was Harry for chastising one who was, if possible, more hard-hearted and worthless than him whom Dickens has held upto the execration of mankind.

I am forced to cofess that hundreds of bright eyes smiled, and many young hearts beat quicker, while Harry was using that rattan, with severe effect, on the body of its owner. He assured me afterwards that when he occasionally thought of relenting, the remembrance of some comrade whose tender limbs had been torn by this instrument, nerved him to the task, and it was not until he became exhausted that the pedagogue was suffered to escape.

Such an unusual proceeding on the part of a pupil in a large school, made a great stir in the city. At that time the rattan was in general use, and many parents believed children could not be taught if they were not occasionally whipped. The public knew but little of the sufferings of thousands of children, at the hands of hard-hearted, brutal teachers. O, how many times my blood has boiled at witnessing lads of six to ten years of age with limbs bruised and mangled by men who were so harsh as to be unfit to drive oxen. It is a favorable sign that "There's a good time coming" that the rattan is now generally banished from our schools.

—The rage of the pedagogue was uncontrolable; he would listen to no proposition from the friends of Harry, but determined to effect his ruin, if possible, by a criminal prosecution. I will not dwell on the events of the trial, nor speak of the grief of Mrs. Grafton and Mary to see one whom they loved so tenderly hurried into court to meet the serious charges brought against him. Able council had boen employed, and for three days the crowded court-room bore testimony to the interest taken in the fate of one who had, instead of *being* flogged, merely, flogged one who richly deserved all he received. The fact that Harry had committed an assault and battery could not be denied; and we were not therefore surprised at the conclusion. Mrs, Grafton, although her friends had endeavored to prepare her mind for the result, was crushed as by a thunderbolt.—When, in answer to the clerk who asked the jury for their verdict, the foreman replied "guilty," she uttered one piercing shriek, and fell to the floor.

—It was many months before she was able to lift her head from her pillow, and when, in reply to her question concerning Henry, Mary related that he had placed on board of a man-of-war at the close of the trial—instead of being sent to prison—she merely replied that she hoped to meet him in heaven, and giving Mary's hand a gentle squeeze, resigned her spirit to Him who gave it.

I had been absent from the city for a few months, and on my return hastened to the residence of Mary's aunt, with whom she had lived since the death of her mother. I was ushered into the front parlor, and was informed that the lady of the house could not be seen as she had just returned from the funeral of her niece. I well knew the young lady to whom he referred was my own Mary, and, unwilling to let the servant be a witness of my emotion, I immediately took my leave. It was but too true! Mary Grafton, the loved and good and beautiful, had fallen a victim to that scourge of our race, consumption—hasty consumption, as some call it, having been confined to her bed but a single week! The worm had gnawed away the heart of the plant, and the beautiful flower quickly withered and fell to the earth.

Mary and her mother sleep side by side in a village churchyard, not many miles distant; and a small weeping willow which, nearly thirty years since, was planted at their feet, has now become a large tree. I never pass the place without emotion, and as long as memory is faithful to its trust; the friends who repose beneath its branches shall not lack for one to revere their virtues and mourn their untimely end.

J. A. C.

[FROM PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.]

THE TIFF;

OR, JEREMY SHORT GIVING IN HIS EXPERIENCE.

"As thistles wear the softest down,
To hide their prickles till they're grown,
And then declare themselves, and tear
Whatever ventures to come near."—HUDIBRAS.

How are you, my dear fellow?—John, a chair for Mr. Graham—excuse my rising, you see I'm gouty—beef-steaks and bumpers have done it at last, and, though only eighty-seven, I'm really beginning to feel old.'

'Sorry to hear it, Jeremy! But you look quite hearty yet. Ah! what have you there?—'Shirley,' I vow a good novel isn't it?'

'Passable, my young friend, but inferior to 'Jane Eyre.' Caroline Helstone the principal heroine, is a little angel; but in Shirley herself there's a cross of the devil I'm afraid. Her husband led a dog's life of it, if the truth was but known. She reminds me of the heroine of that picture—the one over the mantel-piece 'The Tiff,' I call it.'

'I have often heard you say, Jeremy, that there was a story connected with it. Tell us the tale.'

'Well—stir up the fire—take a cheroot. John, retire till you're called—and now, my dear lad, we'll be as cosy for the rest of the evening, as if we'd just eaten a Tanksgiving dinner, and had had our fill of boiled turkey and oyster sauce. 'Blessed be the man,' as Sancho Panza says of sleep, that first invented turkeys—though to my taste, it would be better if they all ran about, ready boiled, swimming in gravy and oysters. But to my tale.

'When I was about twenty—that was in the year 1783—cotemporaneous, I believe, with your granfather's marriage—I knew as pretty a girl as ever sewed a sampler on week-days, or carried her prayer-book on Sunday to church.

'Bella Belgrave was the beauty of the district. Her step was like a dryard's might be supposed to be; her eyes were as dazling as the sun at noon-day; her lips were fragrant as strawberries, and twice as sweet; and her voice—sir, if you could have heard it, you would have fancied that a nightingale had nestled in her throat, or that St. Cecilia herself was come down from heaven. At twenty a man falls in love as naturally as he takes to smoking: and he does both, I suppose, to prove himself full-grown. Well, I soon lost my heart to Bella. Nor was my suit hopeless. I am handsome yet as you see—don't laugh at me, you young scapegrace—and, of couse, I was handsome at twenty. I Wrote poetry, too, which won girls' hearts just as a moustache does now; and I had a pretty little fortune: so I was soon the accept ed lover of Bella.

'Bella possessed but one fault. She had a deuce of a temper. Now a little sharpness in a wife occasionally may be very excellent, just to spice the monotony of matrimony, as mustard spices beef; but too much of it is as bad as spilling the contents of a whole pepper-box in your plate when you had just taken the last bit of what was nice on the table. Not that Bella was what is called quick-tempered—I often wished she had been—for it's better to blow off superabundant steam now and then, than to keep it screwed stubbornly down, till some day a grand explosion takes place, that sends everything to kingdom come. Unfortunately, Bella both took offence easily, and then 'nursed her wrath to keep it warm.' She had been so much petted that nothing short of abject slavery on the part of a lover would suit her: and i'fath, I grew tired of it at last as you shall hear.

'One day I had been singing to her a ballad she had asked me to write to some of her music, when one of her friends came in—a dashing little creature she was—since a great-grandmother, my lad, with three hundred and fifty lineal descendants, egad—and I, as in duty bound, did my best to be agreeable. Scarcely, however, had the visitor gone, when Bella, with a face like a thunder-cloud, began—

''Mighty sociable you and Alice Green are,' she said, 'I suppose you're half in love with her yet; I always heard you were her most devoted admirer.'

''Now Bella,' I said, 'don't be jealous——'

''Jealous!' she exclaimed, stamping her little foot, while her eyes flashed fire, 'it's time to be jealous, sir, when every pretty face you meet tempts you to neglect me: but I'm not jealous—I'm only ashamed of you sir.'

''My dear, lovely creature,' I began again, trying to take her hand. But she jerked it pettishly away.

''Don't *dear* me,' she broke forth—'you know you don't love me; you never come here more than once a day, while Harry Saville, whom I dismissed for you—more fool was I—used to be here three times a day, and always dined with us on Sundays.'

'I began to grow red in the face, I assure you, at being thus talked to; but I mastered my rage—you know I'm a meek man, its because of that I was chosen president of the Peace Society—and said meekly—

''Bella, dear, dont be foolish! I love you better than all the rest of your sex put together: but you musn't expect me to neglect, nay, insult by my rudeness, every other woman I meet. Once for all, let this be understood betwen us.'

'Woman's rights were not yet thought of, my boy, and wives were expected to obey their husbands, as nature and Scripture command. I deemed it high time I was asserting my prerogative: and spoke accordingly.

''Yes!' I reapeated, 'you are unjust: you ask too much, my dear Bella.'

'She made no answer; but sat sullen and sulky. I again attempted to take her hand, and, thinking I had spoken too harshly, used a tone of mild persuasion. But she only replied by jerking her hand away, and removing her chair from me. I expostulated with her; I told her how idle was her jealousy; but, the more earnestly I defended myself, the further she hitched her chair around, until, at last, she brought its back directly against that of mine.

'I now gave up explanations; and sat silent on my part. Her pettishness began to open my eyes. She had always been unreasonably exacting; her vanity forever ran ahead of possible attentions; and the jealousy, thus unjustly entertained, yet continually smothered by her sullen temper, was now finally come to a head. As I stole an occasional glance at her, over my shoulder, I saw no longer any beauty in that sulky face. My love was fast changing to anger. I asked myself why I had submitted so long to her tyranny.

'Yet fearing that I might be also in the wrong, though unconscious how, I made a last effort, after we had sat for some time in silence, to conciliate her. For this purpose, I threw my hand over my shoul- and dangling my glove so as to let it playfully strike her head, I said, smiling and speaking gaily—

''A penny for your thoughts, Bella. Come, forgive and forget. We've had a very pretty quarrel, now lets make up! you know the making up is always the sweetest part of it.' And as I spoke, I wheeled my chair around, and would have put my arm aronnd her as of old.

'Did you ever se a tigress in a fury? If not, you've no idea how Bella looked then She had been sitting, pouting, pulling at a chain to which was attached my miniature; she now sprang to her feet, her eyes emitting fire like an electric-machine in the dark, and her whole countenance blood-suffused with passion.

''Unhand me, sir,' she cried, 'how dare you touch me after having insulted me? Leave the house, this instant, sir!'

'I had borne a good deal: I was not going to endure any more. I had never dreamed my charmer had such a temper. I replied, haughtily—

''As you please, Miss: but if I go now remember I go forever.'

'She became white as death for an instant—I had spoke firmly, and she knew me to be resolute—but directly her face grew redder than ever; and, with a jerk, breaking the miniature from its chain, she cast it, shivered into atoms, at my feet.

''I discard you, as I discard that,' she hissed between her teeth. 'Never dare to come here again!'

'My eyes darted lightnings at her: I was for once in my life, in a towering passion; but I remembered that I was a gentleman, and, therefore, controlling my tongue, I merely bowed low, bade her a good morning, and walked from the house.'

'And is that all, Jeremy!'

All; She repented, the next day, and sent a verbal message to me that she forgave me; but I took no notice of it. *Forgave* me, egad! Yet it was long before I cured myself entirely of my passion. I often found myself on the point of going back to her; but, in such moments of weakness, I called up the vision of her face inflamed with passion, and thought what a precious life I should lead, if my wife was to treat me to such exhibitions every now and then, as if my every now and then, as I felt sure Bella would if I married her. She actually did drive her first husband into being a drunkard; but her secone was too tough for her; he had buried three wives before, and knew how to manage viragos; he said nothing to her when she got into a passion; and, consequently, in three years she fretted herself to death. And now, my dear fellow, take another cheroot, and I'll ring for coffe.'

'And the picture was painted to commemorate your escape?'

'Just so: Wellington has one of Waterloo, and thanks heaven, they say, whenever he looks at it; and, I am sure I do the same when I regard THE TIFF.

PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday, December 27, 1849.

☞ Mr Albert D. Drake is our authorised agent to receive subscriptions and advertisments.

Plainfield Lyceum.

The members of the Plainfield Lyceum will meet in Mr. W. W. Davison's school house on Monday evening next at 1-4 of 7 o'clock. The question for discussiou will be:

"Is the existence of God discoverable by the light of nature."

☞ The public are respectfully invited to attend.

E. M. Dunn, Sec'y.

The Presidents Message.—This document we received to late for the present number of our paper, and its length, although shorter than some, is nevertheless too long to give entire in our columns.—We have casually read it and must say that we are somewhat disappointed with its contents. Whether Martin Van Buren has had any thing to do with its concoction or not we cannot say, it is certainly non-committal enough to have been written by the great magician. We shall give it a more careful perusal and in accordance with our judgment give a candid opinion of its contents; in the mean time all should read, reflect, dijest, and act upon it in accordance with such examination for their best interests.

Congress.

On Saturday last the House of Representatives finally elected on its sixty-fourth ballot, the Hon. Howel Cobb of Georgia, Speaker, by a plurality of two votes. Congress can now begin the regular business of the session. It is indeed time, we certainly have had enough threats of a disolution of the Union. How utterly imbecile do all such threats appear to a sensible and patriotic people. Have our members of Congress—the chosen servants, the mere representatives of the sovereign people—the power to divide the Union? were they sent there for such a purpose? Would the down-trodden of that portion of the Union making these threats be any worse off than at present should such a contingency take place? They may threaten what they please it is mere idle wind—we trust the people will yet long uphold this glorious Union—aye, that liberty will yet be the practical as it is the theoretical principle of our government—that every son and daughter of Adam will soon partake of that glorious boon which our forefathers declared were the equal inalienable rights of All men. The threats may, *are*, hastening this period, the actual secession would fully accomplish it.

Some may suppose should such a contingency occur that there would be an awful and sanguinary war to compel them to partake of the blessings which on their part are only to be enjoyed by an adherence to the Union. Have such forgotten nullification--the same bravado which now threatens disunion went farther then and actually prepared vast quantities of the munitions of war—when the fiat of a single man, the true representative and assertor of the People's rights, quashed the purile rebellion in the bud.

"Knowledge is power." This oft quoted aphorism is undoubtedly true, as every persons experience must prove. We would wish to impress this fact upon the minds of all workingmen particularly, for with their interest do we consider our own identified. Never, from the commencement of our government until the present time—and certainly not under any other government, have the people, the great mass of the workingmen, the men by the sweat of whose brows alone the wealth of the world is created, and by the strength of whose arms our independence was achieved, and by whose intelligence alone can we hope to see it sustained—exercised or enjoyed a due share of the rights pertaining to those who occupy so important a position. We would ask those whose interests are here alluded to whose fault this is? Is it the fault of nature, or of God? Neither, we think we hear you answer, neither nature nor God can be justly chargeable with the tyranny and usurpations of man over his fellows. If men then are endowed by nature, and by natures God with equal inalienable rights, and which rights are also guaranteed to all by the Constitution of our government, whose fault can it be if we do not enjoy them? Those who answer this question intelligently must admit that it is our own fault, their own fault, by permitting their fellow men to usurp exclusive privileges over them—privileges which are the birthright of every living soul, being stamped upon it by the God who made it! Dare man, that puny mortal, claim as his *property* that which Cod has endowed with his spirit? Are not such men, although living under a republican government, at the very antipodes of republicanism. Although nominally our government is called a republic it can never be so in fact while slavery exists on a single foot of its soil.

This although subversive of the first and fundamental principles of a republican government, is not the only grievance nor the most dangerous foe which the people have to complain of, or that they have to fear; neither is it the one to which we would at this time so particularly call their attention.

The constant tendency of wealth is to concentrate power in few hands—to create a monied aristocracy whose interest it is to constantly oppose the democracy, or republican principles of the people. Not content with its natural advantages, wealth, makes allies of the government and all that is connected with it. Also the Press, the Pulpit, the Bar and the Bench, all lend their powerful aid towards the same result. Need we wonder then that the working-man has ever been deprived of the rights which his position in society justly entitle him to. "Knowledge is power," therefore having knowledge that you are inalienably entitled to equal rights, use that knowledge to maintain them.

Exclusive privileges—In almost every State in the Union does this insiduous foe to the liberties of the people exist. This, almost wholly it is which deprives the workingman of his rights. There is scarcely any subject wherein man's rights are concerned that is not invaded by an exclu-privilege, which of course creates a privileged class. To prove that this is so, we have only to refer you to our laws. They are all more or less contaminated with it. If there is any one more prominent than another at the present time it is the law granting to the Camden and Amboy Companies the exclusive right to build a railroad and canal to transport passengers and merchandise across the State—This, if there was any use to have achieved our independence of Great Britain—if there was any use to have a Constitution guaranteeing equal rights—is an absolute nullification of the first and a direct violation of the latter, which *wealth* in collusion with the government have deprived the people of. This it may be said is only one instance, and which under recent prognostications will soon be done away. It may be so, we trust it will be so, it yet depends however upon the people, they now have the knowledge—which is power—that it is an usurpation of their rights, and which they must use if they would rid themselves of it.

Although this is only one instance, it is all that we think necessary to particularize showing as it does the evil effects of the principle; yet there are many others, although not so glaringly outrageous on the people's rights which nevertheless contain the same pernicous principle. All other railroads contain this principle, all banks contain it, ferry companies, bridge companies, and many others which it is unnecessary to enumerate contain it, in fact all companies which contain a privilege which all cannot enjoy upon the same conditions contain it, and are unjust and anti-republican.

Our common law also contains it—they are so ambiguous or of such doubtful interpretation—being founded on the arbitrary and obsolete laws of a tyranical government, totally unsuited and rediculously absurd and oppressive when applied to a republican people. There are but few men, even among the mercantile classes, who can enter even a Justices Court—where the opposite party employs a lawyer—and collect a simple demand for groceries—the nonsuits (nonsense) which a slight informality in the state of demand—most rediculously contrasting with the matter at issue, and not at all necessary to its full explanation or elucidation—are allowed to interfere in the colection of a just demand, and the unjust debtor—for no honest man will suffer a just debt to be collected by law—laughs to scorn all efforts to collect it by law. What a rediculous humbug then is the law!—when through its latin abominations, its repitions, and inconsistent absurdities, it defeats the very end for which it was established. Judges, juries, lawyers, and the people, laugh at its absurdities, while rogues, and more especially rich ones look upon it with contempt while they make it the instrument of oppression to grind down the already too scanty pittance of the poor, to add to their overflowing treasures.

Will the workingmen, having this knowledge of their rights, continue to submit to these oppressions when the power—the conservative power--is in their own hands, and only needs union to most effectually eradicate it.

The Slavery Question.

The recent proceedings in Congress have given an exceeding interest to the question of Slavery, as regards its introduction into the territory now free. Never have the south been driven so closely to the wall, or placed in a more defenceless position than at the present time, when the moderation of the North presents a fine contrast to the hotspur insolence of the South. A period has arrived however, when moderation and calmness are essential to the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of those republican institutions, which are the hope of all true lovers of freedom. The Representatives of the North, should act cautiously, prudently, wisely; *but they should not surrender, be the issue what it may, one foot of territory now free to the grasp of Slavery.* It is not simply a question of political policy. Higher duties call upon us than those of mere political expediency. Humanity, religion are shocked to hear the representatives of a free people pretending sympathy for freedom yet declaring for disunion if they cannot carry on their accursed traffic in human flesh in territory recently acquired. Upon this great question of Slavery extension we believe there can be no compromise, that will not of necessity sacrifice that principle of eternal hostility to every form of tyranny, which should animate every friend of our country. The claims of the South are incompatible with the designs and objects of our government, and although its union and zeal have hitherto bent the pliable men of the North, yet now a new race firmer in spirit, stronger in action have taken the place of those who would compromise away the most precious rights of man.

The ballots for Speaker have demonstrated that the South has lost the control it once possessed, and accordingly they have shown the desperation of desperate players. Perfectly heartless as their politicians are, they have manifested with some few honorable exceptions, and entire recklessness of the Union and its preservation. Whatever may be the result no nothern man must come before his constituents who cannot come with clean hands upon this question.—*Newark Mercury.*

☞ The old system of doing business, of charging 25 to 200 per cent profit on an article is fast being superseded by those who better understand its true philosophy; they are well aware that more extensive sales at small profits is a more expeditious and economical way of making money. There are none perhaps who understand this system better than Messrs. Lane & Porter, 65 Catharine-st, N. Y. By this system they are enabled to constantly present fresh goods to their customers and at prices unprecedently low, for instance beautiful de lains for 1s. per yard, cashmere 1s. 6d. and 2s. together with every article in dress goods at proportionably low prices. Their extensive stock of Shawls, Silks, Merinoes, Velvets, Satin, Ribbons, and Lace goods, are well worthy the attention of every person wishing to purchase.

☞ It will be perceived by a reference to the advertisement of Messrs Owens & Metlar, in another column, that they are determined to sell off their stock of winter clothing at greatly reduced prices. knowing that it is better to sell a stock of goods at even cost prices than to have them lay over. Their stock is very extensive, comprising every variety, which they are determined to sell in their season, that they may be prepared with fresh goods suitable for the spring trade. Those who have not yet purchased their supply of winter clothing will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to give them a call.

Santa Claus.—In honor of the arrival of this distinguished visitor Mr. James Vanfleet, our unfortunate but worthy fellow citizen is prepared with a variety of Toys. Our readers while preparing to gratfy the young by a presents of this description should not forget to extend a share of their patronage to one so needful and deserving of it.

☞ Our readers who may miss the advertisement of Mr. Daniel Bullman, are informed that he has not retired from business, but is prepared with his usual full supply of seasonable Dry Goods and Groceries, which he is prepared to sell to his customers and the public generally, at unusually low rates. The affability and courtesy of Mr. B. (which we have taken advantage of to crowd out his advertisement) and known accommodating qualities should induce our readers to give him a call.

The Era.—Some one has taken an unwarrantable liberty in appropriating to themselves our exchange of the above title for several weeks past—we trust they will not again deprive us of what we consider one of the best on our list. The spicy and ably written editorials, to say noth- of its literary articles and miscellany, we cannot afford to be deprived of, $2, enclosed to the Editor, Thomas Picton Esq. 22 Spruce st. N. Y. will procure you a copy one year.

Great Fire in New York.—A tremendious fire occurred in New York, on Saturday last, in the great Sugar Refinery of Woolsey & Co. The loss is estimated at $600,000, only $250,000 of which is covered by insurance.

☞ A Gutta Percha company will lay down and guarantee its integrity for ten years, a line of insulated wire through the Ocean for $3,000,000.

Burning of the Capitol in Alabama.

From the Montgomery *Advertiser and Gazette* we learn that the State Capitol in that city was consumed by fire on the 14 instant and nought is left of that once beautiful building but the crumbling walls. Every possible provision was to be immediately made for the convenience of the Legislature and the State officers. The clerks of the two house saved all their papers; and the archives of the State, in the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Controller, were also all saved. Most all the furniture, and the larger portion of the different libraries, were likewise preserved from the flames, so that the great loss is the building.

Senate Committees.—The cast of the Standing Committees of the Senate is exceedingly sectional, the Judiciary Committee being composed of three slaveholders (including Chairman and two non-slaveholers. The Committe on the District of Columbia has a pro-slavery Chairman, two members from the South and two from the North. But the Committee on the Terriotries is the most sectional of all, having a slaveholding Chairman (Senator Douglas of Illinois, who owns a plantation in Mississippi,) and but one Northern member.

New-York is represented on but one Committee, while the little State of Arkansas is represented on six, South-Carolina three, Mississippi four, Virginia four Lousiana four. Senators King of Ala. and Atchinson of Mo. are each on two Committees. The South have a majority in fifteen of the Committees, and the North in twelve. Three of these Commitees are entirely composed of Southern men and two of Nothern. Sixteen of the Chairmen are from the South and eleven from the North.—*Tribune.*

☞ We announce with much pleasure, that L. Norton Esq. late President of the State Bank, gave security for his appearance hereafter, and was liberated. The Cashier has also given security. On Monday last, all the Directors appeared in Court. and gave security. We hope the public withold all opinion until the law shall define their position. They are all anxious to have the matter thoroughly investigated, as they are confident that no blame can attach to themselves for the actions of others, and the honor and good faith of the citizens of our county will thereby be thoroughly vindicated.--*Moristown Dem. Banner.*

Toleration.—When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man, stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel coming towards him, who was an hundred years old he received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, and caused him to sit down; but, observing that the old man sat and prayed not, nor begged a blessing on his meat, he asked why he did not worship the God of Heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped fire only, at which answer Abraham grew so zealous, that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night, in an unguarded condition. When the old man had gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him where the stranger was. He replied, "I have thrust him away because he did not worship thee." God answered him, "I have borne with him these hundred years, although he dishonored me, and couldst thou not have endured him for one night when he gave thee no trouble?" Upon this, saith the story. Abraham fetched him back again, and gave him hospitable entertainment and wise instruction. "Go thou and do likewise," and thy charity will be rewarded by the God of Abraham. *Franklin*

The Appointments.—The commissions of the following officers in this State will expire on the respective dates given below, and the duty of nominating their successors will devolve upon Governor Haines, whose official term will expire on the 18th of Junuary 1851.

Abraham Browning, Attorney General Feb. 5, 1850.

Thomas Sinickson, Judge of the Court of Errors, Feb 5, 1850.

Elias P. Seely, Prosecutor for Cumberland, Feb. 5, 1850.

John C. Ten Eyck, Prosecutor for Burlington, Feb. 5, 1850.

William C. Morris, Prosecutor for Warren Feb. 5, 1850.

Isaac W. Scudder, Prosecutor for Hudson, Feb. 5, 1850.

Charles G. McChesney, Secretary of State November 10, 1850.

Samuel R. Gummere, Clerk in Chancery November 17, 1850.—*True American.*

☞ The legislature of South Carolina have adopted a series of resolutions approving the course pursued by Southern members in the present Congress.

Tennesee.—The lower House of the Tennesee Legislature has passed an act for the election of the entire Judiciary by the People.

New York City Expenses.—The estimates of the expenses of New York for 1850, are $3,415,390.

There are one hundred *professional* thieves in Pittsburg.

Take a Newspaper. Winter has come with its long evenings and cheerful firesides. The howling blasts, drifting snow and other concomitants in the region of the ice King, will soon shut up the attractions of the outer world, and revive the endearments of the domestic hearth.—The family circle that has been broken by the deranging influence of the business season, when toil and fatigue have courted an early repose, will again be re-united, and a season for a recreation for the intellectual and social powers will ensue. The mind must have food, with its amusements, or else it becomes morbid and senseless—and what a never failing fountain for its improvement is provided in the family newspaper.

Take a newspaper, and you do more to secure the morals of your children and prepare them for future usefullness with two or three dollars, than by five times that amount bestowed in any other way. It is a duty which every man owes to his family and country to take a newspaper. It cultivates a taste for reading, and spreads before the minds of the rising generation a chart of the passing events of the age, which they will consult, and will, by so doing, add daily or weekly to their stock of knowledge. No person who reads a newspaper regularly and carefully, goes into the world without a knowledge of its doings that secures for him intelligence and respect. We say to every man, and every man should say to his neighbor,—'take a newspaper.'—[Newark Mercury.

Honesty.

A spice merchant of Constantinople carrying a piece of fine cloth to a tailor, desired to have a cloak and tunic made of it, and enquired if there was enough. The artist having measured the stuff, declared it sufficient, and then requested to know the cost of it.

'Five sequins,' replied the customer, 'was the price; and, considering the quality, it is not at all dear.'

The tailor paused a moment.

'I am but a beginner in trade,' said he to the spice dealer, at length, 'and money is an object to me Give me two sequins, and I will show you how you may save three in this affair.'

'I agree,' said the other, and the money was produced and paid.

'It is well!' said the man of the needle—'I am a person of my word. This cloth has cost five sequins, and I have promised to save three. Take it to some other tailors, and Allah direct you to one of more experience; for I have never made such a dress as you want; and if I attempt it, it will be spoiled.'

This reminds us of an anecdote related of Sheridan, who went to a hair-dresser's to order a wig. On being measured, the barber, who was a liberal soul ivited the orator to take some refreshment in an inner room. Here he regaled him with a bottle of port, and showed so much genuine hospitality that Sherdan's heart was touched. When they rose from the table, and were about separating, the latter, looking the barber full in the face said, 'On reflecting, I don't intend that you shall make my whig.' Astonished, and with a blank visage, the other exclaimed, 'Good heavens! Mr. Sheridan, how can I have displeased you?' 'Why look you,' said Sheridan, 'you are an honst fellow; and I repeat it, you shan't make the wig, for I never intend to pay for it. I'll go to another less worthy son of the craft.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

New Jersey Legislature.—One hundred and thirteen notices of applications to the Legislature have been made through the public prints in New Jersey for acts of incorporation. Among them are applications for 9 plank roads, 19 railroads, 12 new banks, 3 ferry companies, 1 renewal of bank charter, 3 insurance companies, 2 new counties, 12 municipal corporations, 3 savings bank, 1 electric telegraft, 5 turnpike companies, 6 manufacturing companies, 1 transportation company, and 7 other incorporated companies.

Weighty News.—The other day a verdant genius stood in the street near the Telegraph office, gazing at the telegraph wires with mouth agape and extended ears at the vibrating sound caused by the transmission of news.

While in the midst of his wondering bewilderment, the American House gong sounded for dinner. The fellow jumped back and exclaimed, 'The tarnal consarn has got as much as it can stand under now. Another French Revolution in China, I guess.

☞ 'Day does say, that way down in Georgia, they makes nigga work twenty-five hour ebbery day, Now, look, hea, I'se been told that day hasn'd got no more nor twenty-four hours, an I wants you Mr. Johnsing, to 'splanify to dis child how the make em Work twenty-five hours.'

'Golly mighty, what ignerammesuss nigga you is. Scipio, why way down dare, they make poor nigga get up one hour *afore* day—dos'nt that make em twenty-five?' Scipio was convinced.

Model Epitahh furnished by the Snubtown Gazette:—

Here lies the body of Ephragm Snubbs,
Who got his living by mending tubs;
He caught his death while it was rainin,'
And met his fate without complainin'.

PRINTING.

Having recently made large additions to our assortment of

JOB TYPE,

AND OTHER PRINTING MATERIALS.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE

Printing of Every Description,

IN THE

NEATEST MANNER,

AND ON TERMS AS REASONABLE AS THE SAME DESCRIPTION OF WORK CAN BE DONE ELSEWHERE.

☞ As punctuality, neatness, and reasonable prices will characterize all our work, we respectfully invite all who wish Printing done to call at the office of the PLAINFIELD GAZETTE.

A FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 23 ACRES,

SITUATED at NEW MARKET, within half a mile of the Central R. R. Depot, in a high state of cultivation, with an apple and peach orchard in full bearing, together with pear, plum, cherry and shade trees in abundance, land well watered by springs; on the premises is a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, 28 by 34 feet, 20 feet posts, containing parlor and dining room, kitchen, bedroom, and pantry on the first floor and 4 rooms and entry on the second floor, also 3 rooms finished on the third floor, in the rear and attached is a shed with a well and cistern under it.—Also Barn and Wagon House, 22 by 44 feet with well, cow house 16 by 30 feet with all other necessary out buildings.

On the premises is another Dwelling House 18 by 26 feet with four rooms and well by the door. Also, A Lot of Land near the first, containing 6 1-2 Acres, in a high state of cultivation, being meadow land with a stream running through it.

Also, A two story house 26 by 32 feet in South Boundbrook.

The above property will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers, at a great bargain, as the subscriber has determined to go West in March.

For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy.

JONATHAN SCHUREMAN.

New-Market, Dec. 25. 1849.

LARGE SALE OF

READY MADE CLOTHING.

OWENS & METLAR.

No. 23 Church-st. New Brunswick,

WOULD call the attention of all who are yet in want of

WINTER CLOTHING

to their extensive stock of goods. They have manufactured a much larger assortment than ever before, and intend to dispose of all at greatly REDUCED PRICES to make room for spring goods. Among their stock may be found all the different styles of

OVER COATS.

Made from Brown, Drab, Black, Olive, Pilot and Beaver Cloths.

BUSINESS COATS.

Sacks, Peltos and other styles made from Brown, Black, Green and other coloured Cloths, Satinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

PANTS & VESTS

of every style of goods, cut and price.

BOY'S CLOTHING, a large assortment unusually low. Also

Flunkys of Pilot Cloth, Green Baize &c. an excellent article for working—Rounds, Overalls, Shirts, Collars Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Silk, Merino and Cotton under wear, Dressing Gowns, and all other goods usually found in an establishment of the kind—at prices to accommodate all. They have always on hand a large stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Vestings, for sale by the yard, or to cut to order for those who wish their garments made at home. ☞ Please call and examine their goods and satisfy yourselves as to price and quality.

WM. OWENS,
62.] GEO. W. METLAR.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.

No. 11 Cliff-st. N. Y.

Offer for sale—
Bleaching Powder—200 casks best quality.
Soda Ash—25 tons good quality
Alum—100 bbls ground and 100 bbls crude.
Smalts—Best English 3 F E, 4 F E, and 4 F E super
Ultramarino—Best French and German, various brands
Rags—120 tuns Domestic, all qualities.
Rags—626 bales Foreign, assorted qualities.
Together with a complete assortment of all kinds of PAPER and PAPER-MAKER'S MATERIALS.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS,

canvass bagging, grass and tarred rope, and all other descriptions of paper-maker's stock, by

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.
At their Rag Warehouse, 94 Beekman-st.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. No. 11 Cliff-st New York, offer for sale:

Newspaper, 29x48 inches.		Newspaper, 22x32 inches.	
do	28x46 do	do	22 1-2x35 do
do	28x42 do	do	22x37 do
do	26x37 do	do	23 1-2x38 do
do	26 1-2x38 1-2 do	do	25 1-2x35 do
do	26x38 do	do	26 1-2x40 1-2do
do	24x38 do	do	28 1-2x40 1-2do
do	24x36 do	do	19x24 do
do	24x34 do	do	24x40 do

ALSO

Envelop Paper—2,400 reams all sizes.
Colored Paper—1,750 reams assorted sizes.
Writing Paper—600 cases, a complete assortment.
News and Book Ink—Superior quality.
News and Book Paper made to order of any size and quality at short notice.

RAISINS, CITRON & CURRANTS.

NEW Citron 2s a pound; new dried Currants 8 cents; new Raisins only 8 cents. The right place to purchase good, new and cheap Fruits for the Holidays. PRIME FAMILY BUTTER.

☞ Extra Family Flour, by the barrel, bag, or 1s 8d and 1s 6d per 7 lbs. Also, good Orange county Butter at 1s 8d a lb; crushed Sugar 5s per 7 lbs; refined do. 4s do; New-Orleans do. 3s do; good green and black Teas for only 3s; extra flavored fresh imported black and young hyson Teas, 4s; new Lard only 8 cents; new Rice only 4 cents; and a general assortment of Groceries.

☞ White Winter Oil, warranted to stand the coldest weather, only 6 shillings per gallon. ☜

ASA PARKER, 242 BROOME-STREET,
57] (corner of LUDLOW,) NEW-YORK

IMPORTANT NEWS!

WHO would have believed it, as one of my neighbors said, that D Vail would have such a grand rush on his first appearance at the

BRICK BUILDING.

What else could you expect, when he has a general assortment in the Grocery and provision line, and selling them for cash at an unusual low profit—Young Hyson Teas, from 1s 6d to 8s per pound; Black Tea 4s and 5s; Imperial Tea worth 6s for 4s; eighteen penny butter for 1s 4d; Orange County butter for 1s 8d; new hams and smoked beef 11d per pound; Virgia bacon 1s per lb; New Orleans molasses, 2s 6d and 3s; Lamp oil 6s and 8s per gallon; Lard 10d per lb; Coffee from 10 to 1s 3d per lb; also, Raisins, Dried Currants, Fancy, Graham, Soda, Boston and Wafer Crackers, Aberneathy Biscuit, Ginger Snaps, &c., and as good an assortment of sugars as can be found in the state from 3s 6d to 5s 9d 7lbs; also the best of sugar house Molasses; and every article that belongs to a Grocery and Provision Store.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Poultry and Wild Game at the Brick Store opposite Ayers' Hotel.

Plainfield, Dec. 14. 1849. DAVID VAIL. [104

MUFFS, TIPPETS, &C,

SELLING OFF AT COST.

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

☞ The undersigned intending to change his business, will sell his entire stock of manufactured Furs, at and below cost prices. The trade and persons wanting for their own use, will do well to look in.

E. L. TREDWELL,
56.] 25 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

DRY WOOD.

First rate Seasoned Wood in quantities to suit purchasers can be had on application to

STEPHEN VAIL.

☞ For Cheap Job Printing, neatly and promptly done, call at the Gazette Office, opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church

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OYSTERS!

THE subscriber having taken the saloon recently occupied by James Laing, at Laing's Hall, is prepared to supply families with OYSTERS by the hundred, or opened by the quart.

N. B. Oyster Soup constantly on hand; Stews at short notice. JOHN W. FRAZEE.

Dec. 18. 1849. [56.

O. D. STEWART,

FHSHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM

Burnet-st., New-Brunswick.

Nearty opposite Mr. John Hatfield's Store.

THE subscriber having newly fitted up his establishment in a neat and commodious manner is now prepared to furnish every thing in his line at prices to suit the times. His style of

FALL & WINTER HATS,

are the latest, and made up of the best material and splendidly finished.

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

His Caps, both for men and boys are a tasty article and deserve attention. The styles are altered almost every month and cannot fail to please. Call and examine. O. D. STEWART.

Dec. 15. 1849. [104

WM. M. WOODHULL'S

CLOTHING DEPOT

IS now ready for inspection. The Fall and Winter Stock is complete in every particular. The goods have been purchased with the greatest care. As to style and price we are able to compete with any establishment in the sale of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The stock comprises all that is new and desirable, cut in the most fashionable style, and made up in the best manner.

OVER COATS made from Drab, Beaver, Brown, Black, and Mixed Broad Cloths, in the latest style and of the best quality.

BUSINESS COATS of every description.

Pantaloons and Vests.

Made from the most fashionable goods in the market.

A good assortment of SHIRTS. Black and Fancy Silk Cravats, Suspenders, Woolen half hose, Gloves, Bosoms and Collars.

Valises, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Persons wishing to have their clothing got up in the best manner, and a handsome fit, are respectfully requested to call.

MR. CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, so favorably known as a fashionable Cutter, still continues in charge of the cutting department.

☞ Remember the one price Cheap Cash Store.
No 22 Peace Street, opposite Church street.
New Brunswick, Dec. 16. 1849. [104

CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID,

THE purest and best in the United States by the Barrel and half-barrel at the New York Manufacturers prices, Dealers will do well to buy of the undersigned. H. A. WHITNEY.

65] 163 Market-st Newark, N. J.

PATENT

SELF-SEALING ENVELOPES.

Envelopes with Name, Occupation, and Address, or with Coats of Arms, Crests, Initials, or Devices. Manufactured only by W. ALDERTON,
295 Pearl-st. New-York.

A. ACKERMAN.

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Publisher.

No. 32 Burnet-st. Opposite Patterson Block.

Blank Books, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, School Books, Envelopes, Slates, Cards, Silver Pencils, Inks, Bibles, Wafers, Almanacs, Quills, Annuals for 1850, Portfolios, Thermometers.

And a superior assortment of English, French, Dutch and American fancy Stationery; Gold pens and pencils for Gentlemen and Ladies; Gold and Silver Ink; the monthly magazines, &c., for sale at the lowest possible prices.

A splendid assortment of Books suitable for presents, just received.

Teachers and country merchants supplied at the lowest prices.

Paper hangings and window shades for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Dec. 14. 1849. [65

NEWARK MUSEUM.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!—OVER 60,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES!!—Being a combination of Nature and Art, from the unrivalled Mammoth of the Nile to the most minute Dwarf in Christendom!!!

At the opening of this establishment we beg leave to state to our friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that we have spared no pains or expense in making our vast Hall one of splendor and magnificence. The indudements, though too numerous to mention, cannot fail to attract all lovers of variety of whatever grade in society. But as

COLD WEATHER IS COMING,

and the Printer wants a job, I'll not leave you in wonder, but will give a request to all ladies and gentlemen, young and old, to call at 85 Broad-st.

AND SEE THE FUN!

For such rattling of Stoves and clatter of Tin,
Never, in Newark before has been.
Stoves, yes, we've the Fashion, the Empire, U. S. and the Bride.
A host of gay parlors, with office beside.
But of all the fine patterns named in our invoice,
The one that ranks highest is the famed Pople's choice.

W. B. LUDLOW,
56] 85 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

A. K. CORY,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

AND SILVER WARE.

No. 19 Peace-st. New-Brunswick.

HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of GOLD & SILVER WATCKES, Gold Breastpins, Earrings, Watch Keys, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, and Pens, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Watch Guards, &c., besides an extensive lot of Gentlemen's Canes, Spectacle Cases, Razors, Strops, and every other article in the line, all of which will be sold very cheap for CASH. Also a large and general assortment of Silver Ware.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted.

Dec. 14. 1849. [65.

NEW FUR STORE.

No. 96 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-streets New York.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has opened with a large and handsome assortment of imported and domestic Furs, comprising a variety of Muffs, Victorines, &c. of sable, stone and all other kinds of martin, with filtch, lynx, short lynx, Issabella, and all kinds of bears, cross fox, blue fox, coney, jennet; and different kidds of Furs, too tedious to mention. All of which are of the choicest kind and finished in superior manner, as he has the very best workmen that can be found in the country. He therefore flatters himself, from the judicious manner in which he has selected his stock, and the care taken in the manufacture of it, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ All kinds of repairing done in a workmanlike manner and with despatch. THOS. YOUNG.

1850

WM. T. RUNK'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 2 Patterson Block Commerce Square New-Brunswick, N. J.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Lots of Pilot Overcoats from 3 50 to $5, usually sold from 5 to 8. Blue black Beaver lined, wadded and quilted throughout, from 8 to $12. Black French Cloth, elegantly trimmed, with silk velvet collars, 14 to $20—price in many stores $25.

MEN'S SACKS.

A good article made of Glasgow Jeans and Pilot Cloths at the extreme low price of 2 50 to $4.

PELTOS & DARK SACKS,

Made from Pilot Cloths, Sweeds and other materials at 3 50 to $10—former price $12.

FIGURED TWEED SACKS & PELTOS

A lot of extra made, silk collars and facings, for 6 and $8—usual price asked is from 8 to $12.

CLOAKS.

A Lot made from superior French and Wool-dye Black, very cheap, from 14 to $20.

DRESS & EROCK COATS,

A great variety of all qualities, from 7 50 to $14—usually sold at from 12 to $20.

PANTALOOS.

Heavy Jeans for $1, Satinets 2 to $3, handsome stripe and Plaid for 2,50 to $4,50. also of Premium Cassimeres entirely new from 4 to $6,50—in other shops from 5 to $8.

VESTS,

Of every description of fashion, cut and quality. A genteel Winter Vest for $1. Black Satin good article for 2 25 to $3 50. Elegant-stripe Velvet and Valencia, new patterns. 3 to $3 50 warranted the same as formerly cost 4to $6.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Linen Collars a good article for 12 cents. Linen Bosoms as low as 25 cents—Stocks of all kinds, some very rich fig'd Satin with bows, ruffles and long ends from 50cts to $1—usually sold for 1 50. Scarfs various kinds, from 18 cts to $3. Cravats, Braces, Gloves from 12 to 50cents. Best India Rubber Braces for 37cts, former price $1—Drawers, Undershirts, Green Jackets, &c. and an endless variety of Clothing, adapted to all classes, at a less price than ever before offered in this place, and better made than can be purchased in New-York for the same money.

Always on hand a good assortment of

French and English Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

WILLIAM T. RUNK.

New Brunswick, Dec. 17. 1849. [104

STOVES! STOVES!!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JESSEE VAIL,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Cooking, Parlor, Air Tight, Hall and Office Stoves; Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Fixtures; worker in Tin, Sheet Iron and House Keeping articles.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store recently occupied by Reuben Titsworth, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Plainfield and surrounding country to examine his assortment of Stoves and House-keeping articles before purchasing elsewhere. If a desire to accommodate the public by a strict attention to supply their wants, and fulfil their orders punctually, be an inducement to bestow a portion of their patronage I shall be thankful therefor.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

JESSEE VAIL.

Plainfield, Dec. 14. 1849. [104

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND LIQUOR

STORE, No. 29 FAIR-STREET, NEWARK.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still has constantly on hand at the above old established stand, a full and choice supply of all kinds

Foreign Wines and Spirits,

which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices, and delivered to order to any part of the city or country. Brandy of every grade, Meder's Swan Gin, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, St. Croix and Jamaica rum, Port Maderia, Malaga, and Champagne Wines, Losey's Bitters, &c.

Philadelphia Bottled Porter and Pale Ale of the first quality; also, a very choice article of Bottled Cider, (almost, equal to Champagne,) always on hand and delivered without charge to any part of the city.

☞ A continuance of patronage is solicited.

LOUIS L. BELANT.

Largest Stock of SHAWLS in the State, at

BASSETTS!!

BROADWAY BRANCH!!

Opposite the Park, Newark, N. J.

50 New Bay State Long Shawls, just landed.
300 " Scotch Plaid do do " "
50 " Waterloo Long Shawls.
50 Rich Cashmere do do. Lyons & Co. best quality
100 all Wool Broche Shawls from auction, Cheap.
100 Mourning Long Shawls, very choice patterns.

Many other styles of Shawls that we are offering at reduced prices.

The largest assortment of RICH DRESS GOODS in the city.

Closing our large stock of French Merinos at cost. at BASSETTS, 182 Broad-street.

Newark, Dec 11. 1849.

BRITANNIA WARE AND METALS.

LUCIUS HART,

(Late Boardman & Hart,)

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER of BRITANNIA WARE, No. 6. Burling Slip, offers for sale at the lowest market prices Britannia Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, with cut, mould and pressed bottles, Pewter plates, platters, dishes and basins. Flagons, tankards, goblets, plates and baptismal bowls. Metallic counting-house ink stands, assorted sizes, soup-ladles, table and tea-spoons, a great variety. Mantel candlesticks, chamber do. Britannia lamps. Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers and molasses cups. Planished tin coffee urns, filterers and egg-boilers. Patent Table and tea-spoons, with steel handles. A full assortment of Dixon's Sheffield Britannia goods.

Particular attention paid to supplying families at retail, and evry article warranted, [65.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Nos. 372 AND 374 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW YORK.

The subscriber, late of the old and well-known firm of Underhill & Ferris, offers for sale at the old establishment, as above, the most extensive and beautiful assortment of superior MARBLE MANTELS, sculptured and plain, in the latest and most fashionable styles, and at the lowest prices. Also,

MONUMENTS,

And ornamental Marble Works of all kinds.

☞ He has lately erected a new and powerful Steam Mill, (equal to any in this country) and constantly keeps on hand quantities of Marble to supply the Trade, on liberal terms, either with slabs or blocks. JOHN H. FERRIS. [104

EMPTY BARRELS.

Empty Pork, Flour, and Mackerel Barrels, for sale at

W. M. DRAKE'S.

ATTENTION!

The Whole World and half of Staten Island.

THE fact is passed into a proverb that "our's is as cheap as the cheapest," and that at I. S. DUNHAM'S may be found as good a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

as at the next place, and upon as accommodating terms; the public are respectfully invited to give him a call at the old stand opposite the Mountan Road.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

A LARGE BEAR

HAVING been killed some weeks since in Sussex county, the circumstance is said to be (by the oldest inhabitant) a precursor of a severe winter. Those in want of Furs of any kind will call on mills and select while the assortment is full.

Muffs, Cuffs, Victorines, Neck-Ties, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Old Furs repaired. JOHN MILLS,
202 Broad-st., opposite the Common.
Newark Dec. 1, 1849.

CHILDREN'S MUFFS.

A Small lot of beautiful Muffs for small children—Also Victorines to match, at

MILLS'S 202 Broad-st. Newark.

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Silk & Satin Bonnets, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

☞ 19 Courtlandt-st., adjoining the Western Hotel.
102.] NEW YORK.

JACOB STUCKY,

CHEAP

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

252 Broad St.

63.] NEWARK, N. J.

MOST EXCELLENT

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

OVAL and Round Soap Stone GRIDDLES, a very desirable article for baking Cakes, as you need not use any grease, thereby avoiding entirely the disagreeable smell arising from its use. For sale by

ELIAS C. BEAM, No. 302 Broad st. Newark.

Mott's Tubular Air Tight Quick Oven

COOKING STOVE,

(Warranted to bake most beautifully.) For sale by E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

FORD & RAYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE.

80 Cortlandt Street,

ONE DOOR FROM WEST ST.

THOMAS J. FORD, **NEW YORK.**
WILLIAM L. RAYNOLDS. [80.

STANLEY'S

Air Tight Rotary Cook Stove,

WITH A SPACIOUS OVEN AND GOOD BAKER,

For sale cheap by
E. C. BEAM, 302 Broad-st. Newark.

JOSEPH ANNIN,

Counsellor at Law,

AND

Master, Examiner and Solicitor in Chancery,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Office—in Front-st opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

354 Broad-st., Newark.

THE largest and richest stock of Ribbons in the city are to be found at SEATON'S "HALL OF COMMERCE," the New York One Price Cheap Lace and Bonnet Establishment, 354 Broad st., a few doors north of William st. Great bargains may be had. A word to the wise is enough. [77.

PIANO FORTES,

AND MUSIC SALOON.

102 Market-st. Newark, N. J.

THE subscriber greatly encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed on him, feels stimulated to renewed exertion to meet the wishes of his friends and the public in all that pertains to music, in view of which he has increased his assortment of Instruments and Music, so that it embraces all that is most desirable in any of the largest establishment in New York. He has now at his Ware Rooms seventeen Piano Fortes, forming as rich and varied an assortment as can be found at any Piano Ware Room in the country. Anxious to suit the tastes of all, he has [in addition to Mr. Stodart's and others of the most approved make in New York,] obtained a selection of Instruments from the manufactory of Mr. Lemuel Gilbert of Boston, so well and favorably known, all of which he will sell as low as they can be bought at the factories. All new instruments wsrranted, second hand Pianos taken in exchange at a fair valuation. Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Clarionetts, Accordians, Flutinas, and

Sheet Music of all kinds.

By far the largest assortment ever offered in the State of New Jersey. S. P. HINDS.

Dec. 28. 1849. [102.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

166 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK.—JOHN HIGGINS, desirous of informing his friends and the public generally of his New-York location, respectfully adopts this method, and solicits their attention to a very handsome stock of fashionable and well made

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Mattrasses, &c.

the whole of which I offer for sale as low as the same style and quality can be bought in the city, and 15 to 20 per cent. less than the down town stores.

☞ Strict attention given to shipping and packing. All articles in the above line made to order.

☞ Branch Store, Petersburg, Va. [62.

☞ Several new advertisments and noticesare unavoidably crowded out.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. MACKNETS,

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 332 Broad-st. Newark.

Mrs. M. Would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity about purchasing FALL and WINTER BONNETS, that she will open for their inspection on Thursday the 18th inst with an extensive assortment of Silk Millinery, of the richest materials made and trimmed in the Parrision styles. She flatters herself that with the assistance of the most experienced hands, no establishment will excel her in point of taste and workmanship, she respectfully solicits a call. Her prices and goods being in strict accordance with the times, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best—therefore invites one and all to an examination of her stock of Millinery and convince themselves that 332 Broad-st. is the place where they get for their money its full valuation. It consists

Of Bonnets, Ribbons, French and American Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace Edgings, &c. &c. &c.

In addition a large assortment of Fancy Dress Caps, made after the latest Foreign patterns, Dress Caps made to order. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ☞ Large sales, and small profits. ☜

MRS. S. MAKCKNETS MILLINARY,
332 Broad-st. opposite the First Presbyterian Church.

N. B. Tuscans and straws, cleaned and altered in a superior style. MOURNING BONNETS, constantly on hand, a good assortment.

Newark, Oct. 15. 1849. [57.

NEWARK

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the Field again with a new and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to tender his acknowledgements to the public for past favors and notifies them that he is now receiving his stock of Goods (both Foreign and Domestic) which he is making up in all desirable styles, so as to suit the tastes of all.

His stock being purchased principally for Cash, they will be sold at a small advance. Take notice of the following prices and judge for yourselves—

Black Dress and Frock coats from	$8,00 to $14,00
Tweed Coats of all styles	2,50 to 8,00
Cloth Sacks of all colors,	6,00 to 15,00
Black Cassimere Pants,	3,50 to 6,00
Fancy " "	2,50 to 5,00
Satinet, Kentucky Jean, &c.	1,50 to 3,00
Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	2,00 to 5,00
Figured Cashmere, very handsome,	3,00 to 4,00
Valentia, &c. &c.	1,00 to 2,00
Overcoats of all kinds,	3,00 to 20,00

A large assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods consisting in part of the following:

Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, fine Muslin Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, all quantities and prices. Also a good assortment of Caps of all styles.

Please call and examine, as Goods will be freely shown whether you purchase or not.

SAMUEL C. DUNN.
54] 320 Broad-st., Washington Hall.

STOVES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the STOVE business in all its branches at the old established stand,

148 Market-st. Newark.

The system of cash sales and consequent low prices is pursued, and purchasers may always have perfect confidence that the article they buy is exactly what it is represented.

Pierce's Brick Oven American Air-Tight, a large oven stove and a perfect baker. Atwoods Empire, seven hundred of which have been sold in this city. Pierce's Commercial Tight and and many others, good cooking stoves, are kept on hand.

Stanley's Unrivalled Coal Burners, (for parlors) are constantly kept, and sold at less than New-York prices.

Culver's superior Hot Air Furnaces and Kitchen Ranges put up in the best manner and at low rates. Any information on the subject of warming houses with a hot air furnace will be cheerfully given at all times. J. B. WARD,

59.] 148 Market-street Newark.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his complete assortment of Coffins, where all the different sizes are finished and ready for use at a moments warning; they are made of Mahogony, Black Walnut and Cherry, and finished in every style, so that all can be suited, also a superior style of stained ones, which he offers remarkably low; he has hitherto defered giving his prices, but as he has understood that there is some misrepresentation in regard to his prices, he deems this sufficient excuse to the public for to say that for a large size Black Walnut Coffin including hearse in attendance he has $6, Mahogany $14, Cherry $6, and small ones accordingly, tight case made in coffin style $1,75. By leaving the order with him, the sexton of either of the churches will be seen if required, and all necessary arrangements made without any extra expense.

J. W. S. MARTIN, Principal.

HE has given up the idea of Cuba being annexed this fall, consequently he has made up his mind to stay a little longer at his old stand adjoining Webster & Marsh's store, where he offers a new and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, unequalled in this or any of the neighboring towns for stability or neatness of finish, patterns being all new, and we advise all who wish to be fitted out with such articles as he offers, to make their purchases of him instead of going out of the place, do not forget the minerel and you will get a bargain as sure as the whale swallowed Jonah. J. W. S. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [54.

GUTTA PERCHA

MOLESKIN HATS

FOR Gentlemen's wear, are now ready and for sale at our store and Manufactory

No. 244 Broad street, Newark.

Fur and Moleskin Hats of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand. Persons buying hats of us, may feel perfectly secure against the common difficulty of which is met with in a majority of Moleskin hats, in the liability of the plush blistering, as we are now using a new preparation of Gutta Percha sizing for the body in the manufacture of our Hats. The effect of which is to make them more pliable, and at the same time impervious to water and prespiration. Caps of various styles kept constantly on hand.

AGENS & Co.
80] No. 244 Broat-st., 4 doors south of the Morris Canal.

NEW CANDIDATE.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.

HOT AIR AND AIR TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

THOSE who desire to carry out economy in the kitchen without either keeping a scanty larder or a lean table, or consuming too much fuel, will call and examine the STOVE known as

The Peoples' Choice,

Which is acknowledged by those having them to posses advantages superior to any other. The heat being so concentrated and condensed directly under the vessels, so that none will escape unused, and so arranged as to be more easily cleansed and kept much neater than most Stoves. (Warranted to perform to satisfaction, if set up as directed.) For sale by

E. C. BEAM. No. 302 Broat st. Newark.

INSURANCE.

2,500 MEMBERS!

THE CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. AT NEWARK NEW-JERSEY. This company has now completed the fifth quarter of its active operations with unparalled success, having issued 2500 policies into all parts of New-Jersey, as well as beyond its limits, and have sustained losses to the amount of less than $2000 during that period.

This success, though extraordinary, has not surprised the directors of the company as the peculiar system of insurance adopted by them offers advantages and inducements which need only to be understood to command public confidence and patronage.

The company insures both on the mutual and special principle. Policies on the mutual principle are issued for any period not exceeding five years, and are confined to the best classes of risks, and generally to buildings and property in the country not haxardous, nor in blocks or in exposed parts of cities, towns or villages; a precaution which enables the company to insure at unprecedently low prices.

In such cases a premium note is taken and only 33 1-3 cent. on the amount of the note is required to be paid in cash at the time of insurance; no other payment being required except on assessments to pay losses accruing during the continuance of the policy; and the company confidently anticipating that no such assessment will be necessary, as it has been ascertained by experience that the cash payment at the time of insurance will suffice for all probable losses.

Every person insured on the mutual principle becomes thereby a member of the company, and is entitled to vote at the election of its directors, and, after having been insured for five years successively, is allowed at his option, on renewing his policy, to take scrip for the amount of his premium, thus securing a *return of his premium in a dividend paying stock*

Policies on the special principle are issued when preferred, on the most reasonable terms, but generally for periods not exceeding one year, and risks termed hazardous will be taken on the special principle, at corresponding rates.

This company addresses itself most strongly to the farmers of the country, as it is among them that it finds and prefers to select its patrons.

The policies issued by this company are of the most liberal and equitable character, and all deceptive and objectionably provisions, calculated to produce litigation and defeat a recovery, too often found in the policies of the other companies, are scrupulous excluded.

The company invites the closest scrutiny into its character and business. It is responsible for the accuracy of all surveys taken by its agents. All differences may be settled by arbitrators, at the option of either party. Every person insured is at liberty to surrender his insurance at any time and take up his premium note. The business of the company is flourishing and prosperous, and persons insured may rely on having all losses settled with promptness and liberality.

☞ All communications should be directed (postpaid) to the secretary. Newark, N. J.

The company beg leave to refer to the following statement of its business:

Amount of property insured	$2,150,000
Number of policies issued	2,500
Amount of premiums thereon	$76,500
Losses during the operations of the company	$1,779

DIRECTORS:

Samuel H Gardner,	Henry Meeker,
Samuel Baldwin,	Nehemiah Perry,
James J. Mapes,	William Brown,
Daniel Squier,	John C. Beardsley,
Alvah Sherman,	A. C. M. Pennington,
Lewis Pierson,	S. H. Meeker.

OFFICERS: SAMUEL H. GARDNER, President. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON, Treasurer. ALVAH SHERMAN, General Agent.

54.] Office, 291 Broad-street Newark.

☞ WM. M. DRAKE, Agent for Plainfield. ☜

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

DR. PEARSON'S BARBER'S

EMBROCATION

IS decidedly the best preparation that can be used for the cure of sprains, bruises, cuts, galls, splint, curb, ringbone, spavin, stiffness of the joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

The following is the testimony of Mr Schenck, proprietor of the "Somerset House," Somerville, N. J., a gentleman well known to horsemen in New Jersey.

DR, S. A. PEARSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a duty which I owe to you and the community at large, or rather that part of the community who possess, or in any way have charge of Horses, to say, that I have used your Embrocation,' for horses. It is decidedly the best preparation that I have ever used, or have any knowledge of for the various diseases which it is recommended.

I also know a great number of my friends who have used it—and they all say, that it is the best medicine for horses that they have ever used. I would confidently recommend every person who has a horse should keep a bottle of this valuable Embrocation in his stable.

Yours respectfully, AB'M C. SCHENCK.

Prepared only by S. A. PEARSON, M. D. and for sale wholesale and retail at *No. 106 North 4th street*. Philadelphia; also by J. R. Swallow, General agent 123 Fulton-st. New York.

For sale in Plainfield by E. Kirkpatrick, and M F. Cushing, also by Druggists and country store keepers generally, throughout the United States, Canadas ane West Indies. [77.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Winter Arrangement,

TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NOV. 1st. 1849.

The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White house (10 miles) was opened for travel on the 16th of October last, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles.

LEAVE NEW YORK.

Steamboat Pier 1 N. River	N J Road Courtland-st.
At 11 o'clock a. m.	9 o'clock a. m.
4 " p. m.	4 1-2 " p. m.

FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE WHITE HOUSE	NORTH BRANCH
At 3 3-4 a m. Freight	4 a m Freight.
6 1-3 " Passenger	6 1-2 " Passenger
1 40m p m "	1 50m p m "
SOMERVILLE	BOUNDBROOK
5 a m Freight	5 1-4 a m Freight
6 50m a m Passenger	7 " Passenger
2 5m p m "	2 1-4 p m "
PLAINFIELD	WESTFIELD
5 3-4 a m Freight	6 1-2 a m Freight
7 25m " Passenger	7 3-4 " Passenger
2 40m p m "	3 p m "
Fare by N J R 62 1-2 cts	Fare by N J R 50 cts.
" steamboat 50 cts	" steamboat 37 1-2ct

ELIZABETHTOWN

At 7 a m Freight, 8 1-4 a m and 12 3-4 p m Passenger.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New York, at the White House, to convey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Milford, Bethlehem, Bloomsbury, New Hampton, Washington and Belvidere, New Jersey.

On Tuesday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Daleville, Buck Town, Lackawana Iron Works to Providence, Pa.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

ALL IMPORTANT,

TO those who wish garments to fit and give satisfaction: Mr. E. B. TITSWORTH will be found always on hand, to cut garments to order at the shortest notice, at the old stand opposite the Mountain road; where may be found constantly a good assortment of

Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.,

Cheap for cash. I. S. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Dec. 4. 1849. [82.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC,

DR HUTCHINGS would call the attention of all afflicted with dyspepsia, and the various disorders arising from a diseased stomach, to his remedy therefor. His DYSPEPSIA BITTERS will be found, on trial, to contain every property requisite to restore the disordered stomach to a healthy action: to reproduce the lost appetite of the patient, and do away with the periodical nervous headache and general debility consequent on this afflicting disease. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported to him. This is consolatory, and urges him on in his efforts to relieve poor suffering humanity. He could fill a volume with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but he conceives the testimony of a few well-known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find, on looking over the following testimonials, they are not "got up" for the occasion; but bona fide letters from gentlemen who can be seen at any time at their places of business.

The following Certificate is from M. B. Brady, the Celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease and believe from the effect it had on me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. M. B. BRADY,

No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq, late President of the New York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the Dyspepsia of the worst form for one year and a half during a greater portion of which time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself, until he was recommended to try Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters, he very soon derived benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well.

The *undersigned* has every confidence in the efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.

L. B. WYMAN, 38 Burling Slip.

New York, Sept 3 1849.

Dear Sir—My wife having been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, and having been cured as I believe by your Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy: her case was a bad one. In the space of four months she lost her strength and thirty-five pounds of flesh; was compelled to abandon her household affairs; there seemed but little probability of a cure until she began to take your bitters: in one week she was greatly relieved, and in three weeks she was perfectly well, and has since gained thirty pounds. You are at liberty to use this if it will at all further your laudable purpose of circulating this valuable remedy.

With respect, NATHAN SAYRE, No 61 Fourth-st

Principal Office: 122 Fulton-st, New York, Up stairs.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK Agent for Plainfield ☜

November 1849. [98.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONERY &C.

E. KIRKPATRICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery, consisting of Note & Letter Paper Copy, Blank and Memoranda Books of various sizes and prices, Law Blanks, Visiting Cards, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Plain and Fancy Wafers, Sealing Wax, Gold Pens, Slate, Lead, Silver and Drawing Pencils,

A Variety of School Books,

Premium Black, Blue and Red Inks, Ink Stands, Steel and Quill Pens, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Pocket Books, Quills, Blacking, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shaving Soap, and various other Fancy and Stationary articles, all of which will be sold cheap by the subscriber. Also,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Surpassing all others by its astonishing cures, Gay's Canchalaqua, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Brandeth, Wright, and Clickener's Pils, Sweet and Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c &c &c.

☞ Pictures framed to order. ☜

E. KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, N. J. 1td.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERY.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS suitable *to the season, consisting of*

Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

of the various Quantities, Styles, and Patterns, together with a good assortment, of Ladies Broche, Cashmere, and Woolen Shawls, Silks, Bombasin, Alapacas, Prints of various styles, Flannels Muslins, Tickings &c.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Als a good assortment of Ladies Shoes and over Shoes, Mens and Boys Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery

Also, as good an assortment of GROCERIES and SPICES, as can be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at prices to suit the times. Past favors thankfully acknowledged and a continuance provided for.

TITTSWORTH, DUNN & CO.

Plainfield, Oct 17 1849.

N. B. We are Agent for Dr. Branderth's and Jayne's Patent Medicines.

NEW STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has purchased and fitted up the property next door to Stewart's Bakery, (formerly J. Pound's) where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES which he will sell as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Men's and boys boots and shoes, also Ladies shoes of all kinds made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Repairing done at short notice.

JOHN BOYLAN.

A general assortment of

LADIES CAPS, COLLARS,

RIBBONS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand at the above named place, by MARY P. VAIL.

May 1. 1849. [71.

Job Printing

Of all kinds, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, executed at this Office.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ARE the exclusive Agents for Green's Oxygenated Bitters, which is the best and strongest certified medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Costiveness, &c., in the world. In every disease arising from imperfect digestion, or deranged stomach, this remedy has been certified to by Hon: L. Arnold, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Ex-Governor of Michigan; Hon. J. T. Moorhead, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, Hon. J. S. Simmons, Senator from R. I; Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator from Vt. Hon. Wm. Upham, Senator from Vt. Hon. S. Foot, Senator from Vt. Hon. H. D. Foster, member of Congress from Pa Hon. W. S. Martin, Wisconsin, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, C. C. Trowbridge, Esq. Detroit, S. H. Holmes, Esq. Ct. G. W. Jones, Esq. Dubuque, Joseph Hoxie, New York, and many others who are living witnesses of its superior efficacy. N. B.—One peculiar property of the bitters is, *that it does not contain any* spirituous liquors, and is on an entirely new plan of cure for Dyspepsia. The EMPIRE COMPANY, to whom orders should be addressed, are at No. 53 Courtland-st. N. Y.

Pain Killer!

A medical preparation by the name of the PAIN KILLER, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in new York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland st.

Deaf Persons

Can be made to hear in almost Every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The ACOUSTIC OIL sold by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland-st. is the surest and most successful article ever known for cures.

Chemical Cleansing Fluid.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear to clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics muslins, and woolen goods.

Ornamental and Useful.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly, facilitates the ironing. The genuie has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 53 Courtland-st.

Be sure about Vermifuges!

Some kill the CHILDREN! as well as the WORMS, and the only safe article that kills, the WORMS, and not the CHILDREN, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 53 courtland-st.

The Empire Company.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this state as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the Company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the Stock of the Company, will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the trustees, *at the end of each year*. The Company receive their own stock at par in the payment for goods at the New York office, 53 Courtland st.

The Empire Company.

Are Manufacturers of, and Agents for some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilet, &c., Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

The Genuine Hay's Liniament,

Balm of Columbia, Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company 53 Courtland st. to whom all orders and applications should be made.

The Empire Company.

Has the Agency of the Nervine Balsam, the Great Indian remedy for Fits, the only sure and certain cure for Epiliptic Fits, Cramps, Convultions, &c. It has been administered with astonishing success, and is as near a specific as anything can be. It forms a new era in the practice of Physicians, many of whom use this Balsam, as the only remedy. Persons wishing the Nervine Balsam, must apply to Empire Company, *53 Courtland st.*

Dr. Bush's Health Pills

Are only to be had genuine from the Empire Company! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless effectual, and the ne plus ultra of specifics It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for disease.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

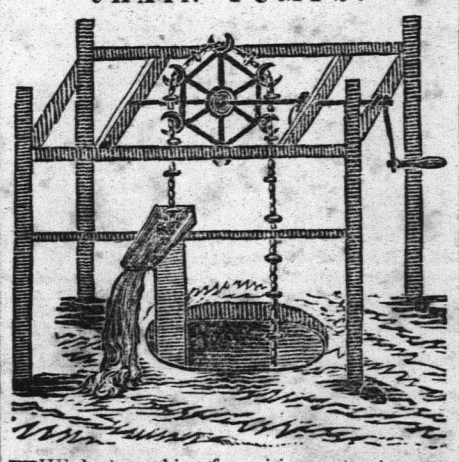
Is manufactured perfectly pure by the Empire Company, 53 Courtland st under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done!!

Those who do not believe it, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED Persons may read and test, and have the head covered with a fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORER and INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the state of New York, No. 53 Courtland st.

☞ E. KIRKPATRICK, Agent for Plainfield.

CHAIN PUMPS.



THE best machine for raising water, in use — This Pump has many advantages over any other in use on account of its simplicity of construction, being made wholly of wood and galvanized iron, not liable to get out of order or to get deranged in any way. It can never freeze in winter, and can be put in wells of any depth.

It takes less power to work it than any other machine, to raise the same amount of water.

It is never obstructed by gravel or sand; it keeps the water perfectly sweet and fresh; the action of the chain mixes the gasses with the water always keeping it lively and fresh; on ceasing to work it, the water in the tube descends to the level of the water in the well; on commencing to work the pump, the first water that is drawn is from the bottom of the well.

☞ This pump received the premium at the late Essex county fair.

These Pumps may be had at the Pump Factory of S. B. Miller, 340 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

63.] E. W. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next annual sitting for a law to incorporate the Trustees of School District number one in the Township of Plainfield, authorizing them to hold real estate and mortgage the same, and to perform such other duties as devolve upon said Trustees by virtue of an act passed March 9th 1848.

October 30. 1849. [52.

J. C. BOOTH, & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, &

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

27 Courtland-street, New York, a few doors below the Western Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers enter the field of competition with a Large and Elegant assortment of all the NEW STYLES of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for the Fall and Winter Trade. Fully determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the Establishment, they have made great efforts in producing Styles of Garments well adapted for every age and condition in life, from the very LOWEST PRICE to the most Elegant and Superior

French Cloth Suits,

Full FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than the same are furnished to order by many Houses in the Trade.

Our Garments we guarantee to be as well made as Custom Work, and our Corps of Cutters are *not to be excelled* in point of taste and skill by any in the United States. Our Stock has been selected from the best fabrics of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and purchased at the lowest Cash Prices, one of the firm devoting his whole time at the Auction or Importing Houses. Presuming it is unnecessary to enumerate a long list of prices, as the establishment has been long and favorably known as THE House where DURABILITY and ECONOMY are combined, in the manufacture of Clothing—where the customer can always depend on finding Garments WELL MADE, however low the price

Merchants and Clothiers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House in the Trade.

The FANCY DEPARTMENT embraces all that is new or desirable in French, English and Italian Black and Fancy Silk CRAVATS; SUSPENDERS, of French, English, and American manufacture; GLOVES of Chassons, Black and Col'd Kid, Heavy Buckskin—Cassimere and Merino do; of every description.

Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of all qualities, at Wholesale Prices.

Merino, Cohoes, and Shaker Flannel UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of every description.

CARPET BAGS at Wholesale Prices, with every other article usually kept in a

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL SUITS furnished to order at a few hours notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

60] J. C BOOTH & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

Of all kinds, for sale in all parts of New Jersey, and some in New York and Philadelphia.

No 1. 114 acres of land, a good farm House, Barn and Cow House, well watered and Fenced, with fruit, plenty of Wood, price $2,500 No 2 80 acres, a good small House, large Barn. Land good. Fruit. Wood and Water, price $3,500 No 3. 50 acres, farm House, new Barn and cow House, well Watered and Fenced Fruit plenty, and Wood, price $1,500 No. 4 84 acres, new House and Barn, plenty of Wood, Land rough and stony price $1,400. No. 5. 174 acres, large House, Barn and Carriage House, good Land, well Watered, 30 acres of Wood, price $35 pr. acre. No 6. 100 acres of good land, large House and Barns, plenty of Wood and Fruit, price $5,000. No. 7. 88. acres, farm House, Barn, good Land, Wood and Water, price $35 per acre No 8. 84 acres of good Land, House, Barn and Carriage House, large Garden, Land first rate. No 9. 83 acres large House, plenty of Barns and out houses, Wood Land, Fruit, well Watered, 1-4 of a mile from the Depot No. 10 200 acres, a large good House, Barn, large Orchard, 60 acres of Timber, well Watered, price $30 per acre. No. 11 and 12 36 1-2 acres each, very good Land, farm House, Barn, good orchard, plenty of Fruit No 13 about 2 acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and Shrubery of all kinds, large good House, Barn, &c. in the centre of *Plainfield*, in a beautiful place. No. 14. Splendid country seat of 140 acres, large first class House, Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings in complete order. No 15 14 acres, the completest country seat in the State for House, Barn and Garden. Also, 4 good Houses and Lots in Main-st. Plainfield: 4 on Second-st; 4 on Fourth-st 15 acres good Land, good House, Barn and Orchard, 1-4 of a mile from depot. 17 acres small House, and Orchard 80 acres good Land, near town, $50 per acre. 37 1-2 acres, large House, Barn, good Garden, land near the Railroad 103 acres farm house, barn, cow house, carriage house and 20 acres of good timber, is a fine farm for truck or grain. Farms of all sizes and prices, in about all parts of New Jersey, and some in the State of New York; Houses and Lots in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and in all the principal towns in New Jersey, viz: Newark, Elizabethtown, Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, New-Brunswick and Somerville.

☞ Call on STEPHEN VAIL, No 5 Courtland street, New York, every Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, other days at Plainfield, New Jersey ☜

P. S. 184 acres of Land, with 2 Houses and Barns for $20 per acre, cheap. [53.

T. BENEDICT & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

HARNESS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

At 364 A Broad-street,

NEWARK, N. J.

TERAH BENEDICT. ALEX. M. W. BALL.

N. B. No efforts will be spared to render it advantageous to our country friends to purchase of us. [66.

A. WILCOX,

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

142 Market Street Newark,

NEW JERSEY,

Where can be had Monuments, Head Stones, Marble Mantles, Wall Plates, Fonts and Vases.

With every variety of work in his line of business executed with neatness and dispatch. A share of patronage will be thankfully received. [73.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to manufacture out of the best White-oak, the old fashioned and

BEST KIND OF WOOD PUMPS.

Also to repair all kinds of pumps; or to conduct water into houses with lead pipes.

My pumps are taking the place of all kinds of patent pumps, being found to give every satisfaction required, at the lowest cash prices.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Plainfield, March 28. 1849. [66.

RAHWAY, ELIZABETHTOWN,

AND NEWARK EXPRESS.

LEAVE Crowell's hotel, Lower Rahway at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Leave Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, 9 3-4.

Returning, leave City hotel, Newark, at 4 P. M. Elizabethtown about 5 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Packages from Plainfield and other places on that route directed "Express," and left at Seiple's hotel, Elizabethtown, will be forwarded agreeably to directions, and in return will be left at the same place.

Errands promptly attended to, and goods of every description delivered in any part of the above named places, at reasonable rates.

☞ Packages will be forwarded to Paterson, Woodbridge and Amboy.

54.] A. V. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

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New York, April 18. 1849.

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☞ Punctuality in all cases.

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Plainfield, Oct. 3. 1849. [67.

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons infringing on my premises by Trap or Gun shall receive the benefit of the law. R. S. BROOKS.

Washington Valley, Nov. 1. 1840. [72.

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